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FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1909-1910

J. D. MACKENZIE, - - - Commissioner.

F. C. JONES, - - Deputy Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, - - - SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING
1910

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the Fourteenth Biennial Report of this Bureau.

Respectfully,

J. D. MACKENZIE,

Commissioner.

His Excellency JAMES N. GILLET, *GILLET*,

Governor of California.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The prompt and thorough compliance of the employing public with the requests of the officials and agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, during the biennial period covered by this report, has made possible the presentation of a very complete and satisfactory compendium of facts and data. The very few persons who hesitated about giving information composed so small a percentage that the effect was not noticeable. To all of the employing public the Commissioner tenders thanks.

To the official staff of the Commissioner, whose prompt and careful work has given value to the report, he expresses especial thanks, realizing that without their efficient coöperation and loyalty the results attained would have been impossible.

J. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the sixtieth fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and the sixty-first fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

SIXTIETH FISCAL YEAR.*Appropriations.*

Salary of Commissioner	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	1,800 00
Contingent Fund (appropriation)	4,500 00
Rent Fund	600 00
Printing Fund	1,500 00
Balance from fifty-ninth fiscal year	1,353 75
Deficiency bill (allowed by legislature of 1909)	1,350 00
Total amount available	\$14,103 75

Disbursements.

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	1,800 00
Salaries of special agents (Contingent Fund).....	3,675 00
Contingent and traveling expenses—as per bills rendered (Contingent Fund).....	2,353 01
Office rent	600 00
Printing biennial report, stationery, etc.....	2,674 75
Total disbursements	\$14,102 76
Balance (reverting to General State Fund)	\$0 99

SIXTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.**Appropriations.*

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$3,000 00
Contingent Fund (appropriation)	7,500 00
Rent Fund	1,200 00
Printing Fund	2,500 00
*Amount available	\$14,200 00

Disbursements.

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$3,000 00
Salaries of special agents (Contingent Fund).....	4,597 25
Contingent and traveling expenses—as per bills rendered (Contingent Fund)	2,887 95
Office rent	1,200 00
Printing, binding, stationery, etc.....	2,268 00
Total disbursements.....	\$13,953 20
Balance (including \$232 in Printing Fund)	\$246 80

*Not including following salaries fixed by statute, approved February 20, 1909, as follows:

Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	\$2,400 00
Salary of Assistant Deputy—Los Angeles.....	2,100 00
Salary of Statistician.....	2,100 00
Salary of Stenographer	1,200 00

Contingent Fund created as per Statutes of California, 1909, pages 137, 191, 391 (fiscal year ending March 31, 1910):

Receipts	\$8,581 00
Disbursements	8,527 07
Balance	\$53 93

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE JAPANESE.

(See Stats. of Cal., 1909, Chap. 134.)

Amount appropriated	\$10,000 00
Disbursements for salaries, traveling, and contingent expense	\$9,794 75
Printing schedules, etc.	205 25
Total disbursements	\$10,000 00

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

SUMMARY.

Through an increased volume of labor and the improved character of accomplishments of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the biennial period ending with 1910, the foundation has been well laid for further expansion and the continued extension along broader lines of the work contemplated by statutory enactment, thus making for a surer future permanency. The increased appropriation for maintenance in the present over the preceding period has enabled the Commissioner to enlarge his official staff, and increase the facilities for the conduct of the business of the Bureau, and thus to secure greater efficiency, and to materially advance the work beyond the maximum made possible in the period ended with 1908.

By enactments of the Legislature of 1909, certain fees and penalties have been added to the statutory appropriation, thus making the Bureau partially self-supporting. These results have been brought about by the initiative and activity of the Bureau in the preparation of such laws and amendments as have been deemed wise and beneficial: the fees in the form of license money required to be paid by the employment agencies, and the penalties for violations, chiefly of the Child Labor law. All the legislation sought on behalf of the Bureau has, with one exception, which was of a technical character, met with the approval of the Governor.

As outlined in various chapters of the present report, it is the desire and aim to offer still further suggestion and assistance to the Legislature in making such improvements in the present laws as will enhance the usefulness of the Bureau. There are several important laws coming within the jurisdiction and supervision of the Bureau which may be still further improved by amendment or substitution, since their defects and faults have been learned through experience.

By amendment of the organic law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the activities of the special agents and the usefulness of the Bureau have been extended to practically all sections of the State, and thus the opportunities for a more thorough study of the general and specific requirements of the demand for labor have been materially improved. These extended activities have reached new lines of industrial labor in all sections of the State. In line with the provisions of this amendment, a branch office of the Bureau has within the present biennial period been established and placed in practical active operation in the city of Los Angeles. While the law did not specifically authorize

the establishment of a branch office at that particular point, it provided for the appointment and compensation of an Assistant Deputy Commissioner, who was, by the provision of the law, required to reside in the city of Los Angeles. The large population south of the Tehachapi, of which Los Angeles is the commercial and industrial center, necessitated the establishment of such an office, in order that a representative of the Bureau for that section of the State could be within easy communication with the employing public and the laboring classes.

The establishment of a branch office at Los Angeles has enabled the Assistant Deputy to more thoroughly carry on the work, and to assist the main office in the transaction of its executive work in the southern portion of the State, which, under this arrangement, has proven to be highly productive in results. This arrangement was particularly advantageous in prosecuting the Japanese investigation, which began in that territory in May, 1909. During a period of about fifteen months, the special agents occupied the Los Angeles branch headquarters, both in the Japanese investigation and in the gathering of data for the present biennial report. And at the close of the Japanese investigation those special agents employed on the biennial report continued to work out from the Los Angeles office. Thus the Bureau was enabled to accomplish a maximum of work in a minimum of time, and at a much less cost than if the agents had been sent out direct from San Francisco headquarters. And further, it has been possible to investigate many industrial activities at points remote from the larger centers of population and situate at considerable distances from the two official headquarters—San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The present report is arranged in two parts: Part One, the Discursive; Part Two, the Statistical. The discursive text includes chapters on the pertinent topics of Child Labor, Employment Agencies, Social Statistics, Wage Payments, and Private Hospitals; also articles on special industries, including Ports of California, Water Power, Lumber, Metals, and Petroleum. Part Two contains statistics, embracing Industrial, Child Labor, and Social data.

The text of Part One is illustrated with photo-engravings of some of the larger industries described. Although this method of illustrating the text has been adopted in other State reports, it is a new departure by this Bureau, and it is believed that the illustrative feature will more clearly present some of the facts described in the special articles.

This part of the report does not contain all that might have been properly included in the pertinent topics and special industries. Only those subjects have been presented which are at this time of paramount importance, or not otherwise treated by this Bureau. The chapters embracing pertinent topics would have been extended to include the

Oriental phase of the labor situation in its relation to white labor but for the fact that this subject has been thoroughly and comprehensively presented in the special report covering the Japanese investigation, which was required of the Commissioner by act of the Legislature of 1909, and submitted to the Governor in May, 1910. The essential statistical data regarding both Chinese and Japanese have been included in Part Two of this report.

The chapter on Child Labor is somewhat extensive for the reason that this subject presents problems demanding especial consideration, and in this duty the Bureau has spent a great deal of time and care. This chapter contains several suggestions which it is believed would be not only of advantage to the Bureau in controlling and regulating Child Labor, but in improving the welfare of minor children, should the Legislature see fit to act upon such suggestions.

In the chapter on Employment Agencies various subjects concerning that branch of the Bureau's work are presented, and several suggestions offered which may point the way to a further improvement in the conditions of laboring men who have to do with these agencies.

The chapter on Social Statistics also contains legislative suggestions, particularly respecting the law of divorcement.

There are two especial features affecting the interests of laboring men, particularly in the unskilled classes, which may, with beneficial results, be called to the attention of the Legislature: one is the necessity for a specified pay day and character of payment in the employment of all classes of labor, and particularly of those men who are employed temporarily and dismissed without notice; the other is the desirability of abolishing and further prohibiting the maintenance of certain private hospitals, particularly by construction companies engaged in work of temporary character.

The articles on Special Industries would have included the sugar-beet, the raisin, and the deciduous and citrus fruit industries but for the reason that these subjects were so thoroughly treated in the special report of the Japanese investigation; hence, they are not properly a part of this report. There are numerous other industries in California that are creators of demand for labor, both skilled and unskilled, but those which are chiefly a basis of such demand are here presented. In the preparation of future reports it would be advisable to include all important industries. It has been necessary to reduce the articles on Special Industries in this report to a minimum of space, owing to the demand for a large amount of other material, especially of a statistical character. The purpose has been to show the relative importance of these various industries to the development and progress of the State, and to indicate by the narrative of facts and figures of production the

relative positions of these industries one to another, and their combined relations to the whole, in the employment of labor. In all of these five particular and leading industries of the State there is a continuous demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. The majority of the people of California no doubt are aware that in the earlier period of the history of the State gold mining furnished employment for a great many thousand laborers, and that at the present time this industry employs large numbers of men; and for some fifteen years past the petroleum industry has been a source of large demand, particularly for skilled labor. An interesting feature of both metal mining and petroleum operations is that the skilled labor employed is chiefly of American origin. This is especially true in the oil fields, where the drillers are approximately ninety per cent of American birth. The manufacture of lumber employs many thousand men, with a preponderance of unskilled labor, including a large foreign element chiefly composed of non-alien races.

The development of the water power resources of California has directly created a very large demand for both skilled and unskilled labor, employed in the construction of electric and other power plants; and indirectly the ultimate employment of large numbers of highly skilled labor, particularly in the various engineering branches; also the very large augmentation of the population, especially in the farming districts, that must follow mechanical appliance of water for irrigation, and in the industrial centers through advancement of manufactures.

A considerable article is devoted to the ports of California, showing their relation to maritime commerce. Directly and indirectly transportation by water furnishes employment to thousands of men. It may be readily seen that the vast improvements that have been undertaken and are still in progress at the various harbors of the State have given employment to large numbers of workmen, and particularly to that class of skilled labor and builders whose knowledge of construction must be obtained in progressive and practical schools of daily experience. Beside the labor employed directly in the several industries described in these special articles, a considerable proportion of all the labor employed in the State of California owes its employment indirectly to the development of these industries.

The statistical matter presented in Part Two covers a larger field geographically than was presented in the thirteenth biennial report, for the reason that the Bureau has been enabled to extend its work in various parts of the State that could not be reached in the preceding biennial period. Also, most of the charts are improved by extension; that is to say, the data delineated in those charts in the thirteenth report have been reproduced and the data for the two years of the present

biennial period have been added, thus making as complete reference charts as possible for comparative study. The store and factory inspection has been greatly advanced, not only as to the number of stores and factories visited in the larger cities, but by the extension of such inspection work to the smaller towns. These tables and charts are accompanied by deductions in narrative, concise and comprehensive.

While it has not been possible to obtain statistical data on all units in respect to several of the industries, the tables as to hours of labor and wage tendencies are complete; also, the related facts as to labor of adult males and females and minors.

In respect to social statistics, modification of the juvenile court law and the increase of the scope of information have made it impossible for the Bureau to obtain accurate and authentic records of the conviction of all minors under twenty-one years of age, so that the comparative charts can not be extended to all classifications in respect to age of persons convicted, but wherever comparisons have been possible, both as regards adult and juvenile crime and divorcements, the charts have covered the preceding biennial period. The work of store and factory inspection in three of the larger centers of population has been more thoroughly and systematically extended in the present than was possible in the preceding period; and thus a large gain in efficiency in the Bureau's efforts has been attained.

A great gain in results attained by the Bureau in the present biennial period, as compared with the preceding period, is shown both in the number of persons considered and the number of visits made by the special agents. The number of persons considered in the present report, exclusive of employees of steam railroads, labor organizations, and employment agencies, but including farm labor, totals 339,609, while for the period ended with 1908 the number was only 120,000, or an approximate increase of nearly 200 per cent. The visits for the present period approximated 15,000, while for the period of 1908 they numbered only 3,500, showing an increase of more than 300 per cent.

The tables embracing Industrial, Social, Oriental, and Child Labor statistics include data on the following subjects: Sanitation, Ventilation, and Wages, in Stores and Factories; wages and other essential facts in Transportation and Communication enterprises, Mining, Petroleum, Agriculture, Organized Labor, and Selected Industries. The Selected Industries include hotels, canning and packing houses, wineries, beet-sugar factories, light and power plants, water power, lumber, powder, and cement industries. The statistical tables include also misdemeanors, felonies, juvenile crime, divorces, and reports of employment agencies.

The charts embrace various subjects, including Average Fees paid to Employment Agents and the number of persons for whom employment was secured; Convictions for Drunkenness in two of the larger centers of population; Commitments to Penitentiaries, and Divorces.

While the tables and charts are complete, so far as available data has made it possible, the accompanying narrative statements and deductions briefly and concisely set forth the fundamental facts in such manner as to render the study of them more interesting.

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PART ONE—DISCURSIVE

CHILD LABOR

The vital factors of a nation's existence and of its moral progress are human. In the economics of nation-building these vital human factors are the girls and boys of the nation, whose moral, physical, and intellectual welfare must be the overwhelming concern of the people. Child labor means intellectual impairment, moral deterioration, and physical destruction. No industry has ever been permanently crippled by excluding children from its active conduct. Inventive genius has always come to the rescue when there is demand for greater economy of operation, and there has ever been found a way to apply better methods and adopt improved machinery.

There is no state in all this Union, irrespective of the character of its industries, where the labor of the child is essential to industrial progress and commercial prosperity; the industry that is builded upon the toil of little children rests upon a foundation untenable and insecure. The industrial progress and commercial prosperity of a nation must be builded upon a basis that guarantees to the child its inherent right to moral and physical protection and intellectual advancement.

Laying the foundation along sane substantial lines, with a view to utilizing to the utmost our human forces, the superstructure of an intelligent and moral policy may with safety be erected and employed with moderation in the direction and guidance of a nation's progress, and the conservation of its intellectual and moral resources. Around such basis, which in a nation already rich in moral and intellectual fiber can result only from a general diffusion of knowledge among the masses, there must grow in the coming years a perfected policy, substantial, efficient, and effective, that will insure to every child a minimum of education and a measure of protection of its physical welfare.

With all our resources and all our encouragements there is no present national policy, no national conscience, in America which uses the authority of the nation to conserve and universalize in our children the efficiency of manhood and womanhood. The intellectual and moral ballast necessary to the constant equipoise of the nation can never be secured by the mere utilizing of national resources. In all history men and women have overcome scarcity of resource and difficulties of situation. Strong, sane peoples have employed slender opportunities and hard situation for the working out of substantial and permanent results.

Unstable and frivolous peoples have been overcome by the very plenitude of material and opportunity. Great peoples have made themselves greater by overcoming difficulties and obstacles of environment.

There will be no awakening of the national conscience to the great need of a national policy meet for the preservation of that efficiency in the child that should develop true manhood and womanhood, until such awakening has been aroused in the individual commonwealth.

In the last United States Educational Report it was shown that less than 13 per cent of all enrolled pupils had passed beyond the fifth grade. And these little children, with many others of ages varying from eight to thirteen years who have never attended school and are wholly unprepared for the battle of life, are to be found in the workshop and the factory. The employers of these children pretend, and their parents assume, that they are alleviating poverty and assisting in the ultimate successful rearing of the children. The labor which they perform is seldom of a character which gives them practical and useful training, but is usually of a kind from which they will flee when they have grown old enough to seek for themselves the labor they would prefer or for which they possess natural adaptability. And these little children go into and out from the factory and workshop without the slightest knowledge of what the great industrial and commercial world may be, wholly lacking in intellectual improvement, without the benefits of moral restraint, and in many cases broken down physically and incapacitated for the performance of any labor that would give them the necessities of subsistence.

In some of the factories, workshops, and packing-houses in California, children of ages varying from nine to thirteen years have been found at labor of the same character as that performed by their parents and other adults, and in many instances necessitating their standing throughout nearly the whole of the day. In some cases, in the vacation time, the parent undertakes to excuse the presence of the child on the ground that there are no other means of looking after its welfare during the working hours. The superintendents and managers of these establishments also make the excuse that the children are not employed by them, and are not paid by them, but are employed and paid by their parents, if paid at all. But the fact remains that the child has accomplished in the day or the week a certain amount of labor that has earned a certain specified sum, and that this sum is actually paid by the employer to the parent, and thus constitutes, although indirectly, a payment by the employer for the services of the child. In other cases, the parent declares that the earnings of the child, especially in vacation time, are necessary to the maintenance of the home; and many of them go further and declare that this necessity reaches also into those periods

when the schools, in obedience to the laws, are demanding the attendance of all children within school age.

There are many large industries that do not require child labor, but undoubtedly when these are fully developed they will be the means of establishing other industries, which, if they do not require, will at least assume to demand the labor of minor children. But once the attention of the people has been directed along the right lines with regard to child labor and the moral, physical, and intellectual training of children, there will have begun that progress toward the preservation of childhood and the preparation for growth into manhood and womanhood which may ultimately save the minor child from the labor that would retard its physical and mental development.

Following along these lines with a pure conscience and a clear realization of the protection that the children of California are entitled to, the people of this State will have solved the problem by the time it has reached the industrial and commercial conditions that obtain in other and older states.

The sentiment in behalf of the children of the State is crystallizing, yet there is still a proneness on the part of the people to condone the violation of the laws that have been enacted for the benefit of the child. There is no doubt that this is due, in a very large measure, to the fact that the social life of the parents whose children are now being improperly and illegally employed is wholly unknown to the people at large; and this in turn is due to the fact that the number of these children so employed is comparatively limited. But there exist isolated cases where children are largely in demand and largely utilized; and while these cases are not generally known to the public, they are very often well known to the community in which they are employed. In a great many instances, the parents of the little children employed in the vacation time are not residents of the town or county or community in which the employment is had. Particularly in the fruit-packing and canning seasons families move from those sections which are not productive of fruits to the orchard and canning sections, to reside temporarily in the vicinity of the labor they can secure. And this being vacation time, the labor performed by the children is considered by their parents as a summer outing that will benefit rather than retard their physical growth. But there are other cases, in cities, where children are sent out by their parents to the stores and workshops for the purpose of adding to the slender income of the family, and in very many instances of this character the child is illegally and improperly detained from school.

The industrial training of the child is as essential as its moral and physical training and intellectual education. It is the duty of the State to provide for such industrial training, and thus to protect minor

children from the evils of child labor. One of the objects of the enforcement of the laws enacted for the benefit of the child should be to aid in constructive measures that will result in the revision of the curricula of the public schools, and their equipment with essential facilities to meet the recognized industrial requirements in that period of the life of the child when it is also making effective strides toward intellectual advancement. In this matter of aiding the children in the way of industrial training California has made advancement, but is still in the preparatory stage. While it is the duty of the State to provide facilities for the industrial training of the child, its first and greater duty in this respect is to protect the minor from the evils of labor in factory and workshop.

It has been said that a factory child passes from the age of eleven or twelve years to the prescribed age of fourteen without due regard to the Gregorian calendar. It may be further stated that the child passes this age without any regard whatever having been given by its parent or its employer to either its physical, moral, or intellectual requirements.

The tendency in most of the states, and to some extent in California, is toward the passage by law-making bodies of laws covering almost every conceivable subject. This is true not only on the part of the State legislatures, but the legislative bodies of the counties and municipalities seem to have the same tendency toward the construction of ordinances covering a multitude of subjects not always possible of proper and adequate enforcement. This tendency has brought about a condition of mental disturbance among the people until they are not in position to properly weigh the more important of these measures, many of which require a great deal too much official red tape to put them into execution.

California, like many other states, has not felt the need of reverting to the old common-law idea of the supremacy in the right to know and control matters that concern the requirements of minor children. In this State that sentiment is due largely to extreme area, and small population in comparison to area. It can not be gainsaid that the people, on the whole, are opposed to child labor. In fact, with the exception of those who are benefited by the employment of children, there is probably no citizen of California who is not opposed to the imposition of improper and illegal labor on the minor children of the State; but instead of making it possible to eliminate the evil or raise the standard, many of the employers of child labor, and many of the parents of these children, are simply perpetuating this social sore.

While comparing favorably with the laws of like purport in the most progressive states, the Child Labor law of California is subject to amendment and improvement as it is tried out in direct application to the

employment of children. The earlier acts have been improved by amendment, and the experience gained by officers of the Bureau can be of material assistance to the Legislature in further improvement by amendment, wherever the application of the law has shown such improvement to be necessary.

The laws of the State affecting various kinds of labor, and subject to enforcement by this Bureau, have been issued in pamphlet form; also the more important ones have been presented in separate form, including the Child Labor law. The full texts of all these laws that were in force prior to the amendments of 1909 were included in the thirteenth report, and are not repeated in the present report. But the following brief digest of the provisions of the Child Labor law is here presented:

The act of 1905, regulating the employment and hours of labor of children, prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages, and of certain illiterate minors, was so amended in 1909 as to cure the apparent defects and supply certain important features omitted from the original act.

The provision prohibiting the employment of children between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning in certain places and establishments was amended to include places of amusement, restaurants, hotels, apartment houses, and the distribution and transmission of merchandise and messages; the periods for which superintendents of schools shall make reports to be filed with the Commissioner being fixed by amendment, and places of amusement were included in the occupations and industries required to have age and schooling certificates on file for minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

There also was added a provision that one half of the moneys paid for fines for violation of the provisions of the act, as a result of prosecutions by officers of the Bureau, shall be credited to the contingent fund of the Bureau.

A further and vitally important amendment of 1909 provides that (in the performance of the duty to enforce the provisions of this act, as laid down in the original act,) the Commissioner and his deputies and agents shall have all the powers and authority of sheriffs to make arrests for violations.

While curing defects and delegating new powers to the Commissioner, the absence of the amendments of 1909 did not invalidate the act of 1905, as indicated in two opinions expressed by Justice Shaw of the Supreme Court in decisions rendered in 1906; *Ex parte Spencer* and *Ex parte Weber*. (Reported at pages 332-339, 13th Biennial Report.)

Justice McFarland concurred in the decision of the full bench, but did not concur in certain quotations of precedent, particularly that the presumption of the validity of the statute "continues until the contrary

is shown beyond rational doubt''; that, in the opinion of Justice McFarland, was too strong a statement of the rule.

Being impressed with the logic of Justice McFarland's contention against the presumption of validity continuing until the contrary is shown, and notwithstanding the declaration of Justice Shaw that the omissions cited did not constitute invalidity, this Bureau, through whose initiative the Child Labor law was enacted, determined to seek a cure of the defects. This was partially effected, and the statute strengthened by amendment in 1909.

The law of 1905, with the amendments of 1907-09, recites the following provisions for the regulation of child labor and the enforcement of the statute, here noted briefly in the numerical order of the sections:

No minor under eighteen shall be employed more than nine hours a day, except in cases of necessity as prescribed, and when a different apportionment of the hours may be required; but in no case shall the hours exceed fifty-four in one week.

No minor under sixteen shall be employed between the hours of ten p. m. and six a. m. No child under fourteen shall be employed in certain establishments prescribed, except on permit issued by the juvenile court, the permit to be filed and open to inspection of truant and probation officers, or officers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and school attendance officers shall have the right to enter and investigate violations; provided that other than school hours and in regular vacation periods any child may be employed in agriculture and viticulture, does not include packing and canning of fruits. The act provides that no minor under the age of sixteen shall be employed at gainful occupations during school hours, unless able to read English at sight and write English legibly and correctly, or unless a regular attendant at a regularly conducted night school.

Employers of minors under eighteen shall keep posted notice stating the number of hours per day required for such work. Employers shall keep records of minors between fourteen and sixteen at all times open to inspection of the proper officers. Age and schooling certificates shall be approved only by superintendents of schools, or authorized by local trustees; duplicate copy of such certificates shall be filed with the superintendent of the schools, and such certificates must be filed in the places of employment; a penalty is fixed for false issuance of permits. Reports showing the number of age and schooling certificates must be filed by the county school superintendents with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with such other detailed information as the Commissioner may require, during the months of January and July for the six months ending June 25th and ending December 25th. Violations by employers are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both;

moneys collected as fines to be paid into the school fund and the contingent fund of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this act, and he and his deputies and agents shall have power and authority of sheriffs to make arrests.

Until such time as the law may be effectively amended the Bureau will seek to have the authorities in the various school districts, where it is possible, reduce the number of persons permitted to issue age and schooling certificates. The Bureau has also discouraged as much as possible the tendency to issue permits to illiterate minors.

There have been noted many instances where permits were granted to minors when wholly unnecessary; if proper investigation had been made it would have been found that the child was seeking work of its own desire, and that the condition of the family did not necessitate nor require the labor of the child. Lack of care and caution in the issuance of these certificates has a tendency to nullify the effect of the minimum age limit provision, and would, if persisted in, equal in fact the strict enforcement of a law providing for a lower age limit.

There is evident indifference or lack of control on the part of the parents in requiring children to attend school. There is an equal laxity on the part of employers in demanding and filing age and schooling certificates. The parent's desire of having the child employed and the employer's anxiety to secure cheap labor have combined, although in some instances without evident intent, to defraud the child of education and to retard its physical improvement. This condition is, in a measure, due to the fact that some school superintendents or principals, who have the authority to issue these certificates permitting the child to labor, are not careful to see that they are properly and legally prepared.

In some instances children have been permitted to carry home blank certificates and return with them signed, while the law requires that the application for permits must be made direct by the parent in person. Satisfactory evidence of age and educational qualifications should be adduced when these certificates are applied for, and the character of the evidence is such that it gives unlimited power to the issuing officer.

There are three sources, varying in responsibility, of improper and illegal issuance of certificates; these are in the home, in the school, and in the workshop. The avarice or the poverty of the parent, the carelessness of the issuing officer, and the utter disregard of the employer all serve to prevent the adequate enforcement of the law. This can be remedied by the willingness on the part of the parent and issuing officer and the employer to do their whole duty toward the child.

The Bureau has urged upon the school authorities in the issuance of age and schooling certificates that if there is doubt as to the age of the child the benefit of the doubt should be given to the law rather than

to the individual, and that this is especially necessary where persons employing children are unable to present necessary corroborating evidence, and have nothing but the statement of the parent. It is in cases of this kind that extreme caution is necessary; that extreme care should be exercised by employers in all instances where there is doubt, and the child be required to secure the necessary credentials from the school authorities.

The Bureau deems it advisable that the Legislature of 1911 so amend the Child Labor law as to require county superintendents of schools, outside of chartered cities of the first, second, third, and fourth class, to designate in school districts having more than one grammar school the principal of some school as an issuing officer, who alone shall issue and be responsible for the issuance of age and schooling certificates. In all larger municipalities having in their charters provision for a city superintendent, it will be required by such amendment that the superintendent designate some one to act as a supervising officer in the issuing of these certificates.

It has required careful watchfulness on the part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce this provision of the child labor law, and it has been observed that in periods when the Bureau's entire force was employed in the preparation and issuance of the thirteenth biennial report that there was a very decided diminution in the number of age and schooling certificates issued.

There has been some objection offered in various counties to what is charged as interference of the State with local affairs, but it has been clearly demonstrated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the laws affecting labor, whether it be the labor of the child or the adult, may be enforced by the State better than can similar laws by the authorities of the fifty-eight several counties and the hundreds of municipalities. Not this alone commends state intervention, but also the fact that the individual cost to the taxpayer is thus reduced to a minimum. The enforcement of the law protecting the child and its application to the various sections of the State must necessarily be gradual. The intervention of the State in what has seemed to many communities and individuals to be purely local matters is an entirely new feature of the ministerial and executive divisions of the state government. The local authorities in cities and counties look upon this branch of control and regulation as their own business. It is their own business to assist the state government in the proper and adequate enforcement of the law. If left to the fifty-eight political divisions of the State for each to have control of its own part in the enforcement of the child labor law, there would be most likely fifty-eight different ideas or plans put into operation, except that in some counties there would be neither plan nor idea,

nor any considerable effort made to enforce the law if there were no direct State control.

There is to-day great need for continued activity in the enforcement of the child labor law, and intervention by the State in the direction and enforcement of the compulsory education law in the several counties and municipalities, as indicated in the thirteenth report of this Bureau. Indeed, the time is at hand when utmost diligence and activity should be exercised by both the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the school authorities in respect to the strict enforcement of these laws.

It has been disclosed, through investigations made by special agents of this Bureau, that a number of children employed under apparent legal permission are really under age, and are not the actual children for whom such permits were issued. Numerous cases have been found where a permit issued for a child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years has been used by a child of the same family under fourteen years. This method of substitution lies wholly with the parent. The school officer issuing the permit does so in good faith, satisfied that the child for whom the application is made is of the proper age or is qualified as to education, while the intent of the parent is not to send out the child for whom the application was made, but to send out the younger brother or sister as the case may be. Only careful and intelligent investigation can discover these frauds, and only severe penalty meted to the offender can remedy the evil. The parent who desires to secure the earnings of minor children illegally will find some way to accomplish the desire, unless very carefully watched by the officials whose duty it is under the laws of the State to save these children from the imposition.

In the period covered by this report, as in the preceding biennial period, there have been observed numerous instances of minor children of school age engaged in selling newspapers and matches on the streets of the larger cities, and employed at domestic labor. These cases do not come within the purview of the child labor law, nor under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; they can be controlled only by the strict enforcement of the compulsory education law by the school authorities.

In the amendments to the child labor law by the Legislature of 1909, the general tendency was toward uniformity and a more general application of the laws to the requirements of the child. Wherever there were restrictions as to occupations or industries in which the labor of children is inhibited, the occupations were made uniform in the law. Prior to the amendment of 1909, the original law restricting the hours of labor during the midnight period, from ten p. m. to six a. m., the avocations named did not conform to all of the employments that should be restricted. As the law now stands, in its amended form, these restrictions are uniform throughout.

All child labor laws enacted have resulted from the abuse of children in industrial activities, more especially in manufacturing, and from the demand made upon children for long hours of labor under improper conditions. One of the chief purposes of these laws is the protecting of the physical welfare of minors, by the raising of the age limit at which they are legally allowed to work, and the elimination of nightwork. Another purpose, and a laudable one, is the absolute inhibition of the employment of children in the operation of or in proximity to machinery that is dangerous to life or limb: to save them from industrial injuries, and thus aid in the promotion of their physical welfare.

Along with the passage of these laws, and their application and improvement through amendment, there has been added a feature providing for minimum educational requirements. And this feature is found in most of the child labor laws that have met with the approval of civic societies that are interested in the welfare of the child, and such feature forms a part of the organic laws of the most progressive states. But the adding of the educational feature to laws that have for their purpose the protection of the physical welfare of the child makes them unwieldy and cumbersome, and difficult of enforcement. The necessary ministerial and executive appliances essential to the successful enforcement of the educational part of these laws are far greater than would be necessary for the protection of the physical welfare of the child. In fact, these two features—the physical and the educational—should be absolutely segregated and divorced. Segregation would permit of the simplifying of the process of execution and reducing very largely of official red tape.

By a supplementary act of 1909 the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is directed and empowered to aid in the enforcement of an act, commonly known as the Compulsory Education law of 1903-04, when in its application this law relates to employed children. Upon its passage the compulsory education law requiring minimum education of children was entitled "An act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the act"; it was approved March 24, 1903, and amended in 1905 and 1907. This law is such that parents, guardians, and others having control of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall be required to send such children to the public schools, except when prevented by sickness, evidenced by a physician's certificate, or when permitted by judicial officers to engage in labor, or when no school is located within two miles of the residence of the child. The penalty for violation of the act is fine or imprisonment, or both. The act provided for the enforcement of the compulsory education law, as vested in the school authorities of the State.

The act of 1909, empowering the Commissioner of this Bureau to aid

in the enforcement of the provisions of the compulsory education law relating to employed children, has been of considerable value in correcting the evils of child labor, and in the placing of children in the public school system; still the compulsory education law, with its various amendments, is not all that it might be, and is susceptible of improvement by present amendment, or by ultimate enactment of a substitute law. It is the opinion of the Commissioner of this Bureau that it would be advisable for the Legislature of the State of California to enact and place in active operation a broad, comprehensive law for the compulsory education of children. In order that such compulsory education law may be safely enacted and properly and efficiently enforced, it would be necessary to amend the present law, or it might require the enactment of an entirely new law. And it should require counties and municipalities, through their police powers, and school districts by the proper officers, to coöperate in its enforcement. In order to successfully carry out the educational features desired, and which have been undertaken by the enactment of the present law providing for compulsory education, the most feasible plan would be the creation by the Legislature of a bureau of compulsory education. Such bureau should be granted entire and supreme control in the exercise, direction, and enforcement of the act. And there should also be a supplemental act providing that the school census be placed under State control, and the duties of the taking of this census be performed by such bureau of compulsory education. There should be exact knowledge on the part of the State, to be secured through such a bureau, of all children born within its confines who have reached the minimum age, as provided in the law as it stands, or as it may be amended; and requiring that such children be placed in some public, private, or parochial school, unless lawfully immune. It may be necessary to carry this law further in order to make it full and effective, by requiring the passage of a supplemental act providing for a complete system of registration. This enactment might require, on the part of the parents, that they register all children coming within the minimum age. This task would not be difficult, as the State possesses the inherent right to take possession of all children, if necessary, in order that they may receive the minimum of education.

The enforcement of a properly constructed compulsory education law would tend automatically to enforce the child labor law, for with complete compulsion in the matter of education the problem of child labor could be more promptly and readily treated, and more efficiently solved. The present child labor law could be safely amended by confining its provisions solely to the protection of the physical welfare of minors.

The full enforcement of the child labor law, as it now stands, would require an excessive appropriation, and the employment of a large staff

of field officers employed solely for this purpose, and then there would not be accomplished all that is desirable and essential. In fact, the Bureau could economically utilize the entire staff in the city of San Francisco alone.

The child is not an essential factor in industrial labor in California, as it is in many of the eastern and central states. The ratio of minors to adults employed in the industries where both classes are utilized is here much lower than in many other states; and it is believed that even with the growth of such industries as could probably utilize child labor, the custom would not attain the same proportions nor so vitally affect the social life of children. Although the problems of child labor are not considered to be of serious character in California and may be readily solved by adequate application of the law, yet there should be no cessation in the rigid enforcement of both the child labor and the compulsory education law.

In the field work, while gathering statistics for the biennial report, the special agents of the Bureau have, in all lines of industry where minors were employed, made careful investigation, and wherever violations of the law were found, they have warned the employer by notification in the form of a printed statement that the establishment had been inspected and that certain violations were found to exist. In this way a large number of violations have been stopped without the necessity of resorting to prosecution in the courts. In numerous cases these violations were apparently the result of ignorance of the law. In other cases, they were careless disregard of the law. In both cases the first offense was not prosecuted, but the offender was warned, and through due notice served a further violation was obviated. The Commissioner has found this policy to be frequently effective. The effort of the Bureau has always been along the line of the least possible resistance, and when the violation of the child labor law may be cured by warning, it has been believed that such policy would prove ultimately more beneficial than legal prosecution.

The same character of work undertaken in the thirteenth biennial period in the matter of prosecution for violation of the child labor law has been carried into the period covered by the present report; and the same general policy of the Bureau toward employers, and minors whose welfare is within the purview of the statutes, as outlined in the thirteenth report, has been continued with diligence and with such improvement in methods as experience has taught to be of avail in the more certain accomplishment of the undertaking. Only in extreme cases has there been invoked the power of the courts in the effort toward remedying the existing evils. In such cases drastic measures were found necessary to induce strict observance of the law by employers, and a proper respect for the ministerial power vested in the Commissioner.

Effort has been made to impress upon the employing public the importance of the child labor law, and the expediency of continuing the policy of strict enforcement of its provisions. The time consumed and the cost incurred, particularly in the prosecutions at points distant from San Francisco, are factors that form a condition to be considered. Also, the Bureau has done all that has been possible to warn the employing public and to disseminate information respecting the provisions and requirements of the law, and to appeal to that high sense of duty toward the minor which should be the concern of every employer of labor.

The school authorities in some counties of the State have aided materially by independent prosecutions. Excellent work is being done by the officers of the juvenile courts in several counties, extreme care and caution being exercised in the matter of issuing working permits to minors under fourteen years of age. In a considerable measure this work has aided materially in the enforcement of the compulsory education law. In some sections of the State steps have been taken and a good beginning made toward enforcing the provisions of the compulsory education law, with encouraging results. In some of the larger cities parental schools are supported, and the nucleus of an excellent system thus developed. Still, in the matter of a proper, adequate, and practical enforcement, no comprehensive plan of action has been formulated.

In some of the larger cities initial steps have been taken along lines that would tend to accomplish the purpose of the compulsory education law; the officer whose duty it is to issue age and schooling certificates, being also designated as director of compulsory education, and having charge of the parental school in addition to the duty of issuing certificates of age and schooling. By thus clothing the officer issuing these certificates with the power of compelling school attendance, the enforcement of the child labor law has been materially assisted, and truancy has been very largely reduced.

With a strict enforcement of compulsory education there would be disclosed two vital conditions in this State—the conditions of dependent and delinquent children—which would form two great problems to be solved by the State through the activity of the juvenile courts and the assistance of such civic societies as are interested and engaged in the welfare of the children. There is a broad difference between the dependent and the delinquent child. The law fully sets forth the distinction. Briefly stated, a dependent child is one who has not received, or is not receiving, that physical and moral protection to which it is entitled, whether the fault lies with the parent or with the State, or, with civic or statutory institutions, or with economic and social conditions. A delinquent child, as defined by the law, is one who is deficient morally, the degrees of which deficiency may vary from the commission of minor misdemeanor to incorrigibility, and extend to the commission of felony.

Under the operation of the laws governing and controlling the education and protection of children, the delinquent seems to have the advantage over the dependent, in that it has the opportunity through compulsion to receive at least the minimum of education in the state reform schools or in quasi-public institutions. This seems to be unfair to the dependent child, who has committed no offense and deserves better than it receives. But this is a condition that can be cured only by a strict enforcement of the compulsory education law.

No doubt the full enforcement of an effective compulsory education law would disclose many cases that would require provision for the maintenance and welfare of the child, whether dependent or delinquent, while receiving the minimum amount of education required by the law. Whether in public, private, or parochial school, the proper enforcement of an effective compulsory education law would give the State an opportunity to inculcate in the child respect for law and order, and love of country. And this would be the only opportunity the State would ever have to teach such children these principles.

SOCIOLOGIC

In the gathering and preparation of data concerning social conditions, including misdemeanors, felonies, juvenile offenses, and divorces, the Bureau has followed the same general policy adopted in the preparation of the thirteenth report. While the particular data and general information obtained have been as full and complete as in the preceding biennial period, the data obtained from the county clerks relating to the number of divorces granted, showing the sex of the plaintiff, the date and locale of the marriage, the date of divorcement, and the number, age, and custody of minor children, has not been sufficient for the purpose of as full and thorough study of the direct and contributory causes that lead to the divorce courts as desirable.

So far as the work of the Bureau has to do with this branch of social statistics, it is desirable, and the Commissioner believes it would be advisable, to so amend the statutes relating to divorce that certain additional information might be obtained by the courts, and thus be available for use by the Bureau in the compilation of more valuable statistics. The ages of the plaintiff and defendant at the time of marriage in each divorce case would be valuable, and should be made a part of the presentment in a divorce complaint. This information could be obtained by requiring the plaintiff in an application for divorce to furnish a copy of the marriage license as a part of the original filing. Thus, this particular and valuable information would be a part of the actual records in the case, instead of being a part of the evidence, if used at all. This added information would not only aid the Bureau in determining whether or not there might be any relationship existing between the ages of the persons at the time of divorcement and the length of time they had been married, but it should be valuable information for the courts in determining the merits of a case. Disparity of ages of the plaintiff and defendant at the time of marriage is of more importance in the study of direct and contributory causes of divorce than such disparity at the time of divorcement, dependable, of course, upon the length of time that the persons had been married. These data, added to the information already obtainable, would enable the Commissioner to make a more thorough study of the conditions.

Most of the data furnished in the history of offenders who appear in the juvenile courts are obtained from state reformatories, and from the probation officers in some of the larger cities.

Some of the more important questions set forth in the blank forms sent out by this Bureau are often left unanswered. There is no common method for unity of action by the officers of the juvenile courts in preparing the information. There is necessity for a standardization of this work, and if these officers were required to seek and to record certain important specific information, and forward the same to this Bureau, the Commissioner would be enabled to make a thorough study of the conditions and determine the underlying causes affecting juvenile delinquency. The form used by the Bureau was drawn with the idea and intent of obtaining a complete record of each individual delinquent. There was included in this form a request for the name of the delinquent, which was not wholly necessary, the object being to provide some form of identification, which might have been accomplished for the purpose desired as well by number as by name. All the Bureau desires is some distinguishing mark or number on the record which would correspond with the record in the reform school, or other institution, and which would thus identify the delinquent. The Bureau is not only willing, but desirous to protect the identity of the child, and has held this information confidential, not permitting the names to appear on the tabulated reports or anywhere in the published records. The obtaining of the names has caused some dissatisfaction on the part of the officers, who seem to think that the possession by this Bureau of such information might jeopardize the future of the child. This might be true if the Bureau were disposed, and the law permitted the publication of these names; but as there is no disposition nor permission, the danger is only imaginary. As stated in the chapter on Child Labor, there is a broad difference between the dependent and the delinquent child.

The extension of the work of the juvenile court in the larger centers of population has included cases where the parents seem to be incapable or negligent in properly controlling their children. In some of these cases the probation officers require the minors to report to them. In the work of the Bureau the term delinquent has not extended to this class of cases. The delinquent regarding whom the Bureau has sought information is the child that is brought into court, and whose custody is taken from the parent and given to some recognized and proper civic institution, or to a state reformatory.

The Commissioner considers it important to obtain such data as will aid in determining whether the social conditions in California are wholly or only partially responsible, or not at all responsible, for the position in which the delinquent child has been placed. It is desirable to obtain the percentage of delinquent minors in the juvenile courts who have come to California from other states and the length of time they had been residents of California prior to becoming delinquents. It is further desirable to know under what conditions delinquent minors from other states have come into this State. There are cases of boys

coming into this State in the company of tramps, stealing rides wherever possible on trains, and whose moral condition could in no sense be chargeable to the social conditions of California. Others sent to the state reformatories are found to have been only a few months in California, and had attained to the situation of delinquency in some other state of which they were native or for some time resident. An amendment to the statute providing for the obtaining by the court officers of certain specific information along these lines regarding delinquency cases, would enable the Commissioner to make a more thorough investigation of juvenile crime and a more valuable study of the causes.

In the present biennial report the statistical tables of juvenile offenses and crime are based entirely upon the records of individual commitments to state reformatories, as the returns from other sources were incomplete. The tables are arranged and the data compiled in improved form, presenting the most pertinent facts and tending to show underlying causes. In the matter of divorces, the prior data presented in biennial reports enables a comparison in the present report to be made with the three preceding years.

The Bureau has been unable to continue to the extent desired the study and presentation of certain features in the comparative charts upon the relationship of ages of various persons convicted of felonies and misdemeanors. This is due to the modification of the juvenile court law, which has extended the jurisdiction of that court to include all minors under the age of twenty-one years. So the Bureau has been unable to secure accurate and authentic information and records of the conviction of all minors under twenty-one years of age convicted of felony and misdemeanor. For this reason, an extension of the comparative chart published in this report does not include a comparison of the present biennial period with past periods in respect to these particular convictions.

The sociologic work of the Bureau may and should be extended along lines presented in the statistical tables, and conforming to the various suggestions in this report. This may be accomplished by the utilization of all material available from county and municipal records which might bear directly or indirectly on sociological problems. At present these statistical data cover only felonies, misdemeanors, marriages, and divorces. In the event of the enactment of a comprehensive compulsory education law, this sociologic work may be extended gradually to include certain features of child labor which are not possible under present conditions. A close study of the relation of the ages and other relationships of persons convicted of felony and misdemeanor may in the future be made possible, and thus the sociologic work along that line be gradually and effectually extended. There are many possibilities along these lines which the general conditions preclude from thorough and effective study.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

There has been noticeable advancement in the operation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the results obtained in the matter of regulation and control of employment agencies during the two years covered by this biennial report. There is still much to be desired and to be accomplished under the law governing these agencies. The advancement so far made has been the result of amendments to the law, suggested in the thirteenth biennial report, and enacted by the Legislature of 1909 through the initiative of the Bureau, together with the effective and careful work performed by the special agents of the Bureau. The amendment of 1909, granting to officers of the Bureau the power and authority of sheriffs in making arrests for violation of the statute, has been of very great assistance, not only in bringing offenders into court, but in the salutary effect that has resulted from dissemination of knowledge in respect to this amendment among employment agents. The adoption by the Legislature of an act, in accordance with the suggestion of the thirteenth report, requiring the licensing of employment agencies has been of very great assistance to the Bureau in the regulation and control of these agencies. This act was approved March 6, 1909, and provided that every person, firm, corporation, or association conducting or operating an employment agency must procure a license from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The application for the license must contain the name of the applicant and the exact location of the agency. In cities of the first, first and one-half, and second classes, employment agents are required by this law to pay a license fee of \$50 per annum. In cities of the third and fourth classes the fee is \$25 per annum. In all other cities and towns the fee is \$6. These licenses authorize the applicant to whom they are issued to conduct or operate an employment agency for a period of one year, beginning with the 31st day of March. The moneys collected for licenses are paid into the state treasury and credited to the contingent fund of the Bureau. It is required by the act that licensed employment agents must procure separate licenses for the operation of branch employment agencies in the same or separate localities; and that no license shall be transferable or used by any agent other than the one to whom it was issued, nor used in a different location than

the one for which it was issued, without the written consent of the Commissioner. These licenses are required to be posted in conspicuous places, and must be exhibited upon demand of any officer or agent of the Bureau. Violation of any of the provisions of this act is described as a misdemeanor; upon conviction of any person, firm, corporation, or association in addition to the penalty provided the license may be revoked by the Commissioner. The provisions of this act do not prevent the collection of any tax or license by any county or municipal authority.

There should be an amendment to the license law of the State which would require all county and municipal tax license officers to furnish the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the names of all applicants for local licenses to maintain and operate employment agencies. By such an amendment the Bureau would be enabled without unnecessary expenditure of time and funds to keep track of agencies that are established, and which may undertake to avoid making application for state license. As the law now stands, the Bureau is put to some delay and expense in securing the names of these applicants before it can ascertain whether or not they have made application for state license. So that it has required nearly a year to secure the necessary information, and to notify employment agencies that were delinquent that it is necessary to take out a state license. This difficulty might be remedied by amendment that should make it mandatory upon applicants, that before either county or municipal license would be granted it would be necessary to first procure a state license. But in spite of the obstacles met with in this and other respects the employment agencies have been brought well under control, and this is due very largely to the provision of section 11 of the license law, granting authority to the Commissioner to revoke licenses because of violation of the law.

The provision of the law respecting the keeping of records by employment agencies should be more definite and specific. This might be accomplished either by the addition of another section, or by a separate act. The purpose of such improvement or amendment in the law would be to prevent collusion between the employment agency and the person making application for laborers. That there has been and still is collusion between the agencies and the representatives of employers is apparent, but it is very difficult to secure evidence sufficient to convict both or either of the parties to the offense. There have been numerous complaints lodged with the Bureau which indicated such collusion or formed circumstantial or record evidence of such collusion or unfair treatment by either the agency or the employer which worked a hardship upon the applicant for labor. These complaints have been thoroughly investigated, and the results have tended to improve general conditions. The effect also of diligence on the part of the Bureau in

investigating the filing of monthly reports has tended to improve the condition. Special investigations by agents of the Bureau have disclosed a number of inaccuracies in filing of these reports, and the results of such investigations have been to cure the irregularity that was found to exist.

It has been found upon careful investigation that many of the complaints against the employment agencies, while brought in all fairness by the applicant for labor, are really unjust, and should be chargeable to the employer or the representative of the employer. The employing public does not seem to realize the position in which the employment agent is placed. Many of the offenses apparently chargeable to the agent are really matters which the agent can not possibly avoid. The employer of unskilled labor usually makes demand for a larger percentage of men than he actually requires, for the reason that he anticipates that a certain percentage of those who accept employment through the agency will fail to report for work. So it has become the custom of superintendents or foremen in charge of large contracts for construction work to place an order for a certain number of men in excess of the actual demand, and if more applicants than he anticipates shall report for work, he has no hesitancy in dismissing all whom he does not require after selecting what he believes to be the best class of the number reporting for work. His main object is to secure enough laborers, and he has no particular care or interest in the welfare of the men who are dismissed. Naturally the applicant for work blames the employment agency, and while his failure to secure the labor he sought works a hardship upon him, it would likewise be a source of hardship if the employment agency were compelled to reimburse him for his expenses, including transportation. This evil is very difficult to cure, and does not come under the head of collusion, although in some cases the suggestion of collusion is apparent.

There is, however, an offense committed by employment agencies which can not be excused on the ground of ignorance. The contractor or subcontractor who has contracted to do a certain amount of contract work in railroad extension, or any work that is being done for a large corporation, will order from the employment agent a certain number of men, giving the order in his own name, and stating the character of the work, the location, and the corporation for whom the work is to be done. The employment agent advertises that the railroad or other corporation, as the case may be, requires a certain number of men for certain contract work at the location named. The men who apply for the opportunity to labor are under the impression that the work is to be done directly for the railroad company or other corporation, and that their subsistence and wages will come direct from the corporation. The fact is, that the corporation has nothing whatever to do with the employment of the

men nor with their subsistence, and the agent has in most cases willfully deceived the applicant for work. In many cases the foreman or subcontractor or contractor may be as safe and dependable a person to work for as though the laborers were paid by the corporation direct, but if the subcontractor or contractor or foreman or superintendent should be inclined to treat the men unfairly, they can not apply to the corporation for whom the contract work is to be done for any redress. This is another evil that is very difficult to remedy, and possibly there is no remedy since the corporation has no particular interest, and would not be likely to undertake the punishment of the employment agent for deceiving men in whom it has no direct concern, since it is dealing directly and only with the contractors.

In the matter of collusion and other unfair treatment of the applicant for labor there has been some improvement in the past year, but the general conditions are practically the same at the close of the present biennial period as were reported in the thirteenth report, for the reason that, as stated, evidence is very difficult to obtain, although the Commissioner may be satisfied that the offense has been committed. Several instances have been observed of men being sent long distances into the interior of the State and employed at unskilled, or partially skilled, labor a sufficient time to earn an amount equal to the advance paid for railroad and stage fare, plus their board bill, hospital fees, the agent's fee, and deductions made for county poll tax. When these men are dismissed they have no balance to their credit, and have merely been given an opportunity to labor for a week or more for their board. But it would be next to impossible to prove collusion or statutory offense in such cases.

The demand for unskilled labor in the first half of the period covered by the fourteenth report was so great that some of the larger employment agencies in San Francisco and elsewhere furnished thousands of men for positions without charging them any fee. This was done by the employment agencies in order to hold the patronage of large employing concerns requiring men for railroad extension and reconstruction, and other work demanding large numbers of unskilled or partially skilled laborers. This condition still obtained outside of San Francisco in the summer and fall of 1910, and in the city of San Francisco during the summer of 1910. And this fact is offered by some persons advocating free state employment agencies as an argument in favor of such establishment.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is not inclined to encourage the plan of state agencies until such time as the State shall be prepared to exercise the functions of furnishing employment to unskilled and partially skilled laborers, and conduct such business without competition with privately owned agencies.

In lieu of the present establishment of one or more such state employment agencies in competition with those now paying state licenses, the first step in the right direction would be the introduction of a constitutional amendment contemplating a thorough plan of state control and operation that would provide for the exercise by the State of the functions of furnishing unskilled and partially skilled labor demanded by such urgent industries and construction operations as are conducted directly or indirectly in the interest of development of the resources of the State; and this without competition with the privately owned concerns licensed to furnish that character of employment which the State would not handle. In order to accomplish this, the State must of necessity be empowered by constitutional amendment to assume exclusively the functions of furnishing the particular classes of labor referred to.

In addition to the noncompetitive feature, an unquestioned essential to the successful operation and permanent life of such undertaking must be the provision for a fair, nominal fee to be paid by the successful applicant for labor. It would not only be manifestly unfair to the State that laborers profiting by the operation of such an agency should be so favored without reason, but such a course would result disastrously to the employers of labor and place an unwarranted burden on the taxpayers of the State. No man capable and competent to earn a livelihood should be permitted to obtain any part of remuneration without earning the same. The absolutely free employment agency plan, in competition with privately owned licensed agencies, has been tried out by municipal undertaking in this State. But the plan has not been successful, nor has it operated in direct competition with the licensed agencies of the larger class. The character of employment obtained through a free employment agency is usually temporary and of short duration. The larger corporations that employ large numbers of unskilled laborers are inclined to depend upon the licensed agencies, for the reason that they usually have contracts or agreements by which these agencies undertake to supply their demands at all times. These employers do not take kindly to city or state control in such matters. But if the State were empowered to handle all of the unskilled labor demanded by employers, and privately owned agencies were excluded from this line of work, the opposition would be disposed of, for the reason that the employers would understand that the State was competent to supply the demand.

The establishment and successful operation of an employment agency by the State without competition with the licensed agencies would enable the Labor Commissioner, or the chief of such bureau of employment, to make a thorough study of labor conditions, and to disclose approximately the number of cases of willful idleness. The complaint is gen-

eral that there are large numbers of unskilled and partially skilled laborers without employment who do not honestly and diligently search for it, nor show willingness to continue steadily in such positions when secured. By keeping a careful record of such cases, the Bureau would be able to ascertain the percentage of persons applying for and accepting positions who failed to live up to the terms of the agreement under which they were employed.

The Commissioner or the Bureau would be in closer touch with the needs and demands of various localities, and know just what proportion of unemployed labor in certain districts was available and capable in meeting the demands in other districts, or the general demand. This plan would enable the Bureau to ascertain whether it would be necessary to draw upon the larger centers of population to supply other sections. State agencies, properly conducted and maintained without profit, being practically self-supporting in respect to the incidental expenses of operation, would prove a great benefit to the cause of labor, particularly the unskilled and partially skilled who are under the present system the prey of unprincipled men engaged in the business of furnishing employment. There would be no particular incentive to dishonesty on the part of the employees of the State Bureau or agency; since their compensation like the compensation of other State employees would be in direct payment for their services, and collusion between the employees of such an agency and the employers of labor would be improbable, even if it were successfully possible. The direct benefit to be derived from the establishment and operation of a state agency would be twofold; the laborer would obtain employment at a moderate fee that would not be subjected to demand and supply, and the unworthy element who are disinclined to work steadily would be weeded out.

In addition to the regular reports secured from the various employment agencies, the Bureau has prepared and sent out blanks for special reports on the condition of the labor market for each month. These blanks are sent only to the agencies in San Francisco and other principal centers of the State, and provide a certain class of information, which has been valuable in the study of the conditions of the labor market in both skilled and unskilled labor. These special reports include labor in railroad construction, lumbering, mining, farming, and the general trades and occupations, including blacksmiths, machinists, carpenters, painters, engineers, teamsters, stablemen, gardeners, choremen, porters, waiters, and cooks. The blank was designed primarily for the purpose of furnishing information to the Federal Government and others particularly interested in the condition of labor along the lines mentioned. By this means an intelligent forecast of the demand and supply along these certain particular lines is secured, and knowledge obtained as to whether the supply may be adequate to the demand. This

information deals only with male labor, and no attempt has yet been made to secure such data respecting female labor. The information sought in these blanks includes the prevailing rate of wage, the relative situation of the supply and demand at the time of making the report, and the prospective demand for the ensuing month as compared with the current month. Another feature of the information sought is the name, location, and character of new industrial establishments, or the reopening of former ones, together with the number of men to be employed, and the approximate duration of the employment.

WAGE PAYMENTS

There should be enactment of suitable legislation providing for regular monthly settlement or payment of wage accounts by employers of labor on such certain specified days within the month and upon a date not later than may be fixed by the enactment, and to apply to all classes of labor. In other words, a date limitation for the payment or settlement of wages due for the thirty days next preceding. A reasonable provision should be made for the immediate payment following dismissal of an employee, or at the conclusion of specified employment. Such provision should require that certain prescribed evidence of wages due should be given such employee whose work ceases at a date prior to the regular monthly pay day, and that such evidence may be legally used for negotiable purposes, and further that all wages be paid in legal tender money or in collateral legally and instantly negotiable.

Instances are numerous of the manifest unfairness to employees, which is practiced by some employers, in requiring that the wage earner travel long distances in order to collect the amount due. In many of these cases the employee finds, upon arrival at the point at which payment was expected, that the demand will not be honored until after a lapse of a period of from thirty to ninety days. The complaints that have come to the Bureau disclosing these conditions within the past biennial period would approximate more than a thousand. No official record has been kept of such complaints, for the reason that the Commissioner has no authority to intervene in such matters.

This condition tends to develop a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction, demanding immediate remedial legislation, which can not be too strongly urged. The numerous cases that have come within the observation of the Bureau show conclusively the hardship that has been worked upon employees, especially the manual labor class, and this applies not only to men who have become dissatisfied with the character and condition of the labor, but to men who have been discharged for valid or invalid reasons. In numerous instances these men have been absolutely refused adequate evidence of the wage earned and due. In fact, instead of some form of collateral payment or acknowledgment, they have in many instances been given simply a brass check or slip of paper issued by the foreman, and the issuance delayed until the pay day fixed at the

option of the employer; and the pay day, or date of recognition of evidence of the wage due, has been, in many cases, extended thirty to sixty days beyond the date when the employee ceased to labor.

These complaints are not confined to any particular locality, but are general throughout those portions of the State employing temporary labor, particularly in construction work.

There should be also enactment of suitable legislation for simplifying the method of procedure in the courts for the collection of certain specified maximum amount of wages due, and giving to the courts ample power in subpoenaing witnesses.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

The establishment of private hospitals by construction companies, and others engaged in the employment of men in work of a temporary character, has led to many abuses, and, in fact, has become a source of graft. This evil may be quickly and permanently cured by careful and proper legislation. In many cases which have come to the notice of the Commissioner, through complaints of employees, these so-called private hospitals are merely pretensions, and do not serve the real purpose for which they are supposed to be established.

The establishment of these hospitals has carried with it the assumed right to withhold from the wages of the employees so-called hospital fees. The withholding or collection of hospital fees the Commissioner believes should be so regulated by the Legislature and controlled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or other proper authority, that the contractors or employers of such labor could by no possibility reap any pecuniary benefit. Such fees as may be legally collected or withheld from the wages of the men might with better results be paid into the county hospital fund in the county where such labor was employed. A provision might be made that the sick or injured employees could be cared for in the county hospital at no further expense to the employee or to the employer than the payment of the fee prescribed by law.

ORGANIZED LABOR

In the effort of the Bureau to obtain full and complete data respecting labor organizations, improved form blanks have been prepared and sent out, and all unions embracing building trades, and other than building trades, have been supplied with these blanks. The result has not been commensurate with the undertaking. The Bureau has utilized all sources available, and sought to obtain through the central organizations or bodies a list of all affiliating unions or locals. The tables presented in the statistical part of this report show the numbers of employed, the percentage of increase or decrease, and the minimum and ruling wage of the building trades unions and affiliating organizations, and also organizations other than building trades, at such points from which the Bureau was able to obtain the information. Had the information received been in full response to the requests sent out, a chart might have been prepared, showing the relation of the present with the past biennial period. But the returns were received from only a small percentum of the organizations to whom blanks were mailed. The data and information available have been utilized to the best possible advantage, and presented in the two series of tables mentioned, which, in addition to the data described, show by location the trade, membership, occupation, and the number of hours of employment per day; wages, showing units, minimum, and ruling wage.

Hop Vines, Sonoma County.

Celery Field, Island Ranch, San Joaquin Basin,

Barley for Shipment, Island Ranch, San Joaquin Basin.

Traction Harvester Engine, San Joaquin Basin.

Lemon Orchard, Ventura County.

FARM LABOR

The situation and condition of farm labor in California are very fully set forth in the special Japanese report, completed in May, 1910. While this investigation was directed to the gathering of statistics and general information regarding the employment of and operations by Japanese in the agricultural sections, it necessarily involved the employment of the white and other races. The investigation covered more than 4,100 farms, and in the statistical reports indicated the number of white men employed, as well as the number of Japanese and other oriental and other races. To make an extended report of the farm labor situation would be merely to review the Japanese report. Every economic relation existing between the oriental and the white farm laborer was investigated by the special agents of the Bureau during that investigation, and the precise conditions have been in the special report very fully set forth.

The value of the products of the soil in California for the year 1909 marketed by the producer, and for the most part shipped out of the State, as shown by the report of the California Development Board, exceeded \$305,000,000. This valuation excluded farm animals and animal products, forest products, and minerals.

ORIENTAL SITUATION

In the present report only the Chinese are considered in the tabulated matter respecting oriental labor, for the reason that all phases of life, labor, and activities of the Japanese population in the State were thoroughly covered in the special report of the Commissioner filed with the Governor in May, 1910. This report was the result of an investigation undertaken by direction of the Governor and pursuant to the provisions of chapter 134, statutes of 1909. So the Japanese situation is not included in the present biennial report, except as to the presentation of tabulated data in the chapter on Farm Labor, which shows the Japanese ownership and tenancy.

The situation of the Chinese is practically the same as shown in the thirteenth biennial report. There is no competition between Japanese and Chinese in any branch of labor. The Japanese have confined their energies chiefly to fruit growing in the agricultural districts, and to house-cleaning, and cleaning and dyeing in the cities. While there are still considerable numbers of Chinese employed in fruit growing sections, their employment is not so extensive as to make them live competitors of the Japanese; in house-cleaning, and in the cleaning and dyeing of clothing, the Chinese are not competitors of the Japanese. Even in the housework duties, in which both Chinese and Japanese are employed, they are not competitors, for the reason that the employment of either is merely a matter of preference on the part of the employer. At the close of the biennial season ending October, 1910, there were approximately 40,996 Japanese in the State compared with 45,000 in October, 1908. In respect to the Chinese, the number is approximately the same in the present period and the period two years prior, being 31,100 in October, 1910, and 30,000 in October, 1908.

In making the estimates of oriental population and movement, both as to Japanese and Chinese, the State and United States reports and the records of the transpacific steamship lines were used as a basis. The figure given in 1908, together with the data available from the records of arrivals and departures of orientals at the port of San Francisco for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1910, form the basis of the Bureau's estimate of the Japanese population. The records of transpacific steamship lines show that the departing Japanese exceeded the

Raisin Grape Vineyard, Fresno County.

Wine Grape Vineyard, Sonoma County.

Olive Tree, Los Angeles County.

arrivals for the year ending September 30, 1909, by 2,164. For the year ending September 30, 1910, the departures exceeded the arrivals by 1,840. The net decrease for the two fiscal years was 4,004. The two fiscal years ending September 30, 1908, show a net decrease of 1,213 during that period through the port of San Francisco. The interstate movement of Japanese is not deemed an essential factor in estimating the oriental population. The number moving from California into other states has been practically balanced by the number moving from other states into California. There have been no available data as to the number of Japanese that moved illegally into the United States over the Mexican border. In the first half of the biennial period covered by the thirteenth report of this Bureau—that is to say, for the year ending September 30, 1907—the arrivals of Japanese exceeded the departures by 3,719. In the second half of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, the exodus of Japanese began, and during this second half of the biennial period the departures exceeded the arrivals by 2,506. This migration, which has been principally to Japan, has continued during the past two years or biennial period covered by the present report. Within the last half of this period the migration has slightly decreased.

The twelfth biennial report of this Bureau showed the number of Chinese in California in October, 1904, to be 40,000. In the ensuing period of four years ending September 30, 1908, the departing Chinese exceeded the arrivals at the port of San Francisco by 10,255. The thirteenth report of the Bureau placed the Chinese population in October, 1908, at slightly less than 30,000. The steady decrease in the Chinese population during the four years ending September, 1908, ceased in the following year, and in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, the arrivals exceeded the departures by 1,659. In the following year, or the latter half of the present biennial period, the position was changed by an excess of arrivals over departures, numbering 538, the actual result being a net increase for the two years ending October, 1910, of 1,121. The Chinese quarter in San Francisco has been practically rebuilt, and the present population is nearly equal to that prior to the fire of 1906, approximately 31,000. Improvement in appearance, substantiality and permanency of architecture, with due regard to ventilation and sanitation, have been observed, and in the past two years the Chinese quarter has been improved by numerous fine structures.

PORTS OF CALIFORNIA

California presents about 1,000 miles of shore line on the Pacific Ocean, extending from San Diego in the south to Crescent City in the north. San Diego, situated at the extreme southern limit of California coastwise navigation, is the first port of call on the Pacific coast north of the Panama Canal and the Tehuantepec railroad. Eureka, on Humboldt Bay, is the northmost port of call on the California-Pacific coast. The mean overland distance from San Diego to Eureka in a direct line is 685 miles north, 35 degrees west; following the water line and putting in at the deep harbors ships travel an approximate distance of more than 1,000 miles.

The principal harbors of sufficient area to accommodate ocean-going ships are San Diego Bay, San Pedro Bay, the bay of San Francisco, and Humboldt Bay; all of which, with the exception of San Pedro, are what is termed land-locked, and at each port there are railroad facilities for interior distribution. At San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles three transcontinental lines have their termini; and San Diego one, and another under construction.

The transcontinental lines terminating at Oakland and San Francisco are the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Western Pacific. These lines reach San Francisco by transshipment across the bay from Oakland. The Southern Pacific has transcontinental connection direct by rail across the southern arm of the bay by bridge at Dumbarton Point. At Los Angeles the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Salt Lake road have their termini. San Diego has railroad connection at the present time only with the Santa Fe, while a transcontinental line is under way via Yuma, Arizona, direct to San Diego. Eureka has no direct and complete rail connection, but is connected with the North Western Pacific by about one hundred miles of staging. This gap is to be built by that line and thus give Eureka a direct outlet to the interior of the State and with transcontinental traffic.

The principal ports of commercial movement and industrial activity between San Diego and Eureka are Port Los Angeles on San Pedro Bay; Ventura and Santa Barbara on Santa Barbara channel; Port Harford on the bay of San Luis Obispo; Monterey and Santa Cruz on the bay of Monterey; San Francisco, Oakland, Point Richmond, on San Francisco

Bay; Vallejo, Mare Island, on San Pablo Bay; Fort Ross on the Sonoma County coast; Point Arena, Mendocino, and Fort Bragg on the Mendocino coast.

The coastwise traffic of the State extends one hundred miles north of Eureka to Crescent City in Del Norte County.

On this more than 1,000 miles of Pacific shore line, from San Diego in the south to Crescent City in the north, there is transacted a commerce equal to 30,000,000 tons annually.

This volume of water commerce is increasing and will be very largely augmented by the traffic that will come through the Panama Canal, and although California is abreast of the times in the matter of facilities for the handling of such increased volume of commerce, preparations are being made at the principal ports in anticipation of a still greater increase that must follow after the operation of the Panama Canal has become established. These improvements are being made at San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Eureka. The water front and appurtenances of San Francisco, and a portion of the San Diego water front, are owned and controlled by the State. Eureka harbor is controlled and regulated by a state board and harbormaster.

The harbor of San Francisco has received no assistance from the Federal Government except the removal of topographical obstructions. The Oakland harbor has been aided by the Government in the deepening of the estuary and the construction of bridges. The harbor of San Diego has received Federal aid in the dredging of the channel. What is now Port Los Angeles, and including Wilmington and San Pedro, has received Federal aid in the construction of a substantial and effective breakwater, forming the outer harbor of San Pedro Bay. The harbor at Eureka in Humboldt Bay has been improved by the Government in the construction of jetties. Further and substantial Federal improvements are required at San Diego, Los Angeles, Eureka, and Oakland. The cities of Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego have taken it upon themselves to provide necessary funds for certain essential water front improvements at those ports. Oakland has voted for a probable issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds, the first installment to be \$2,500,000. Los Angeles, with the consolidated towns of Wilmington and San Pedro, has voted \$10,000,000 in bonds, with an actual present demand for \$3,000,000; San Diego will spend about \$6,000,000 to complete the work planned by the municipality.

No state in the Union can reap larger or more profitable commercial and industrial benefits from the successful completion of the Panama Canal than California. None will offer more numerous and remunerative inducements to labor, both skilled and unskilled, when such commercial improvement and industrial advancement shall become established.

California now produces and ships beyond its geographical boundaries a greater number of pounds of freight per capita than does any other state. A considerable proportion of the nonperishable commercial and industrial products shipped from and into California may be moved by water through the Panama Canal with economy of time and cost, and these economic results should obtain without diminution in the earnings of the railroads, for the reason that a considerable proportion of the increased shipments of essential products that may pass through the canal must be moved to interior destinations by rail.

The Panama Canal will, according to the official announcement of the United States engineers in charge, be completed and opened for the passage of ships within five years.

San Francisco Harbor.

The commercial and industrial water front of San Francisco is State property, controlled by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor. The initial provision for the establishment of this Board was made by the Legislature in 1853. The Harbor Commissioners have jurisdiction which is confined to state property along the water front of the city and county of San Francisco, which extends from the eastern end of the Presidio reservation, on the north shore, in an easterly and southeasterly and southwesterly direction to the boundary line between San Francisco and San Mateo counties. The Board maintains open fairways in the bay for the clear passage of transbay ferryboats. This water front property consists of all the piers and wharves in the city and county of San Francisco, with the exception of those belonging to the Federal Government, and two manufacturing plants; also the seawall and seawall lots, and certain water front streets, including East street for its entire length. These lots and streets were created by reclamation of tidelands. The Board has no jurisdiction over the ports of Oakland, Point Richmond, Port Costa, or other bay points.

The first permanent bulkhead or seawall was planned and undertaken in 1873, to extend from Howard to Union street, a distance of 3,252 feet. Five years later an extension of this seawall, from Kearny street westerly for a distance of 2,000 feet was undertaken. The completion of these contracts marked the commencement of the permanent wharfing system of San Francisco. Other sections followed, resulting in an aggregate length of seawall at the end of the fiscal year 1908 of 10,800 feet. The biennial report of the Commissioners for 1910 states that the completed seawall on June 30, 1910, measured 11,700.5 feet, and included 30 piers and 23 seawall lots; these, together with the property around the Central basin on the east shore of the southern part of the city, comprise a total of 1,104,275 square feet. The berth

Shipping Scene, San Francisco, South of Ferry Building.

space afforded by the piers and bulkhead wharves aggregates about five miles. The water front line under the jurisdiction of the Board is approximately eight miles in length. The last contract for work under the seawall bonds will add three more seawall lots, with a valuation of over \$700,000.

The \$9,950,000 bond issue authorized by the Legislature contemplates continued improvement and expansion, which would make San Francisco a capable seaport, possessing ample docking facilities and other requisites for the accommodation of great ocean-going ships, such as would employ the Panama Canal in freight and passenger traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast, and also any increase in numbers, tonnage, and type of ships engaged in the transpacific traffic.

The possible expansion by continued improvement and development of the water front for the entire length, from Taylor street on the north shore of the City to the San Mateo County line on the southeast shore of the city and county of San Francisco, would provide a combined contour length of piers and bulkheads of 35 to 45 miles. Such expansion would contemplate 800-foot piers, from 140 to 210 feet wide, with water-spaces between piers from 220 to 250 feet wide. A considerable proportion of such development could be accomplished, along with other improvements, by the expenditure of the \$9,950,000 authorized by the bond issue.

In addition to the general improvements contemplated by the larger bond issue, the special harbor committee that was created by the Legislature of 1909 to investigate all the harbors of the State with a view to making provision for increasing water commerce recommended, among other things, the purchase of sixty-three blocks of submerged lands adjoining Islais Creek near the south end of the harbor for the purpose of improvement on State account; the exact value of the land to be acquired by appraisement or condemnation being unknown, the amount of the bond was placed at \$1,000,000, with a provision that so much thereof as might be necessary should be applied to the purchase of the property. This is known as the India Basin bond issue, and the lands to be acquired are of essential value in the extension of the seawall and the completion of contemplated docks and piers. India Basin comprises an indenture of the bay, lying between Hunters' Point and Potrero Point, and south of and adjoining Islais Creek channel. The acquisition by the State of these lands will largely increase the facilities for dockage and storage, and more especially the accommodation of large lumber interests, and will give the State control of a large body of land fronting on the water front, and which will, in fact, cost the taxpayers of the State no increase in their taxable assessments. Besides the extension of the seawall and the purchase of the submerged lands on Islais Creek, this bond issue includes the extension of the

Belt railroad from the central wholesale district of the city to the south. Since the bridge at Dumbarton Point has been constructed and opened for traffic a large proportion of the through freight by rail comes direct to the south end of the city, where it may be distributed to the Belt railroad, thus making a complete and economic connection between the receiving depot in the south end of the city and the wholesale houses in the business center.

The economic advantage of state ownership and control of harbor facilities and water front property is manifested in the practical and substantial character of the many and continued improvements that have been accomplished and undertaken by the several boards of State Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco, particularly within the past fifteen years. These improvements include the present Ferry Building, a structure three stories in height and 600 feet in length, constructed of California sandstone, and adapted to the passenger traffic of six trans-bay ferry systems and several river transportation companies, besides offices occupied by some of the ministerial bureaus of the state government; and the best modern type of seawall, wharves, and piers. The initial improvement began with the substitution of solid concrete for loose rock construction of the seawall, and of bulkhead wharves; then followed the displacement of wooden piles with concrete cylinder pillars for pier foundations; then the improvement of the superstructure of the piers by the construction of new steel framework. The whole structure is completed with monolithic floors, walls and roof of reinforced concrete, in substitution for the old wooden docks. Thus was initiated a type of construction to be permanently established, and of such character as to secure a reduction of repair costs and insure positive immunity from fire loss, and in all respects conform absolutely to the most exacting quarantine regulations; and which has attracted the commendation of the Federal Government. The seawall has been and is being extended from the Ferry Building south toward Channel street as rapidly as permissible, and new seawall lots created. The later bulkhead wharf construction has been entirely of concrete and steel. Upon completion of the work of this character now in progress there will be a continuous line of concrete and steel bulkhead wharves of more than 3,000 linear feet. This construction lies south of Harrison street, with the exception of 425 feet situate just north of the Ferry Building. This extends to the Washington street pier and forms an approach thereto. The buildings are two stories in height, and contain offices for the vessels that dock there; they are all of reinforced concrete, and are sanitary and fireproof. The numerous improvements include also the extension of the Belt railroad to all sections of East street, protected by seawall, and is provided with thorough equipment connecting the wharves and

docks. The thorough paving with basalt blocks of East street and other streets under jurisdiction of the State, and other apparently minor conveniences, are included among the improvements. The character of the carrier employed in water transportation at the present time is entirely different from that of a few years ago, when a great deal of the carrying was done in sailing vessels, which made the run on no set schedule. The vessels of the present day are principally large steamers of from 6,000 to 12,000 tons cargo, running on fixed schedule. They are required to occupy as short a time as possible in port on account of the large expense of operation. To meet the demands of this character of ocean-going vessels much of the substantial improvements at San Francisco harbor have been made; and the policy of the State is to continue such improvement, and meet the demands of not only the present, but future water commerce. The proposed extension of the Belt line railroad is amply warranted by the results of its operation, and the very large benefit to shippers and merchants who employ it. The receipts from the operation of the road are shown to exceed the expenditures, making it clear that the road is not an expense, but a source of earning which is approximately sufficient to meet the cost of necessary extension.

By reason of ownership and control of harbor facilities San Francisco has become in a physical sense one of the most important of the ports of the world. San Francisco harbor is second in area only to that of Rio de Janeiro, to which it is similar in geography and topography. In the volume of commerce moved by water this port has attained a comparatively high standing, not only in America, but with European seaports, considering the position this city occupies in respect to active industrial and commercial life compared with older American and European ports. There is no seaport in the world that has kept so well abreast of increased demands of water transportation as has San Francisco.

There are two events close at hand of vast importance to the Pacific coast that must depend largely for success on the harbor facilities of San Francisco. There is no seaport on the lower eastern, southern, or western coast of the United States which has harbor area and physical facilities that can equal San Francisco in the handling of an event like the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which it has been conceded should take the form of a marine celebration. There is no harbor on the Pacific coast of great area possessing physical and structural features equal to San Francisco for the purpose of handling the increased traffic by water that must, in the natural growth of such transportation, result from the completion of the Panama Canal. In respect to these two events, San Francisco is fully competent to handle them successfully and with honor to the city, to the State, and to the entire coast. The positive and substantial work accomplished by the former and present

State Boards of Harbor Commissioners, supported by the liberal policy of the people of the State since the initial undertaking, has made this competent harbor possible.

San Francisco Bay and its northern extension, San Pablo Bay, cover a combined area of 420 square miles. The shore line measures 100 miles in length. San Francisco Bay proper covers an area of 250 square miles, of which 24 square miles are in the immediate vicinity of the city of San Francisco; 14 square miles of this area are used as anchorage ground, and 7 square miles as fairways for transbay ferries.

The fairways in their geographical order, reading from the Presidio to the drydock wharves south of Central Basin, are here briefly described: (a) Beginning with the Fulton Iron Works and extending to Fort Point, along the Presidio shore, thence across Golden Gate; (b) then to Sausalito Cove, thence to Angel Island; (c) from Angel Island to the north seawall at San Francisco; (d) from Lombard street wharf and Jackson street wharf to Point Richmond; (e) from Washington street and Mission street wharves to Yerba Buena Island, from Yerba Buena Island to the westerly shore of Oakland; (f) from the Berry street wharf and the drydock wharves to the southerly shore of Oakland.

Golden Gate Strait, which is the entrance to San Francisco Bay, is about three miles in length and nearly one mile in width at its narrowest point. The maximum depth is 360 feet. Outside the entrance and about six miles distant there is a depth of 33 feet at low tide on the bar. The northern or Bonita channel has a width of about one third of a mile and a depth of 54 feet. The deepest draft ships will always be able to enter this port with safety.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers flow into the bay, the Sacramento from the north, the San Joaquin from the south. They have their entrance at the eastern end of Suisun Bay, which is connected with San Pablo Bay by the Carquinez Strait. The Sacramento is navigable throughout the year for a distance northerly of 262 miles, the terminal point of navigation being Red Bluff in Tehama County. The San Joaquin is navigable throughout the year to Stockton, a distance of 40 miles southeasterly from the confluence of the river with Suisun Bay; occasionally, in the high-water seasons, the San Joaquin is navigable for a further distance of 100 miles southeasterly to the town of Firebaughs. These two rivers drain the great central valley north and south, and carry annually about one million tons of commerce. There are also small tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin which are navigable.

The cities and towns other than San Francisco located on San Francisco Bay are: Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, South San Francisco, San Mateo, Redwood City, Palo Alto, Newark, Alvarado, Hayward, San

Lorenzo, San Leandro, Fruitvale, Piedmont, Richmond, San Rafael, Tiburon, Belvedere, and Sausalito.

The commerce handled at the state wharves at San Francisco by no means represents the entire commercial activity of water transportation in this harbor. Oakland and other ports do a large share of the commercial traffic by water; the features of such additional traffic are considered in another part of this report.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the net tons of freight handled over the state wharves at San Francisco amounted to 6,325,000. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, it had increase to 6,866,000 tons, or about 8.5 per cent. The principal articles were lumber, mineral oil, and general merchandise. The daily average movement of freight over these wharves, in round numbers, for the year 1909-10 was 1,000,000 feet, board measure, of soft wood lumber, 12,000 feet, board measure, hard wood lumber, more than 10,000 tons of general merchandise, 1,000 barrels of wine, 2,250 tons of oil, and 1,200 tons of coal.

The revenue derived from this handling of freight over the state wharves at San Francisco and the rental derived from seawall lots and wharves are applied to the payment of principal and interest on the bonds and to the expenses of operation. In the forty-seven years, from 1862 to 1910 inclusive, the average ratio of administration expenses and revenue was 21.38 per cent; for 1908-09 it was 20.47 per cent, and for 1909-10, 18.25 per cent. With the exception of \$100,000 appropriated by the Legislature for urgent repairs necessitated by the earthquake and fire of 1906, the state wharves have not cost the taxpayers any outlay. The seawall lots which have already been created have been let at a good rental, and many of them for long periods. Provision is made for a regular increase in rent every five years to conform with the future increase of valuations of the city, and with the growth of harbor traffic.

So the state properties along the water front are wholly self-supporting; the expenses are borne by those who use the wharves and seawall lots and other conveniences. The regular normal revenue of the Board is derived from dockage charges, tolls on freight, wharf charges, rental of seawall lots, and wharves and offices and other quarters in the Union depot and Ferry building; also switching charges by the Belt railroad. With the addition of new seawall lots as the seawall is increased in length, the rental will be greatly increased.

A comparison of port charges at San Francisco, Liverpool, Hamburg, and London shows that San Francisco has the lowest rate of the four ports named, being \$.592 per ton. Hamburg, \$.626; Liverpool, \$.66. and London \$.667. There are two European ports, Rotterdam and Antwerp, which have a lower rate. The above comparison of rates was

made upon steamers of more than 9,000 tons gross, and 5,146 tons net, laden with grain, lumber, and general merchandise. Comparison of San Francisco, London, Liverpool, and Hamburg on steamers of 3,388 tons gross, 2,202 tons net, laden with grain, lumber, and general merchandise showed a rate of \$.577 a ton at San Francisco, \$.576 at Liverpool, \$.67 at Hamburg, and \$.733 at London. Rotterdam and Bremerhaven showed lower rates than San Francisco.

Oakland Harbor.

Oakland water front extends northerly along the west shore of the city, from the United States training wall to Emeryville. Emeryville is a suburb which lies in a northwesterly part of the city. This harbor is partly occupied by the piers and docks of three railroads. Extending easterly in a line with the United States training wall the city has also a water frontage along the estuary, which extends from the bay along the south shore of the city for a distance of about one and three fourths miles. This estuary divides Oakland and Alameda, but at the westerly end both sides are in Oakland territory. There are wharves on both sides of the estuary, numbering a total of 37. These are all private wharves, with one exception; it is a city wharf for which an individual pays rental. These wharves are occupied by manufacturers, lumber companies, brick companies, engineering works, and cotton mills; there are also two transportation companies with wharves on the estuary.

In the west shore harbor there are, including the extension southerly to Alameda, four ferry piers or moles, and two freight piers. The city of Oakland owns about 900 feet of water front, extending from the ferry pier that lies next to the training wall, and running northerly to another ferry pier. A franchise was granted by the city of Oakland in 1910 allowing 350 feet lying north of the city water front to one of the railroad companies; one of the considerations for this franchise is the agreement to cut what is known as the Long Freight Wharf back to the wharfing outline to which the other piers extend. North of this long wharf there is a frontage of about 9,600 feet, extending northerly to the northernmost ferry pier. Permission has been recently granted by the War Department to the city of Oakland to extend the present bulkhead line from a point 2,400 feet west of the shore line to a distance of 2,000 feet further westward into the bay; also, an application is to be made by transportation interests to the city of Oakland for wharfing-out privileges on this water front. This application calls for 1,500 feet along the shore, and adjoining that the city will have wharfing space of another 1,500 feet.

The northernmost ferry pier, which extends from Emeryville in a westerly direction about 16,800 feet into the bay, is widening its pier ground by filling in on the north side, and will also make application to

Shipping Scene, Port Los Angeles.

the city for filling in and extending the south side of the pier, making it full width, thus forming a mole of 1,000 feet wide, as far out as the extended bulkhead line, a distance of about 4,400 feet.

The appropriation by the United States Government for building training walls and dredging the estuary has amounted to \$1,750,000; this does not include the running appropriation. There is now a contingent appropriation of \$1,500,000, \$500,000 of which is at present available. The city contemplates improvements of 2,900 feet on the estuary and 500 feet on the west shore, to cost approximately \$2,500,000.

The three transcontinental railroads have their land termini at Oakland, and the large proportion of the freight traffic is transported in cars by car ferry service to San Francisco. Besides this, there is a large local traffic from the interior of the State that finds its way across the bay by the same method. The figures covering the entire freight shipments into and out of Oakland are not available, for the reason that a great deal of this traffic, as here stated, forms a part of the movement by car ferry service on the bay. The tonnage handled by the wharves in the estuary in the past year amounted to 1,580,409. This traffic includes coal, coke, fuel oil, lumber, cotton, general merchandise, and a large tonnage of products, both in and out of the estuary harbor. The estuary harbor is entered through a drawbridge at Webster street. As indicating the amount of water transportation into this harbor, the records show that this bridge has been used in the past year 18,000 times. This traffic was carried by 179 registered steamers, 460 registered sailing vessels, and 2,524 unregistered craft.

One of the railroad companies employs trackage along the west shore water front and the other roads have franchises for rights of way running parallel with the tracks now in operation.

Port Los Angeles.

Los Angeles harbor facilities were acquired by the city of Los Angeles through the consolidation of the cities of Los Angeles, Wilmington, and San Pedro. This harbor was originally composed of San Pedro and Wilmington harbors, known as the outer and the inner harbor in San Pedro Bay. For the purpose of the expenditure of \$3,000,000 bonds voted by the consolidated cities, the dividing line between the outer and inner harbors has been located just north of the turning basin in the inner harbor. The outer harbor was created by the building of a breakwater by the Federal Government. This breakwater is 9,250 feet in length, beginning in 24 feet of water and ending in approximately 50 feet. The construction is 122 feet to 194 feet wide on the bottom; is 38 feet wide at low water, and 20 feet wide on the top, and extends 14 feet above lower low water. The cost was approximately \$3,000,000.

This breakwater affords a protected area of 575 acres, having a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. The inner harbor is connected with the outer harbor by what are termed the east and west jetties, which include the entrances to a channel extending into the inner or Wilmington harbor 2.5 miles. This channel has a depth of 26 feet, except that for a short distance in the entrance the depth is only 20 feet; the width is from 500 to 900 feet, and ends in a turning basin 1,600 feet in diameter. There is now a channel 18 feet deep and 100 feet wide on the bottom, extending 2 miles northeast from the turning basin, and another channel of the same dimensions extending around the west side of Mormon Island.

The Federal Government has expended in this harbor, including the breakwater, \$4,538,097. The Rivers and Harbors bill of 1910 provides for the expenditure of \$178,000 in closing the gap between the breakwater and the shore, and thus extending the present breakwater to a total length of 11,050 feet. The same bill provides \$400,000 for dredging and deepening the channels. The total appropriations amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

The frontage of these harbors, when the Government and city work shall have been completed, will total about 47 miles. There is now constructed and in active operation approximately 18,000 feet of wharves in the inner basin. Private shipping interests are also engaged in extending improvements of the outer harbor.

For the year ended June, 1910, the arrivals of vessels at Port Los Angeles totaled 2,432.

The net tonnage carried was 1,478,633. The chief receipts by water at Port Los Angeles were lumber and forest products, amounting to a total of nearly 650,000,000 feet, board measure; 1,250,000 linear feet of piles, poles, and spars. In addition to these incoming shipments and the general merchandise, there were received about 12,000 sheep and cattle by water.

San Diego Harbor.

San Diego harbor in surface contour is in the form of a crescent; has a length of about fifteen miles, and a width varying from three fourths of a mile to two miles. The surface area is twenty-two square miles. On the bar, at the entrance to the harbor, there is a present channel 150 feet wide, with a depth of 28.5 feet of water at low tide; this channel extends to a depth of 25 feet at low tide, where the width is 800 feet. Just inside the entrance to the harbor is a stretch of sand of which the depth is only about 25 feet at low tide, and vessels at the present time, which draw a greater amount of water, have to make a sharp turn and take the north channel, where there is 60 feet of water.

The anchorage area in San Diego harbor is about eight square miles;

Panoramic View, San Diego Harbor.

the tidal range about 5.5 feet. The harbor is landlocked, and no disaster caused by the elements has ever occurred inside of the harbor. The entire bed is composed of soft mud, being firm enough to afford the best anchorage, and as no rock formation has ever been discovered inside the harbor, there is no danger of accidents to vessels should they leave the main channel. The wharves or docks are inadequate to the growing needs of commerce, and the city of San Diego has now under consideration a detailed plan for their improvement and extension. At the present time there is dockage space of about 2,500 feet, owned by private shipping interests. In the plan which the city is now developing, it is proposed to add 22,000 feet of seawall at a minimum depth of water at low tide of 35 feet. This construction will reclaim 900 acres of land, which can be used for commercial purposes, being situated from one to two miles from the business center. A belt line railroad is also contemplated to connect this system of docks with terminal railways.

The Federal Government has expended on this harbor some \$650,000, the major portion of which amount was used in the construction of a jetty, beginning near the entrance of the harbor, running parallel therewith to Point Loma. The only dredging that has been done in the harbor, except on the bar, amounted to \$30,000. The last Congress appropriated \$125,000 for dredging the bar to a depth of 30 feet at low tide, and for a width of 600 feet. The distance across the bar is 1,900 feet, and it is estimated that with an expenditure of something less than an additional \$125,000 the bar can be deepened to 35 feet at low tide for a length of 3,700 feet; from that point the depth is already 60 feet. Government engineers have determined that by the construction of a small jetty, which would lessen the width of the entrance near the bar, the depth of 35 feet at low tide could be maintained without further dredging than the first removal of that portion of the bar. The present appropriation will remove the middle ground just inside the entrance to the harbor, and allow entrance for any sized ship. For a distance of eight miles from the entrance there is a channel 2,600 feet wide, with minimum depth of 35 feet at low tide, a considerable part of it having a depth of 50 feet. From this point to that of twelve miles distant there is a minimum depth of 25 feet, and then the channel narrows to 1,000 feet with a minimum depth of 20 feet.

The merchandise commerce transacted at the port of San Diego by water for the two years ended September, 1910, is indicated by the arrival of 1,146 vessels carrying a net tonnage of 865,085 tons. The volume of this commerce totaled in value \$2,283,851, nearly equally divided between outgoing and incoming shipments. The lumber receipts at San Diego for the two years included the arrival of 337 vessels and 6 pile rafts, carrying 68,000,000 feet in 1909, and 97,000,000

feet in 1910. For the year ended September, 1910, there were received 1,700,000 gallons of refined oil and 300,000 barrels of fuel oil, all of which was of California production.

The state bond issue for harbor improvement recommended by the Legislative Harbor Committee, includes \$1,500,000 for the construction of a seawall on state property in the port of San Diego.

Port of Humboldt.

Eureka harbor, in Humboldt Bay, technically known to coast and ocean shipping as the port of Humboldt, is the northernmost port of entry on the California coast. Eureka is the chief town of northwest California, and the entrepôt for the Humboldt Bay region. The principal product of this region is lumber, which comprises more than 60 per cent of the total shipments from the port. In the year 1909 the lumber shipments, including exports, amounted in round numbers to 340,000,000 feet, having a total value of more than \$6,000,000. The dairy products shipped during the same period amounted to about 6,500,000 pounds, valued at \$1,600,000; other products brought the aggregate value of movements by water out of the port of Humboldt to \$9,125,760. The off-shore shipments of lumber for 1909 included, besides Hawaii, foreign ports in Australia, South America, Tahiti, and Great Britain. These off-shore shipments totaled, approximately, 42,000,000 feet, valued at nearly \$1,000,000, or about one sixth of the entire lumber shipments.

The total number of vessels arriving and departing in 1909 was 1,843: 1,757 steam, 86 sail, carrying a total net tonnage of 1,094,000. Total number of passengers carried, 33,912. The increase in value of shipments in 1909 over 1908 totaled nearly one half million dollars. Lumber shipments increased 40,000,000 feet. Increase in passengers amounted to more than four thousand. The total receipts at Eureka by water in 1909 included nearly \$4,000,000 worth of general merchandise, fifty automobiles valued at \$87,500, and 131,448 barrels of fuel oil valued at \$125,700.

The geographical situation of Humboldt Bay is on the northwest coast of California, distant 216 miles north of San Francisco. It has a total length of about 14 miles, and an average width of from one half mile to four miles; tidal area, 28 square miles; navigable channels, 35 linear miles; average water frontage, 40 to 50 linear miles; approximate length of present wharfage, 2.5 linear miles.

This bay is of the deeper lagoon type, entirely landlocked, separated from the ocean by two sand spits or peninsulas. The bay consists mainly of two principal channels, known as the north and the south, due to their location from the main sea entrance. The average depth of

Eureka Water Front, Humboldt Bay.

water in the north channel varies from 23 to 46 feet at mean low tide for a distance of about four miles north from the entrance. The main south channel has an average depth of from 18 to 35 feet for about two miles south from the main entrance. The main channel or entrance from the ocean to the bay has been straightened and well defined by the erection of jetties, maintaining a depth of 22 feet at low tide. The construction of these jetties was done at an outlay of \$2,000,000 by the Federal Government. Further similar work is essential to the permanency of this improvement.

CALIFORNIA MINING INDUSTRY

California has produced in the entire life of the mining and oil industries from 1848 to 1909, inclusive, mineral substances having an aggregate value of approximately \$2,023,230,453. It is not possible to give precise figures, owing to the absence of much recorded matter and the incompleteness of many of the records, particularly for that period preceding 1887. This estimate of aggregate value for the entire life of the industry is based upon all available records and conservative possibilities of production not recorded.

For the period preceding 1887, the estimate includes the following figures of record: Gold, \$1,169,374,715; quicksilver, \$74,878,042; copper, \$16,577,396; petroleum, \$3,400,000; making a total for mineral substances accounted for of \$1,264,230,153. It is safe to say a considerable valuation has not been accounted for, and that the substances thus omitted included values in structural and industrial materials which may be safely and conservatively estimated at \$2,500,000, thus making the total estimated valuation for the period preceding 1887 \$1,266,730,453.

In the period beginning with 1887, down to and including the year 1909, the total aggregate value of all mineral substances for these twenty-three years amounts to approximately \$754,500,000. Of that amount the chief substances and their values are gold and silver, more than \$377,000,000; petroleum, more than \$136,000,000; quicksilver, more than \$24,000,000, and copper, more than \$49,000,000. This total of \$754,500,000, added to the total for the years preceding 1887, makes the total aggregate value, as above stated, for the entire life of the industry more than \$2,023,000,000.

Until 1907 gold was the leading mineral substance in point of value; in that year petroleum took first place, and in 1908 and 1909 California led all of the states in the value of petroleum production.

In 1909 the leading mineral substances and their values were as follows: Petroleum, \$32,398,187; gold, silver, and platinum (estimated) about \$21,000,000; copper, \$8,283,202; cement, \$4,954,210; quicksilver, \$1,063,809. There was a total of forty-one mineral substances produced in the year of which those not here named composed structural and industrial materials, which amounted to a value of approximately \$14,500,000. The total value of all mineral substances produced in California in 1909 was approximately \$82,000,000.

Production of Gold.

The total output of gold from all sources including placers, quartz mines, and dredging operations from 1848 to 1909, inclusive, measures in aggregate value \$1,508,275,250. This result is made up from tabulations by the State Mining Bureau and the United States Geological Survey. The greater part of the figures was prepared by Mr. Chas. G. Yale, special agent of the Geological Survey, and formerly statistician of the Mining Bureau.

The practical and commercially profitable discovery of gold in California was made by James W. Marshall in January, 1848. There are various records of the finding by Mexicans and Indians of gold dust and nuggets in prior years, and the Mexican Government claimed to have information of gold-bearing placers in California some years prior to that time, but no effort was made by that government towards development.

The early records of gold production, particularly for the first three years, were varied and exaggerated, that of 1848 being variously placed at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, while the actual output, as recorded by Mr. Yale, was \$245,301. In 1849 the figures run from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, while the actual output for that year was \$10,151,360; in 1850 it had increased to \$41,273,106. The years in which the output went about \$50,000,000 were 1851 to 1856, inclusive. For those six years the record was as follows: 1851, \$75,938,232; 1852, \$81,294,700; 1853, \$67,613,487; 1854, \$69,433,931; for 1855 and 1856 the output exceeded \$55,000,000 and \$57,000,000, respectively. It declined from 1857 to 1861, but reached more than \$40,000,000 in each of those years. This decline marked the gradual change from placer to lode mining. In recent years the gold production has been augmented by improvements in the treatment of the ores from the quartz mines and from increased dredge mining.

The first information or rumor of Marshall's discovery in 1848 was ridiculed by people in the East until there had been shipped large quantities of the native mineral, and letters had been written by army officers and others known to have had practical knowledge of gold mining in other parts of the world. After the news spread there was a large influx of gold-seekers, and the population which numbered about 15,000 in 1848 was increased to 100,000 in 1850, and the average annual increase for the following five or six years was about 50,000.

This astonishing evidence of the importance of Marshall's discovery attracted the attention of the world. Another evidence of the importance and value of this discovery was shown by the fact that in the period covered by the troublous times of the civil war, between 1861 and 1866, inclusive, California produced more than twice as much value in

gold bullion as was held in the United States treasury and the national banks of the country combined on August 1, 1866. The record of the output of gold from California mines for that period was \$163,367,547. The records show that on August 1, 1866, there was bullion in the United States treasury to the amount of \$61,000,000; in the New York banks, \$5,000,000; in Boston and Philadelphia banks, \$600,000; and in all other national banks, \$1,600,000, making a total of \$68,200,000.

In the single year of 1866 the western states and territories, including California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon, produced \$106,000,000 of gold and silver, which was nearly double the amount held by the United States treasury and national banks in August of that year. In the entire history of gold production in California from 1848 to 1866, inclusive, this State was officially accredited with adding \$799,473,544 to the gold circulation of the United States, and thus materially aided the financial stability of the Federal Government.

In an exhaustive chapter on auriferous gravels in the ninth report of the State Mining Bureau for the year 1889, Mr. John Hays Hammond stated that prior to the gold excitement in California the assumed quantity of gold in circulation in the world was between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000, and up to 1899 the world's gold circulating medium had increased by \$4,500,000,000, and fully one fourth of this increase had been derived from the gold mines of California. He also stated that not less than 90 per cent of the California gold production had been yielded by the auriferous gravels, and that the total quantity might be represented by the value of a cube of pure gold having an edge of fourteen feet. In the thirty-one years he stated that more than \$1,000,000,000 had been invested in the operation of gravel mining in California.

Auriferous gravel mining declined after the surface placers had been thoroughly worked and the antidébris legislation operated against hydraulic and drift mining in a number of counties. In the periods of decline in gold production investments turned to the development of copper deposits and petroleum fields. In the last ten years gold production has very perceptibly increased from less than \$16,000,000 in 1900 to about \$21,000,000 in 1909. This increase is due chiefly to the improved methods of gold dredging and quartz mining in the treatment of gold-bearing quartz ores; there has also been great advancement, not only in improved stamp mills, but in the recognition by quartz miners of the fact that a large proportion of the ores, especially at depth, are refractory and require smelting or cyanidation. But still the great increase in the production of petroleum and of copper has continued to be an incentive to capital to give less attention to gold mining than the industry deserves.

Gold Mining Stamp Mill, Nevada County.

Early Quartz Mining.

Quartz mining as an extensive and profitable industry in California was begun in about 1861, although there were mills operating on free gold quartz in several counties of the State as early as 1851, and in 1858 there were 280 quartz mills dropping a total of 2,610 stamps. The cost of these mills was estimated at about \$3,000,000. In the summer of 1861 these mills had been reduced in number to about 50. The mistake of the earlier day, although not wholly corrected, served a good purpose, and quartz mining and milling were reduced to a profitable basis.

The State Geological Survey of 1860-1865 recorded the production of gold from quartz mines in the latter part of that period in ten counties and fields, including Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, and Sierra counties, and the Siskiyou and San Bernardino ranges. Mariposa County began quartz mining in 1852; Calaveras in 1861; Amador in 1861, and in that year there were four quartz mines in operation in El Dorado County. The production from quartz mines in 1861 was about \$6,000,000; 25 per cent of that was produced at Grass Valley in Nevada County. One of the mills operated in Sierra County was built in 1853 and another in 1856; quartz mining became an extensive industry in that county in 1861. In Shasta County quartz mining began as early as 1853 in what was known as the Pittsburg district, on the north side of the Pit River, in the neighborhood of the present Bully Hill copper mine. There was a big boom in silver mining in Shasta County in 1880.

The era of deep lode mining in California became quite well established in about 1900, although there had been some deep mining prior to that time, but not extensively carried on. Bulletin No. 18, issued by the State Mining Bureau in 1900, presents a concise and valuable description of the geology of the Mother Lode counties, and is a plea for deep mining and further advancement in the methods of treating ores. Bulletin No. 6, issued by the State Mining Bureau in 1895 on California Gold Mill Practices, was at that time a standard work, and was valuable in improving mill practice. Still further improvements have followed in the past ten or fifteen years, although these have related chiefly to the additional application of cyanide processes, and the consequent increase in the weight of stamps. In the old practice the average weight of the stamp was 300 to 600 pounds. In the present day it has been increased to 1,000 and 1,200 pounds.

The advent of copper mining smelters and the application of cyanidation to the treatment of refractory ores were practically coincident in point of time. When the copper smelters became established they demanded large quantities of low grade quartz for fluxing, and there soon followed an application of smelting processes to the treatment of the higher grade quartz ores, especially those carrying large contents of

sulphurets. In sections of the State where the smelter was not available the cyanide process was applied, and as in the smelting a larger percentage of the actual values was obtained.

The practice of deep mining obtains at present in practically all the gold and copper districts of the State, and applies to free gold quartz mines, as well as to the gold-bearing sulphuret lodes. The greatest depth attained in America has been reached in the Kennedy (gold quartz) mine near Jackson, in Amador County. The lowest level is at 3,300 feet vertical depth, and the shaft has been extended more than 200 feet deeper, making a total depth of more than 3,500 feet vertical. Only two gold mines in the world are deeper—one in Australia, the other on the Rand, South Africa.

Gold Dredging.

There has been recovered from river beds and bottom lands along rivers in California more than \$32,000,000 in gold by the dredging process from 1898 to 1909, inclusive. There was some production in 1897, but the record of production began in 1898, which included the output of 1897, and totaled \$18,847. There was a gradual increase each year thereafter until 1903 when the production reached \$1,488,556. In 1904 it increased to more than \$2,000,000; in 1905 to \$3,250,000; in 1906-07 each more than \$5,000,000; in 1908 to more than \$6,500,000, and in 1909 to \$6,870,000, or a total of \$32,147,877 for the twelve years.

Compared with placer mining by the methods of the sluice box and the hydraulic apparatuses, dredging for gold in the rivers of California is a recent innovation. The first successful dredge operated on this coast was in 1897, but as far back as the early fifties there was an effort made to apply the dredging system to the digging of gold from the beds of the streams. Mr. J. Ross Browne, in his first volume (1866) describing the mining conditions in California, tells of a New York company that sent a dredging machine to work in the bed of the Yuba River. Mr. Browne was inclined to scout the idea of a dredger being competent to take the gold out successfully and in commercial quantities; but there has been since that time an application of intelligence and experience to the operation of gold dredging which has resulted in a large addition to the mineral output of the State during the past ten years. The success of the endless chain bucket dredge in 1897 on the Feather River, near Oroville, was the beginning of what has since proven to be a large industry that has converted many thousand acres of river bottom lands, agricultural farms, and orchards into gold-bearing districts. The gravel work on the Feather River was initiated by a system of pit digging and the operation of the centrifugal pump to carry out the water; while the gravel was hauled out in wagons and washed in sluice boxes. This necessitated the handling of the gravel several times by manual labor,

but in spite of this expensive method of operation, the undertaking proved profitable. The first active and practical work was begun under the dredging system upon land aggregating about 1,000 acres, which within five years was being operated by five dredges. In the beginning of the operation these endless chain bucket dredges were operated by steam, but within a few years electric power supplanted the steam. There have been unsuccessful attempts made to dredge with suction and other styles of dredges; and one of these old timers was still in evidence for several years after it had been proven impractical. As the dredging industry grew it extended to the Yuba and the Bear rivers, and into the counties of Yuba, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Trinity, Sacramento, Calaveras, and Stanislaus.

The complaint that the farms and orchards were devastated, and that the land was ruined was quite general throughout the districts, but it has since been proven that much of this land, after the gold has been taken out, is capable of reclamation, and it equals its former productivity. Some of this reclaimed dredged land has proven to be adapted to the growth of hardy varieties of timber, particularly eucalyptus. In some sections the reclaimed lands have been replanted to orchards and farms. In addition to these uses of the dredged lands the operation of dredging has aided in the raising of the banks of levees and deepening the channels of streams; and the large quantities of the rock and boulders thrown out have been crushed and employed in road construction and the manufacture of concrete.

Bulletin No. 36 was the first valuable contribution by the State Mining Bureau to the gold dredging industry. It describes the productive gravel area known at that period (1905), discusses the geological and other conditions that govern the gold dredging industry; contains tables, sketches, photographs, and text delineating and describing the mechanical and scientific construction of dredges and buckets.

A second edition of this bulletin was issued in the fall of 1910 by the State Mining Bureau as Bulletin No. 57. It is a more extensive and more effective and valuable work than the former. It deals with historical, geological, and practical operations and dredge construction, and describes operations in the nine counties of the State in which gold dredging was in progress in 1910. These counties were Butte, Placer, Yuba, Sacramento, Calaveras, Merced, Stanislaus, Shasta, and Siskiyou.

In Butte County there are four districts besides Oroville. In 1910 Oroville had twenty-five dredgers in operation, and the other districts a total of five dredgers. Sacramento County had nine, Yuba County fifteen, and the balance of the counties had a total of nine, making an aggregate of sixty-three in operation in 1910. These sixty-three dredgers, with three others in course of construction, represent an investment of more than \$7,000,000. In addition to this investment,

there were some thirty-eight dredgers formerly in operation, which had been dismantled or remained idle, owing to their small capacity and the general improvement in dredge building. These represent an added investment of about \$1,750,000.

In the beginning of 1905, according to Bulletin No. 36 of the State Mining Bureau, there were in Butte County twenty-eight dredgers in operation; one in Calaveras; five in Sacramento; two in Shasta; two in Yuba; one in Trinity; and one in Siskiyou, making a total of forty, which was an increase of nine in two years. In the five years following 1905 the number, as shown, has increased by twenty-three, of which three were constructed in 1910. These facts show a steady and substantial advancement in the gold dredging industry.

As a further evidence of the importance of gold dredging the State Mining Bureau's records show that in 1908 the total gold production of the State amounted to \$18,761,589; that of this amount \$6,536,189 was produced by dredging, while the hydraulic and surface placers produced less than \$2,000,000.

Bulletin No. 57 contains also invaluable information regarding dredging fields in other states of the United States, and in Alaska, the Philippines, and the various other countries that produce gold by dredging operation.

Copper Mining Industry.

Copper mining as a commercial industry in California had its beginning in 1861, and from that year until 1909, inclusive, there have been produced approximately 500,000,000 pounds of copper, valued at about \$66,000,000. The profitable mining of copper was initiated in the Napoleon mine in Calaveras County in 1861, and was quickly followed by the Copperopolis in the same county. From 1862 to 1865 Calaveras ranked first and Del Norte second in the output of copper ores.

The first recorded commercial output was in 1861, when 1,750 tons of copper ore, valued at \$122,581, were shipped to Boston and Baltimore, and to Swansea in Wales. In 1862 New York, Boston, and England were included. The banner year of the early period of copper ore production was 1865, when 25,830 tons of ore, valued at \$70 per ton, or about \$.36 per pound, were produced. The highest price paid for copper in the history of the industry in California was \$.4625 per pound in 1864. The production that year was 14,315 tons of ore sold at a valuation of \$139 per ton. There are records of copper production for all the years except 1875 to 1881, inclusive. The production in those years was small and has been estimated at about 1,000 tons per year, or 1,400,000 pounds of copper for the seven years. For the years 1882 to 1909, inclusive, the State Mining Bureau gives the total output of copper at 471,646,029 pounds, and the total value at \$58,255,421.

Copper Smelter Converters, Shasta County.

This makes a grand total of 499,576,150 pounds of copper, valued at \$65,962,181. The average price of copper in 1909 was \$.1275 a pound; The average price per year for the forty years of the life of the industry has been \$.1340 per pound. The lowest average price was \$.0956 in 1894; in that year California produced 738,594 pounds. Since that time there has been a steady increase in quantity and a fairly constant price. In the early years of the industry the decline in production was evidently influenced by the decline in price, but in later years, from 1887, the variance in price has had no material effect upon the production.

A number of copper prospects, particularly those lying south of Nevada County and along the Coast ranges, have been developed in later days as producers of copper pyrites, and operated chiefly for their chemical values. The copper mines of the greatest productivity in the state are those in which the ore is an iron sulphide, occurring usually in lenticular form; the copper contents varying from about 2 per cent to 8 per cent. The copper values found in the chalcopyrite ores are of higher percentage; these ores are usually in ledge form, where they are found in the form of deposits, and are less regular, and have not been accepted by the larger investors as being of as great value as are the sulphide ores found in lenticular form.

Of the fifty-eight counties in California evidences of occurrences of cupriferous ores have been found in thirty-seven and in fifteen of these counties there is a present production, commercially profitable. The copper-bearing sections of the State may be divided into three parts; the most productive lying north of Red Bluff, of which section Shasta County is the most important. Another section may be described as lying between Red Bluff and Fresno; and the third, including all that portion of the State south of Fresno. The counties in which copper is now produced in commercial quantities profitably are Shasta, Calaveras, San Bernardino, Madera, Del Norte, Amador, Nevada, Mariposa, Riverside, Inyo, El Dorado, Merced, and Imperial.

The most important copper mining operations for the past fifteen years have been carried on in Shasta County in two districts: the Iron Mountain district, lying on the west side of the Sacramento River, where the croppings are usually gold-bearing gossan and the ores of iron sulphide in lenticular form; Bully Hill district, lying east of the Sacramento River and chiefly north of the Pit. The ores in this district are largely chalcopyrite, carrying some gold and silver. The chief mines operated in the Iron Mountain district are the Iron Mountain, the Shasta-King group, the Mammoth or Little Backbone group, and the Balaklala. The principal mines in the Bully Hill district are the Bully Hill and the Afterthought. There are various mines of less importance of large prospective value.

Quicksilver Industry.

The first commercial production of quicksilver in California of which there is record was in 1850; in that year there were produced 7,723 flasks, which sold at \$99.45 per flask. The New Almaden mine, in Santa Clara County, produced the major portion of that output, and continued to be the biggest producer for fifteen years, when the New Idria began producing. In the sixty years, from 1850 to 1909, inclusive, the total production of quicksilver was approximately 2,107,147 flasks, the approximate value of which was \$100,291,862. The production from 1850 to 1886, inclusive, based on the census and reports of the United States Commissioners, was approximately 1,485,885 flasks, having a total approximate value of \$74,878,042; the records from 1850 to 1886, inclusive, give only the total production and the average price per flask for each year. Without making a detailed calculation, the figures here set down are considered sufficiently approximate for the purpose of showing the general productive condition of the quicksilver industry. The highest average price paid in the life of the industry in California was \$105.18 per flask in 1874; in that year there were produced 27,756 flasks, which at the price named made a value of \$2,919,376 for that year. The largest total value received for quicksilver in one year was \$4,047,637.50 in 1875, when there were produced 50,250 flasks, which sold for \$84.15 per flask. The largest number of flasks produced in one year was 79,396, which sold at \$37.30 per flask. The lowest price paid in the life of the industry was \$28.23 per flask in 1882, when 52,732 flasks were produced. The prices in the early days varied from about \$36 to \$99 per flask. The annual average price for the first thirty-seven years was \$50.38 per flask; for the past twenty-three years the annual average price has been \$40.90 per flask. The average production for the first thirty-seven years was 40,159 flasks per year; the average production for the twenty-three years ending with 1909 was 28,239 flasks.

The quicksilver deposits of the State are chiefly in the Coast ranges; there are some exceptions, notably in Siskiyou and Trinity counties, the first productions having come from San Benito, Santa Clara, Napa, and Lake counties. What is considered the main quicksilver belt extends from Lake and Colusa counties in a southeasterly direction into Napa, Yolo, Solano, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, Kings, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara.

Structural and Industrial Materials.

The structural and industrial materials drawn from mineral substances in California have in the past twenty-three years aggregated a total value of more than \$137,535,261, or approximately more than one half the aggregate gold production for the same period, and approxi-

mately equal to the production of petroleum. These materials are found in both the Sierra Nevada and the Coast ranges.

The principal and most valuable of these materials recorded in Bulletin No. 38, State Mining Bureau, embraces a fine variety of building stone, including granite, marble, onyx, sandstone, volcanic stuffs; trappean rocks and basalt; various clays, and other earth products; borax, cement, mineral water, salt soda, asphalt, natural gas, pyrite gypsum, lead, magnesite, manganese, mica, mineral paint, platinum, quartz crystals, soapstone, sulphur, tungsten, tin, zinc, chrome, graphite, infusorial earth and glass sand.

The granite and sandstone of California, as shown by the practical employment of these stones in the architecture of San Francisco and other cities, are of the best quality and of the greatest abundance. There is probably no state in the Union that can produce better or more granite and sandstone than are produced in California. A proof of the quality was shown after the earthquake and fire of 1906.

Borax has assumed a commercial aspect that has attracted attention throughout the country; it has been largely productive for about twenty-five years. In the twenty-three years ending with 1909 there were more than 845,000,000 pounds produced, valued at more than \$18,500,000. California is sixth in the list of salt-producing states, and for the past ten years has produced 100,000 tons annually from the waters of San Francisco Bay.

These structural and industrial materials have in the twenty-three years produced an annual value of nearly \$6,000,000.

California Gems.

There has been more actual mining for gems in California than in any other state in the Union, although the earliest record of production was in 1900. In that year \$20,500 worth of gems, including ornamental stones and jewelers' materials, were produced, and there has been a steady increase, with the exception of one year, until 1909, when the values amounted to \$189,040. There are about fifty various minerals of the gem species mined in California, of which the following named are the nine most prominent: diamond, tourmaline, kunzite, topaz, jade, garnet, opal, turquoise, amber; the abalone pearl is also a gem of some importance. The diamond was probably the first of the gems discovered in this State, the original being found shortly after the discovery of gold and described in the American Journal of Science, September, 1849. That particular diamond was lost or destroyed. The next one of record was discovered in 1853 in the Cherokee gravel mining district in Butte County. In 1867 several California diamonds were exhibited before the California Academy of Sciences, and included the Cherokee diamond, one from Fiddletown, Amador County, one from El Dorado County, and one from French Corral in Nevada County. Kunzite is a

rare mineral, usually associated with tourmaline. * It is remarkable for its transparency and lilac color. It is also found in pale pink to white. The first discovery was in 1902 in San Diego County. Topaz has been found near Ramona in San Diego County; jade in Mariposa County; garnet in sixteen different counties; jasper principally in Calaveras and Plumas counties; opal in Siskiyou, San Diego, and Tulare counties; tourmaline in San Bernardino County. The abalone pearl is found in California waters; some have a very fine luster and many are of extreme size. One specimen is valued at \$2,000.

State and Government Officials.

The Legislature appreciated quite early in the history of mining in California the necessity for technical and scientific observation of the distribution of placer gold and the occurrences of gold-bearing ores in place. In the second session of the Legislature (1851) Dr. John B. Trask was appointed State Geologist. He was succeeded in 1860 by J. D. Whitney. In 1866 the United States Congress made an appropriation and J. Ross Browne and James W. Taylor were appointed official commissioners to visit the Western States. Mr. Browne's duties brought him to California. In 1869 Rossiter W. Raymond succeeded Mr. Browne.

From 1874, when the work of State Geologist Whitney was concluded by action of the Legislature, until 1880 there was nothing done by the State toward dissemination of knowledge respecting the geological and mineralogical conditions. In the latter year the twenty-third session of the Legislature created the State Mining Bureau, and Henry G. Hanks was in May of that year appointed State Mineralogist. His successors and the dates of their appointments are here named. Wm. Ireland, Jr., June, 1886; Jas. J. Crawford, February, 1893; A. S. Cooper, February, 1897; Lewis E. Aubury, February, 1901.

Mining Legislation.

California had produced \$785,349,677 in gold before any adequate law was enacted for the regulation of mining by either the Federal or the State government. In fact, the first attempted regulation was made by the provisional legislature, which merely provided for a charge of \$20 a month to be paid by foreigners for the privilege of digging on the public lands. It was not until 1866 that the Federal congress enacted the first mining law which provided for the issuance of patents to mining claims, but which by its title was an act granting the right of way over the public lands to the owners of ditches and canals. Prior to that time California miners had made their own regulations, and in some instances the penalty of disobedience or violation of the rules of various districts was death. Two years prior to the passage of the Federal law there was a strong disposition in Congress and the East

generally to make such disposition of the mines of California and other states and territories as would pay the national debt. The proposition, which was seriously considered and which came near becoming a law, provided for the sale of the mining lands at prices that would add very largely to the income of the Government. Some of the advocates of the bill were not satisfied with the mere sale of the mining lands, but insisted that the law should also provide for the payment by the purchaser of a royalty in addition to the purchase price. But this bill was defeated, and the law governing lode and placer mining with various amendments is still the law which regulates lode and placer mining, and applies also to oil lands. The fact has long been known that the placer mining law is not adequate to the regulation of the petroleum industry. Neglect of Congress to pass an adequate law has given rise to a great deal of dissension and dishonesty.

In July, 1910, Congress passed what is known as the Pickett oil law, providing for the temporary withdrawal by the President of public lands applying to minerals known as coal, oil, gas, and phosphates. Following this action by Congress, the President has withdrawn from entry in the State of California approximately 3,000,000 acres of petroleum lands. By this action, which has been conceded necessary in order to straighten out the tangle caused by the effort to apply the placer mining law to the oil industry, a great many bona fide and honest oil operators have been temporarily put out of business, while others will suffer permanent loss. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the Geological Survey, visited California recently to investigate the situation and to inquire as to the wishes and needs of California oil men, and there is a prospect that results will be attained in the coming session of Congress. President Taft's plan is to lease the oil lands, and not to sell them, to the operators. The plan has some advocates in the State and it has some opponents.

The impression has obtained for a number of years that hydraulic mining in California is prohibited by law. There is no law against hydraulic mining, either Federal or State. A joint resolution of the California Legislature brought the matter to the attention of Congress and that body passed an act providing for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers for the purpose of enforcing what is known as the Caminetti act. The essential features of this law are that auriferous gravel mines may be operated by hydraulic processes, provided the débris or tailings shall be impounded and prevented from entering navigable streams or injuring the land of other persons. This law practically applies only to that section of the State drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries. Hydraulic mining has not been interfered with in Siskiyou, Trinity, Humboldt, and Del Norte counties, for the reason that the operation of the mines there has not interfered with the streams or with adjoining lands.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM

In the active history of the petroleum industry of California, including the year 1909 and dating back to 1865, there has been a recorded production of 309,343,458 barrels of crude oil, having a total value of approximately \$150,000,000. For the first ten years, ending with and including 1875, the production was 175,000 barrels. For the ten years ended in 1885 it had increased to 1,058,992, and for the next ten years ending with 1895 the total was 5,449,909 barrels. In the ten years ended 1905 the production reached 123,331,628 barrels. That was considered the wonder period of the oil industry, but in the four years ending with 1909 the production was more than 49,000,000 barrels greater than in all the preceding years of the industry, and amounted to 179,327,829 barrels.

It is quite probable that the figures representing the production of crude oil for the ten years ending with 1875 are made up of all the years preceding 1875 for which any record could be obtained. Unless the 175,000 barrels covered more than ten years, the average annual production per year would have been 17,500 barrels. In 1876 there was a production of 12,000 barrels, and a steady increase from that time on until 1888. In 1882 the production had reached more than 100,000; in 1884 more than 200,000, and in the following two years more than 300,000. It was practically doubled in 1887 and 1888, but in 1889 there was a decrease to 303,220 barrels; from that year the production increased.

Details of Production.

The first year in which more than 1,000,000 barrels were produced was 1895; the 2,000,000 barrel record was reached in 1898, and more than 4,000,000 in 1900; which amount was doubled in 1901, and increased to 13,984,268 barrels in 1902. In 1903 it exceeded 24,000,000 barrels, and in 1905 and 1906 more than 30,000,000; 1907 more than 40,000,000; 1908 more than 48,000,000, and in 1909 more than 58,000,000. The value for 1909 was \$32,398,187.

For the first half of the year 1910 the production was about 34,500,000 barrels. For the nine months ending with September, the production was about 56,500,000 barrels. The production for January

was greater than that of February, but for the succeeding months there was a steady increase until August, when the production was more than 7,250,000 barrels. There was a decrease in September, owing somewhat to the withdrawal of certain lands from entry.

The crude product in 1909 was taken from eighteen fields; the Kern River, McKittrick, Midway, Sunset, Coalinga, Watsonville, Santa Maria, Lompoc, Arroyo Grande, Summerland, Santa Paula, Ventura, Newhall, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, Whittier, Puente, Fullerton-Brea Cañon. The total production for the year has been variously estimated from more than 56,000,000 to more than 58,000,000 barrels. It is sufficient for the purposes of this history to record the production for 1909 at approximately 58,300,000 barrels. The biggest producer in the field above mentioned, Coalinga, was 15,406,620 barrels; the next was Kern with 14,508,240. The McKittrick field produced nearly 6,000,000 barrels; the Midway approximately 2,500,000, and the Sunset nearly 2,000,000. These three last named fields are so closely connected with the Kern River geographically, topographically, and commercially, that the four might be presented as one grand field in four divisions. The total production for these four fields in the year 1909 was 24,535,800 barrels.

In the order of the fields as they are usually presented Santa Maria would be third in the list of producers with more than 7,500,000 barrels; the Fullerton-Brea Cañon with 4,250,000, fourth, and the Salt Lake field with 3,800,000 barrels is fifth in the list.

The average price of crude oil in the field in the year 1909 was 54 cents per barrel; the general range in prices being from 45 cents to 70 cents; there was some very high gravity oil that sold for as high as \$1.10 per barrel, but the quantity was small, comparatively, amounting to less than 100,000 barrels. The ordinary high gravity oils which are sent to the refineries are derived chiefly from Santa Maria, Coalinga, Watsonville, Whittier, Ventura, McKittrick, and Puente fields. In all of these fields there is also a lower gravity oil which is used for fuel.

As an evidence of the constancy of the producing wells in the various fields of California, the following figures showing the total production, the average number of wells, and the average output per well per annum, are presented. These figures are derived by a comparison of the printed official reports and the estimates made by the field men of this Bureau. There is no pretense in this writing to preciseness as to production, because that would be a very difficult matter until all official reports of State and Government bureaus are published. The reports of the United States Geological Survey and the California State Mining Bureau, and the big oil-producing companies, do not always agree as to exact figures, so for the purposes of this report these approximate figures in round numbers are sufficient.

In 1903 the total production for the year, covering all fields, was

24,350,000 barrels, produced from an average of nearly 2,500 wells, showing an annual yield per well of approximately 9,658 barrels. In three years the production had increased 10,000,000 barrels, or to approximately 33,000,000 in 1906. There were in operation in 1906 nearly 2,400 producing wells whose yield was an average of 13,853 barrels per well in the year. In 1907 the production increased to 40,000,000 barrels; a little less than 2,650 wells producing an average per well of 15,188 barrels. In 1908, 48,000,000 barrels were produced from more than 3,100 wells, whose yield was 15,308 barrels per well. The production in 1909 reached approximately 58,250,000 barrels; the number of wells had increased to more than 3,700, producing an average per well of 15,686 barrels.

The record of these years, from 1903 to 1909, is here given in a general way for the purpose of showing that the increase in average production of the wells in California fields throughout a series of years is found to be almost constant. This is a feature of the California oil fields that has attracted the attention of the United States Government and the large consumers of fuel oil, and it is the feature that has impressed the government officials with the belief that California is capable of producing a sufficient quantity of oil for an indeterminate number of years. The prices that California oil has brought, or the prices it may bring in the future, is not so important as the fact that the increase in the flow or the gush or the pumping of the oil from the wells has remained practically constant for the past ten years. It is only a question of developing the resources to satisfy consumers of California oil for fuel purposes that there is a sufficient supply to warrant preparations for its vast consumption.

It should not be understood that the total production of California crude petroleum goes into fuel, either directly from the field or indirectly through and from the refinery. The following classification of deliveries and distribution of California crude oil in 1908 is approximately and conservatively an average of the proportional distribution for the past five years. The production that year was in excess of 48,000,000 barrels. The deliveries totaled 45,139,888 barrels, distributed as follows: Direct for fuel purposes, 25,080,332 barrels; direct to refineries, 17,559,556 barrels; for gas making 2,500,000 barrels. The quantities used for road oiling and minor purposes are not included in the records of deliveries. A considerable quantity of the crude oil delivered to the refineries is turned into fuel, after taking off of the lighter contents.

California Oil Gushers.

The production of crude petroleum in California was very largely augmented in 1910 by the bringing in of a number of wells in what is termed in oil parlance the gusher class. A great deal of the oil thus

Lakeview Oil Gusher, Kern County.

produced was lost through lack of storage capacity or inability to control the flow. These gushers in the present year, which were chiefly in the Midway field, have proven to be the biggest producers in the gusher class ever brought in in the California fields. In former years wells that produced 10,000 to 15,000 barrels a day were considered big gushers. Those of the present year have reached as high as 30,000 to 60,000 barrels a day. Usually a gusher well does not produce constantly, but has a continued diminishing output, then to a reasonable flow of from 500 to 2,500 barrels per day. In the earlier history of California oil production a well that flowed over 1,000 barrels a day was considered a gusher, but oil men of the present day look upon such producers as being merely big flowing wells. In the pioneer oil days, from 1878 to 1882, there were wells drilled that flowed spasmodically over the casing, and produced as high as 300 barrels per day; they were considered record-breakers at that time.

The first of the so-called gusher class was in Adams Cañon, near Santa Paula, which came in with an initial flow of 1,500 barrels a day. It was the first big well in that vicinity, and the operators were not prepared to take care of the oil, but were compelled to let a large quantity of it run down the cañon to the Santa Clara River and thence to the ocean. But it was soon after controlled and produced a total of 40,000 barrels before it ceased flowing. The next big well of which there is record was in the Coalinga field, in 1899, having an initial flow of 1,500 to 2,000 barrels a day, although its average production was considerably less than that amount. In 1902 a 2,000-barrel well was brought in in the Santa Maria field; in the same field in 1904 the first real gusher was brought in. This well maintained an average production of approximately 12,000 barrels per day for a considerable period. It is now on the pump, doing an average of 250 barrels a day. Another well in this vicinity began with several thousand barrels daily production, and is now flowing and producing about 2,500 barrels per day. In 1907 another well in the same field came in with a production of 7,500 barrels a day, and is still flowing. Still another began with 5,000 barrels a day. In the eastern extension of the Santa Maria field two gushers were developed by one company; one having an initial flow of 10,000 barrels per day, which it maintained for several months, and for nearly two years has been producing 1,600 barrels per day. The other came in on the pump in 1910, and after a few weeks began flowing and increased its output until it reached a maximum of 8,000 barrels per day, and maintained for several months an average of 7,000 barrels per day.

The first big and really phenomenal gusher developed in the Coalinga field was brought in in 1909 and produced 40,000 barrels of 23-degree gravity oil in seventy-two hours. The highest daily production was 20,000 and 25,000 barrels. There were six other wells in the Coalinga

field, which for the first six months produced an average of about 1,000 barrels per day each. Another owned by the same company was brought in with a production of 20,000 barrels per day, which it maintained for a short period. There have been numerous other big producers in the Coalinga field.

In the McKittrick district in Kern County, one well coming in with 1,500 barrels per day, maintained a production of 1,000 barrels a day for several months. This well has continued a good production for ten years. Several other big wells developed in this district. In the Kern River field one of the earlier wells flowed 1,000 barrels per day for about two weeks; another 1,500 barrels per day, and still another estimated at 7,500 barrels.

The Sunset-Midway field has the record for producing the biggest gushers in the State. One well, which came in about a year ago with an initial production of approximately 3,000 barrels, settled down to 2,200 barrels, which production it maintained for several months. But this is one of the smaller of the gusher class, and has been followed in that field by three wells producing 14,000 barrels, 22,000 barrels, and 30,000 barrels, respectively. These were on what is known as the Midway Flat.

In March, 1910, the most spectacular gusher California has produced came in with a production of 15,000 barrels. Within three days the flow was increased to about 40,000 barrels. This production was maintained until the middle of July, when the well declined to about 18,000 barrels per day. The greatest rate of production for a short period was 68,000 barrels per day. The total output of this well for the first six months was, approximately, 5,000,000 barrels. Since then there have been two others of the gusher class brought in in the same field, the last one in the month of November, which reached from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

Flowing wells that produce from 500 to 2,000 barrels per day are numerous, and many of them maintain that rate for long periods. The gravity of the gushing wells is usually of a medium degree, although it often reaches a very low mark. Occasionally these gushers show a high gravity. The highest gravity recorded is 23 degrees Baumé, which was that of the first gusher brought in in the Coalinga district.

Asphalt and Bituminous Rocks.

California produced, in 1909, 136,664 tons of asphalt and 34,123 tons of bituminous rock. The aggregate value of the two substances was \$1,825,595. The earliest record of the production presented by the State Mining Bureau, in 1887, gave the output of asphalt as 4,000 tons, valued at \$4 per ton. The bituminous rock production for that year was 36,000 tons, valued at \$4.45.

In the twenty-three years, 1887 to 1909, inclusive, the production of asphalt amounted to 761,846 tons, of a total value of \$9,357,662. The production of bituminous rock amounted to 804,045 tons, of a total value of \$2,721,099. The average price of asphalt in the twenty-three years was \$12 per ton; the average price of bituminous rock for the same period was about \$3.40 per ton.

The original source of asphalt is in any of the petroleum fields which have a strictly asphaltine base, the product itself coming from the refineries; about 85 per cent of the refineries in the State produce asphalt in large or small quantities. The bituminous rock is not generally found in the fields that are largely productive of petroleum. The principal counties in California productive of bituminous rock are San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz.

Bituminous rock is a natural mixture of bitumen and the including rocks, usually sandstone or limestone. It is obtained by quarrying or excavating, and is used for paving and roofing. While the records show a continued decrease in the production of bituminous rock in other states, the output in California has remained practically constant at from 25,000 to 40,000 tons a year. This State is the largest producer of any of the productive states in the Union. The other states that have produced bituminous rock are Utah, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, also Indian Territory. The decrease in the production of bituminous rock has followed an increased production of liquid asphalt. But in some sections the preference is for bituminous rock, and thus in California the production has not decreased as it has in other states. The liquid asphalt, especially in California and Texas, is very largely used and is adapted to road dressing, and coating for wood and iron substances, and in the manufacture of building papers. In the refined state it is practically pure asphalt. The failure to more largely increase the production of liquid asphalt in California is due in a measure to the fact that the haulage to the Eastern markets is too expensive to be profitable. The Eastern States are supplied with natural asphalt for street paving from Trinidad and Venezuela; these asphalts also are refined and utilized for roofing and other metal paints.

In evidence of the lead that California has in the production of bituminous rock, liquid asphalt, and other like products of petroleum, this State in the year 1906 produced 91,957 short tons; Texas, 24,993; Utah, 12,947; Kentucky, 4,172; Indian Territory, 2,690; Arkansas, 900; and Georgia 400.

Figures showing the aggregate mileage of roadways and street paving constructed with bituminous rock and liquid asphalt are not available; but every city or large town of importance in this State has reaped the benefit of this character of paving material.

The fact that in the year 1909 the aggregate value of asphalt and bituminous rock was nearly \$2,000,000, and that for the twenty-three years the total aggregate value of these materials has amounted to more than \$12,000,000, is sufficient evidence of the commercial and industrial value of these substances.

Natural Mineral Gas.

The oil producers of California have been too busy taking care of the oil output of the wells to give a great deal of attention to the flow of gas, which is almost invariably associated to a greater or less degree with the oil. There are numerous wells which have proven to be gas wells exclusively, or from which the output of oil has been insignificant compared with the gas. Some of these gas wells are comparatively small affairs, and can be handled with little difficulty, and at small cost; others are enormous producers and wholly uncontrollable. One of the late gas wells, brought in in the Midway field, was in July, 1910, producing about 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours, and carrying with it explosions of rock and sand that were moved with such force as to be fatal if driven against an animate body within ordinary range. The pressure of this well was estimated to be not less than 2,000 pounds to the square inch.

The commercial production of natural mineral gas in California has not been recorded with precision, owing to the fact that for several years it was impossible to keep close account of the volume per 1,000 cubic feet. In State Mining Bureau Bulletin No. 55, the record of the value of the production for twenty-one years, ending with 1908, is given at \$1,937,428. For the last six years of that time (1903 to 1908 inclusive) the number of thousand cubic feet is recorded at 1,593,915, at a value of \$957,583, being an average of \$.60 per 1,000 cubic feet. For the year 1909 the State Mining Bureau's returns show a production of 1,147,502 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$616,447, an average of \$.528 per 1,000 cubic feet. The value of the production for the fifteen years preceding 1903 is recorded at \$979,845. Estimating the average price for that period at \$.626 per 1,000 cubic feet (which was the price for 1903), the production may be placed at 1,565,231 thousand cubic feet for the fifteen years ending with 1902. This would make an aggregate total, by record and estimate for the twenty-one years, of 4,306,648 thousand cubic feet, and a total value of \$2,553,875, which would make an average price per 1,000 cubic feet for the twenty-one years of \$.593.

Records show that the first or initial discovery of mineral gas was made by Franciscan missionaries accidentally and without knowledge of its value in 1838 in Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County. The earliest record of practical development was in 1864, related in State Mining Bureau Bulletin No. 3, issued in the year 1894. This early development

was made in Sutter County at the base of the Marysville buttes, about six miles from Sutter City. Prospecting was also done in Colusa County in 1865 and further prospecting in Sutter County in 1891.

Inflammable gas with salt water was produced in Sacramento County in 1874 in two wells 1,600 and 2,250 feet deep. Productive wells have since been bored in that county.

Illuminating gas was discovered and developed in Stockton and San Joaquin County in 1889; the maximum depth of these wells was about 2,000 feet. The gas has been used profitably for industrial and illuminating purposes.

Inflammable gas has also been found in Merced County. In Kings County, near Tulare Lake, indications of gas in large quantities have been discovered; also in Sonoma County.

In Kern County gas is in most instances associated with petroleum in wells. Many of the operators of the oil wells use mineral gas for motive power, but only within the past year has there been any serious effort made to employ gas for domestic and industrial purposes in the town of Bakersfield. From recent industrial undertakings and developments indications are that Bakersfield will very largely profit by the practical application of mineral gas for heating, and lighting, and industrial uses.

The Santa Maria field is one of the richest in natural gas resources in the State. Natural gas is pumped through four-inch pipes to the town of Santa Maria, and used chiefly for fuel purposes, as the town has an electric lighting plant.

There is hardly an oil field in California that does not produce natural mineral gas and employ it regularly for the generation of steam power or for direct power, and for lighting, heating, and cooking. Direct gas-power engines are employed chiefly for oil pumping, but can be and are used for drilling wells, with economic results so far as the cost of fuel is concerned, but they are not economic in the matter of time.

The possibilities of mineral gas production in the State are beyond computation, but the probability of a more extensive use of this important natural product rests entirely with the demand that may come when its economic utility has been thoroughly and practically demonstrated.

The chief producers of natural gas for industrial and domestic use are Santa Barbara, Solano, San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Ventura counties. In 1908 Santa Barbara County produced 715,612 thousand cubic feet; San Joaquin, 60,903; Sacramento, 55,000; Solano, 7,743, and Ventura 3,625. And these are about the relative productions of the several counties for the year 1909.

Progressive Operation.

The first record of the actual physical discovery of oil and gas in California dates back to 1838, at Half Moon Bay. The discovery was

accidental, and resulted from an explosion of gas caused by a camp-fire lighted by Franciscan missionaries. It was nearly twenty years after this that Andrea Pico (1856) found oil in Pico Cañon, and distilled it. With this production he supplied the San Fernando Mission. In 1856 and 1857 a San Francisco man operated on what was known as Brea ranch, near Los Angeles. Eight years later a light oil was found in Mattole Creek, Humboldt County, and sixty casks or drums containing about twenty gallons each were shipped to San Francisco. Some of this oil was burned for illuminating purposes, without being distilled or refined. A considerable quantity of oil was also shipped in the same year, 1865, to San Francisco from Tulare County, where there were several companies operating. In fact, throughout the State, from Tulare to Humboldt, and including Santa Cruz County, there were in 1865-66 some sixty-five oil companies operating, having issued an aggregate capital stock of \$45,000,000.

There was considerable prospecting for oil in Contra Costa County in the Miner ranch field and vicinity from 1864 to 1900. A green oil of high gravity, which pumped fifteen barrels, was found in one of the wells at a depth of 300 feet. About twenty wells were driven in this district, at depths ranging from 100 to 500 feet, while one reached a depth of 2,750 feet, but none of them ever proved commercially profitable. While the existence of a lighter fluid petroleum in sufficient quantity for practical use in a small way was known as early as 1856, and operated quite extensively for several years, the fuel value of California petroleum was not actually comprehended until about 1884. At that time the operators were going deeper into the earth and finding that the oil was held in pools, that it was of heavy gravity and asphalt base.

In the first State Mining Bureau report, which was for the year ending June, 1884, there was presented a brief description of operations in Los Angeles County, Moody Gulch in Santa Clara County, and Tunitas Creek in San Mateo County. In that year one company had sixteen producing wells in Pico Cañon, some of which yielded seventy-five barrels per day each. These wells were driven to a depth of 1,000 to 1,900 feet. The impractical and primitive operation in Pico Cañon was done in 1875, when three shallow wells were drilled with spring-poles. These wells yielded oil at depths of 90 to 250 feet. Practical development with steam power machinery was begun in 1877, and about that time a refinery was erected at Alameda Point, at a cost of \$160,000, for the treatment of the product of Pico Cañon, and some other districts. Up to 1884 Moody Gulch in Santa Clara County had produced about 24,000 barrels, and in that year Pico Cañon was producing an average of 560 barrels per day. The production of petroleum in California had decreased importation about 33½ per cent, and exports were

being made to British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, the Society Islands, and Mexico. Crude oil from Pico Cañon district was shipped to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Colton, and Arizona. It was used at Colton as fuel in the burning of lime, and at Los Angeles as fuel for the electric light works, and for burning brick. The refined oil was chiefly confined to local use in the southern part of California and Arizona.

The seventh annual report of the State Mining Bureau for the year ending October, 1887, contained a report on the petroleums, asphaltums, and natural gas, chiefly in the counties south of the bay of San Francisco; there were other contributions to the petroleum and asphalt industries in the next preceding years, but the first bulletin issued by the State Mining Bureau on Petroleum was in 1894, and known as Bulletin No. 3, Gas and Petroleum Yielding Formations of California. In 1896 another bulletin, No. 11, Oil and Gas Yielding Formations of Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties, was issued. The next was Bulletin No. 16, the Genesis of Petroleum and Asphaltum in California, issued in 1899. In 1900, Bulletin No. 19, Oil and Gas Yielding Formations of California, was issued by the Bureau. In 1904, Bulletin No. 32, Production and Use of Petroleum in California, appeared, and in the fall of 1910 the State Mining Bureau had in course of completion Bulletin No. 61, on Petroleum in California.

Characteristics of Various Fields.

Professor Whitney, the second State Geologist of California, in his report on the geology of the State, in November, 1865, expressed quite a positive opinion that the bituminous formation of the southern half of the State would not produce liquid petroleum in profitably commercial quantities. As the bituminous shales everywhere south of the bay of Monterey were turned up on edge and had no cover of impervious rock, Professor Whitney declared the inference was unavoidable that flowing wells delivering a considerable quantity of liquid petroleum could not be expected to be got by boring to any depth. If Professor Whitney could have lived to see some of the gushers and flowing wells in the various petroleum districts of the State south of Monterey Bay and comprehend the magnitude of the petroleum industry in California for the past ten years or more, he would probably be surprised and possibly convinced of his error.

Mr. S. F. Peckham, one of the geologists of Professor Whitney's survey, disagreed with his chief, and in 1866 he declared that in the southern portion of the State there were veritable oil interests that only needed the fostering care of men of sound judgment, aided by sufficient means, to enable this section to ultimately furnish the entire Pacific coast

with both illuminating and lubricating oil at a price that would render futile all competition of Eastern producers. Mr. Peckham was a wise prophet, but even he did not comprehend the magnitude of the asphaltum oil possibilities.

Mr. Peckham stated that to speak seriously of the oil interest of southern California at that time drew forth from the majority of the citizens of the State a smile of incredulity or ridicule, and that to urge their claim for consideration as a field for profitable investment presented strong reasons for doubting one's sanity. About that time J. Ross Browne, first Federal mining commissioner, said that he was undecided whether to take sides with either the oil party or the no-oil party.

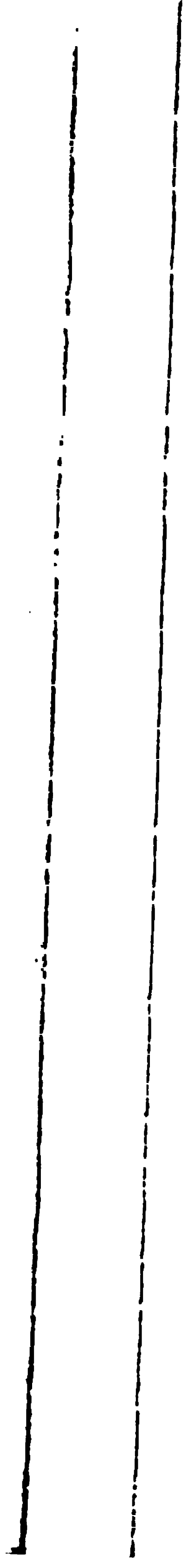
The topography and geological formation and the depth of the wells in the most important petroleum-producing counties are set forth by Mr. Paul W. Prutzman of the State Mining Bureau, in a concise and comprehensive tabulation, presented in an advance chapter from *Mineral Resources of the United States*, issued in 1903 by the United States Geological Survey. The counties embraced in this description are: Santa Cruz, Fresno, Kern, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Orange.

In Sargent district, Santa Cruz County, the surface is described as rolling grass-covered hills, with some soil overlaying shale and sandstone; the maximum depth of wells 1,000 feet, minimum 600.

The surface in the Coalinga district, Fresno County, varies from rocky hills to rolling and barren hills, while the formation is shale and sandstone and dry sand; the maximum depth of wells in 1903 was from 1,800 to 2,260 feet, minimum 450 to 550 feet; in 1909 the maximum depth more than 4,000 feet.

Kern River district in Kern County is similar in topography to southwestern Fresno County, but the formation changes to clay and sand. In Sunset and Midway the formation is shale and sand. In McKittrick, shale and quicksand. The surface varies from rocky to rolling, barren hills; the maximum depth of wells in 1903 was McKittrick 2,000 feet, Midway 1,500, Kern River 1,200, and Sunset 1,100. The minimum varied from 780 feet in Midway to 400 feet in McKittrick.

In Santa Barbara County there are two districts, wholly dissimilar. The Carreaga is composed of rolling, grassy hills (the geological formation of which is not given). The depth of the wells in this district is given at 2,400 feet, maximum, and an average of 2,000 feet. The Summerland district is situated on the ocean beach, south of Santa Barbara. The formation, which is the shore bank and the bed of the ocean beach, is composed of clay and sand. The average depth of the wells is 250 feet; the maximum 600 feet, and the minimum 150 feet. These wells



are drilled and pumped at points extending 50 to 2,000 feet across the surface of the ocean, the derricks being surrounded by level platforms that correspond in elevation to the surface at high tide line on the shore, or to the shore bank.

Los Angeles County includes three districts besides what is known as the Los Angeles city district. At Newhall, the topography is of rough, rocky hills, and the formation sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and crystalline rocks; maximum depth of wells 1,950 feet, minimum 400 feet. In Whittier and Puente districts the formation is shale; the maximum depth of wells of Whittier is 2,200 feet, minimum 285 feet, average 1,250 feet. The maximum depth at Puente is 2,000 feet, minimum 1,000.

The surface in Los Angeles city field is low and undulating; the formation clay, sand, and shale; maximum depth of wells 1,300 feet, minimum 500.

The topography of the Ventura district is rough and rocky, the formation sandstone, shale and conglomerates; maximum depth of wells 2,100 feet, average depth 1,000 feet, minimum 90 feet.

In Orange County the Fullerton district is composed of rolling hills, and the formation shale and sandstone; maximum depth of wells 1,875 feet, minimum 400.

The most recent contributions to the geology, the resources, and the economic conditions of the oil fields of California are Bulletins 398 and 406 of the United States Geological Survey, issued in 1910. Bulletin 398 describes the geology and mineral resources of the Coalinga district, and is written by Mr. Ralph Arnold and Mr. Robert Anderson.

Coalinga district is described as a strip of land about fifty miles in length by fifteen miles in width, along the northeastern base of the Diablo Range, on the southwest side of the San Joaquin Valley in western Fresno and Kings counties. Briefly, the rocks of this region are described as chiefly mineral, sedimentary strata of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, which have been subjected to much disturbance, but are in large part only slightly consolidated.

Two types of oil, paraffin and asphalt, originate in Coalinga district, varying from black oil of 14 to 15 degrees to greenish oil of 35 degrees Baumé. The yield ranges from three or four to 3,000 barrels per well, per day. The vertical depth of the possible productive territory is calculated at 4,500 feet. The wells already drilled vary from 600 to 4,000 feet.

The writers of the bulletin expressed the opinion that the Coalinga district would continue to be the greatest in California, if every operator will conserve to the utmost the supply of oil at present estimated to be available. This available quantity is approximated at 2,737,000,000 barrels. The estimate is held to be merely an approximation reached by assuming a 10 per cent impregnation of the oil sands, and calculating

from all the data available the probable thickness of sand under each quarter section.

The earliest recorded production in the Coalinga field by the Geological Survey is 1897, showing 70,140 barrels. For 1909 the bulletin estimated that the probable production would be 15,200,000 barrels, but that is about 200,000 barrels less than the actual production was found to be. This gives the total production of the field for the thirteen years approximately 63,000,000 barrels.

The McKittrick-Sunset oil region is described in Bulletin 406 as being within or along the northeast edge of the Coast Range, adjacent to the great interior San Joaquin Valley, comprising the southmost part of the Diablo and Temblor ranges, the Buena Vista and Elk Hills, the Caliente Range, and the Carrizo Plain; the region occupies about 1,800 square miles; is about 75 miles in length, and 30 miles in width. The developed oil territory, known as the McKittrick, Midway, Sunset, Temblor and Devils Den districts, lies along the northeast flanks of the Temblor and Diablo ranges; the Carrizo Plain district is along the southwest flank of the Temblor range, adjacent to the Carrizo Plain. A railroad line connects McKittrick with Bakersfield, and another connects Fellows, Midoil, Moron, Monarch, and Hazleton with Bakersfield; other sections are reached by wagon road.

The oil in McKittrick field is black to brownish in color, and varies from 12.5 degrees to 24 degrees Baumé. Gas usually accompanies the oil. The individual well production varies from 2 to 1,500 barrels per day, the latter being unusually prolific.

The Midway field is defined in the report as a belt of territory along the eastern base of the Temblor Range, extending in a southeasterly direction. Less regularity marks the occurrences of oil sands in the Midway field than in any other in the San Joaquin Valley so far examined by them. The oil varies from black to brown in color, and from about 11 to 12 degrees, and 20 to 22 degrees Baumé. The heavier oil comes from the shallower wells; the lighter oil from the deeper wells. Gas accompanies oil in all the wells, but not under the strong pressure that affects the Sunset field, except in a few near the axes of the anticline.

The hydrocarbon productions of the Sunset field consist of heavy tar or gas, and oil varying from 11 to 20 degrees Baumé. The tar occurs in springs along the outcroppings of the oil sand in certain exposures of the shales in the southeastern part of the field, in some of the wells. The oil is black and very viscous. The heavier oil is 12 to 13 degrees Baumé; the lighter oil is 13.5 to 20 degrees Baumé. The latter is produced by the deeper wells, especially in the northern part of the field. There are moderate quantities of 16 to 18 gravity in some of the shales and fine sands.

The depth of the Sunset field wells varies from 350 to more than 1,900 feet. The standard rig is the usual method of drilling which has been aided by innovation in the drilling through cobble beds with the use of dynamite.

The Devils Den district lies near the north line of Kern County, extending east and south from the Diablo Range, and north of Antelope Valley. The gravity of the oil is about 23 degrees Baumé; the underlying coarser sand yielding heavier oil or tar.

The Temblor field is northwest of the McKittrick, occupying low hills and extending as far as the Carneros Springs. The surface outcropping is about 200 to 400 feet thick. The sand is traced by tar springs and asphalt deposits. The wells have a depth of 250 to 535 feet; the oil-sand being reached at from 200 to 400 feet, and has been penetrated 24 to 100 feet. The oil is black and of a gravity of 14 to 20 degrees Baumé; the production varies from 2 or 3 to 60 barrels per day.

The Carrizo Plain field embraces the Carrizo and Elkhorn plains and the adjacent southwest flank of the Temblor Range. No commercially productive wells have been drilled, although the small quantities that have been obtained are of about 28 degrees Baumé gravity; the color is brownish to greenish, with small viscosity.

Bulletin 406 contains also a list of lands classified as oil lands within the McKittrick-Sunset region.

A recent reliable record of gravity of the crude product in the principal fields is here reproduced: Kern, 12 to 15 degrees Baumé; Midway, 14 to 25; Coalinga, 14 to 34; Pico, 14 to 34; Santa Maria, 20 to 28.

Cost of Drilling.

While the output of oil in the various California fields had for the twenty years ending with 1885 amounted in value to nearly \$1,250,000, there had been no great improvement in the method of boring until about 1884, when the Standard rig was introduced in this State. Previous to that time tunnels and shafts and open cuts had been adopted as methods for reaching the oil, although there was some drilling with the old spring-pole method. In 1884 and 1885, and since that time, the Standard drill has been in operation, and the method of drilling has been constantly improved. Several years ago the Rotary rig was introduced, although no considerable effort was made with that method of drilling until 1908. In that year this drill had been proven successful in the Texas fields, and was then practically introduced in California. In the past two years they have been successfully introduced in every field in the State, although chiefly employed in the Coalinga, Midway, Maricopa, and the Salt Lake fields. The drilling with Rotary rig is rather expensive, for the reason that it is actually done with the pipe,

and considerable damage results from the rotating of the pipe. Men who operate the Rotary drill will contract to drive wells at a depth of 2,500 feet for \$3.50 per foot. This price covers only the labor, and does not include any material. Some of the best authorities regarding the employment of the Rotary rig state that it is impossible to give an accurate average cost of drilling with the Rotary; that is to say, the whole cost including the labor and material. The history of the Rotary dates back nearly twenty years, and was probably first used in Michigan for drilling water wells. The next fields into which it was successfully introduced were the Louisiana, the Texas, and then the California. This method of drilling was also used in Russia, in the Dutch East Indies, and in Mexico. There are formations in this State, especially Maricopa and Midway, in which the Rotary works successfully. This rig may be employed to an average depth of 2,000 feet, but usually it is advisable to use the Standard rig below that depth; although in Texas and Louisiana wells to a depth of 3,000 and 4,000 feet are successfully drilled with the Rotary.

Wells averaging in depth from 1,000 to 1,500 feet are drilled with the Standard rig for from \$6 to \$8 per foot. The minimum cost is about \$6, while the maximum cost may reach \$20 per foot.

There are in this State, at present drilling, about seven hundred Standard rigs, and about fifty Rotary rigs. Considering that the Rotary was not successfully introduced until two years ago, the employment of fifty of them in the fall of 1910 was considered to indicate the progress in the use of this method.

A notable demonstration of the capability of the Rotary rig is of record in Coalinga field. A well that had been driven to a depth of 3,250 feet with the Rotary was considered as deep as that method of drilling could be made practicable, and it was decided to continue the work with a Standard. At the time the use of the Rotary was dispensed with there were 2,350 feet of 10-inch casing in the hole. The purpose then was to complete the casing of the balance of the hole with a Standard rig, and also to drill into the oil sand with Standard tools. But the well gave the drillers a great deal of trouble, and the operation has been changed back to the Rotary, which in October, 1910, had continued the well to about 3,300 feet. The operation was being watched with a great deal of interest by men who are driving wells in the deep territory in that section. As the Rotary rig has proven a greater capability than was credited to it a year ago, the possibilities of its use are still looked for as extending beyond the present results.

It is impossible to give definite and accurate information as to the cost of drilling wells in California, but a conservative figure for the Standard rig may be set down as an average of \$10 per foot for drilling of wells from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in depth. This cost includes the com-

pletion of the well, including all material, and actually putting the well on the beam for pumping.

General Uses of Oil Fuel.

In the early use of petroleum as a fuel in California there was experienced by the producers an occasional difficulty in attracting manufacturers to a permanent adoption of oil fuel. The opinion was somewhat prevalent even in the early nineties that the supply would not be equal to the demand provided all manufacturers adopted its use, and particularly did this opinion obtain from the fact that the railroads and steamships seemed rather slow in making the changes essential to the substitution of oil fuel for coal fuel. There was a campaign of education in progress during almost the entire decade of the nineties. The production of oil increased steadily each year, and gradually the manufacturers, both large and small, remodeled their furnaces and adopted petroleum as a permanent fuel in substitution for coal. When the railroads and steamships in 1900–1902 decided to permanently adopt oil fuel, and it was generally believed that the supply would continue to increase, the demand for oil fuel was so great that there was considerable difficulty experienced, even as late as 1905 and 1906, in obtaining delivery of oil that had been contracted for.

The use of oil fuel in manufacturing industries has since that time been adopted in almost every plant, from the big ship-building establishments to the ordinary bakery; and even for domestic purposes, for cooking in hotels and private houses, there are many instances of the substitution of oil rather than gas for coal.

The heavy oils direct from the field are commonly used for the heavier work of large manufacturers, while a distillate that comes from the refineries is generally used by smaller concerns which employ small engines, and for furnaces for hotels; also the hotels and apartment houses use a distillate for heating purposes. The oil heater has not been generally adopted in the home. There have been so many other uses for oil, and the time and attention of inventors and manufacturers have been so generally taken up in the meeting of the demands for burners employed in manufacturing establishments that the small heater for home use has not advanced to meet all the requirements of that character of apparatus.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the various manufacturing industries which employ oil fuel. Its use extends into almost every section of the country, and to Panama, Alaska, and Hawaii. About one half million barrels of California fuel oil is used on the Panama Canal in a year. The mines in Alaska are large users of California petroleum; the sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands use oil fuel for power, and a large number of great and small manufactories along the Pacific

coast to the north, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and interior towns are large users of oil fuel. An extensive paper manufacturing plant on the Willamette River has found oil fuel more economical than the refuse wood from the sawmills. The use of petroleum is not confined, of course, to the coast, but extends into all parts of the interior of California, Nevada, and Arizona. Stamp mills and smelters are large users of this fuel, and the big copper mines not only in this State but in Arizona are among the larger establishments that depend upon California for fuel.

The use of gasolene in automobile service has very largely increased in the past five years, as the number of automobiles has been augmented by thousands of new machines on the coast. Formerly California and some other coast states and territories depended upon Eastern gasolene for general purposes, but for about ten years the gasolene products of the refineries of California have supplied most of the general demand. The great quantity of high gravity crude petroleum in many of the fields of California has long attracted the refiners to the possibilities of production not only of gasolene, but of other refined oils, and many of the markets of foreign ports, as well as Pacific coast states and territories, have been and are being supplied with California products. The markets for fuel oil also have extended to foreign ports.

The Panama Canal operation used 300,000 barrels of California fuel oil in 1908. The demand for 1909 was increased to 500,000 barrels. The oil is shipped by tank steamer from the fields to the west coast of Panama, and thence delivered across the isthmus to the essential points by pipe-line constructed for this special delivery.

Gasolene and distillate are also largely used in the farming sections, and with the improvement of the internal combustion engine petroleum distillate is finding a field in the development of water for the purposes of irrigation and the generation of power for other farming requirements.

One of the general uses of fuel oil, which might be classed as special, is that of road work. In those parts of the State, where the delivery does not require extensive haulage, oil is very generally used in the finishing construction of county roads. In the southern part of the State oiled roads are very common, and many of the roads in the oil fields are finished with road oil. The fine driveways in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, are constructed with oil for the top dressing, and they are among the best object lessons in this State of the practical, economic use of road oil.

One of the uses of oil for fuel, which approximated from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 barrels in the past year, is in the drilling and pumping of the oil wells. The exact number of barrels of fuel so used is not obtainable and can here only be made approximate. The fields in the San

Joaquin Valley in October used 282,000 barrels for fuel purposes, which, for the valley alone, would approximate more than 3,000,000 barrels for the year. Besides this, there is consumed for fuel purposes, in the operation of oil wells, large quantities of the natural mineral gas which the wells themselves produce.

Oil Fuel in Railway Service.

The adoption of oil fuel for locomotive service on some of the branch railroads in California quickly followed the successful experiments and tests made in 1895 and 1896, and in 1900–1902 oil burners were permanently adopted on the main and branch lines of both transcontinental railway systems entering California.

The results of the early tests and experiments in both freight and passenger locomotives were recorded by Professor Watts in Bulletin No. 11, California State Mining Bureau.

Experiments extending over a period of six months showed as an average of results that four barrels of oil were equivalent to 2,200 pounds of Nanaimo coal. Experiments extending over sixteen days with a freight engine, 19 inch by 28 inch cylinders, gave an average result of evaporation of 13.11 pounds of water for each pound of coal consumed. The price of coal was \$6.65 per 2,000 pounds, and the price of oil \$1.35 per barrel. The saving effected by the use of oil represented 27.1 per cent; the gravity of the oil was 23 degrees Baumé. In January, 1896, oil fuel was used on twenty-five locomotives, being about equally divided between passenger and freight service, with the following showing: Distance traveled, 87,063 miles; average cost per mile for fuel, \$.1439. The gravity of this oil was 15 degrees Baumé. During the same month of 1896 coal fuel was used on twenty-five locomotives, which performed practically the same work as the locomotives using oil. The average cost per mile for fuel used by the coal-burning locomotives was \$.2320; the use of oil represented a saving of 37.975 per cent over coal.

During the year 1896 the cost of coal was \$6.60 per 2,000 pounds; the cost of oil, \$6.03 for 2,000 pounds. In Mr. Watts' record he shows that during December, 1895, one of the overland passenger engines, 19 inch by 26 inch cylinder, was run 7,347 miles, and consumed 143.2 tons of oil. A similar service with coal required 294 tons. Oil at \$6.03 and coal at \$6.60 showed a relative cost of oil \$863.50, and coal \$1,940.40, a saving of \$1,076.90, which equaled about 55.5 per cent. The approximate cost per mile for oil was \$.1175; for coal, \$.2641.

In the year 1910 the three transcontinental railroads entering California were burning California oil fuel in locomotive service on all lines operating in Pacific Coast States. The aggregate number of oil-fired locomotives approximated about 1,500. Of this total there were, in round numbers, about 600 employed in passenger service, 700 in

freight service, and about 200 switch engines. These 1,500 locomotives consumed a total average of about 1,000,000 barrels of oil per month.

The average cost of locomotive fuel oil of about 15.8 degrees Baumé mean gravity for the five years, 1906 to 1910, inclusive, was approximately \$.43 per barrel. The maximum cost in that period was about \$.54, the minimum cost about \$.34. In locomotive service, with the present use of oil, four barrels are said to be equal in efficiency to 2,000 pounds of bituminous coal. This covers certain losses, and when reduced to a percentage, based on tests made in 1904-1909, is represented approximately by 9 per cent, tests being in the same class of locomotive service. The calorific values of oil and coal in locomotive service are the same as in marine service, 18,500 B. T. U. per pound of oil compared with 13,337 B. T. U. per pound of coal.

In the locomotive service the saving is not so great in the use of oil fuel, as compared with coal, as in the marine service, for the reason that there is no appreciable reduction in the cost of firing the locomotive with oil, while in the steamship service the saving in cost of labor is a very considerable item.

The use of oil fuel in railway service is not confined to locomotive engines; it is applied also to the generation of power operating many of the electric lines in California. There are some electric lines for which electricity is generated by water power, but in most instances the generation is by oil fuel. Among the earliest experiments with oil for the generation of electricity in the operation of street and suburban railways, one is recorded in Bulletin No. 11 of the State Mining Bureau (1896), which extended over a period of ten days, averaging nineteen hours per day. This test showed that 2,957 gallons of oil of 24 degrees Baumé equaled in fuel value 19.41 tons of Wellington coal. There have been various other tests made in the practical application of oil for fuel in power houses since that time, and the price of oil is somewhat lower than it was fifteen years ago, and there have been various improvements in oil-burning furnaces. Actual comparisons are not obtainable at this time, for the reason that power houses now using oil fuel do not use it as an auxiliary, but as a substitute.

The use of California oil fuel in locomotive service is not confined to the transcontinental and local lines that enter this State, but is employed on some of the northern roads, and recently the contract is said to have been made with California producers to deliver oil for fuel use on Canadian railroad lines, and also for their steamer service. In fact, the use of California oil is rapidly extending east and north, wherever the distance and charges of transportation are not prohibitive.

Oil Fuel for Bay, River, and Ocean.

The use of California oil fuel for generation of steam in the propulsion of bay and river vessels was first permanently established in 1901, and since that time has been generally adopted by all manner of craft from tug boats and coastwise lumber schooners, passenger and freight steamers, to the biggest ocean-going vessels sailing between Pacific coast ports and the Orient, and the Atlantic seaboard.

The first practical tests and experiments made in the use of California crude petroleum as marine fuel were in 1885. At that time the annual production of crude petroleum in California was less than one half million barrels. The production in 1884 was 262,000, which was increased the following year to 325,000 barrels.

Even in these early experiments the saving in cost by the substitution of oil for coal fuel was 18 per cent to 22 per cent per annum. These tests and experiments were continued into the years 1886 and 1887. The following details regarding one of the largest ferry steamers engaged in a trial of oil fuel are here recited. A test was first made with coal in May, June, July, and August, 1885; during which period there were consumed 2,467 tons of coal, at a cost of \$13,368.45. The steamer ran in the four months 17,843 miles at a cost per mile for (coal) fuel of \$.7492. Oil was used in October, November, and December, 1885, and January, 1886. The consumption was 31,879 gallons of oil, at a cost of \$12,845.04. The number of firemen was reduced from eleven to six. In these four months this steamer ran 17,275 miles, being 568 miles less than the run with coal. The cost per mile for (oil) fuel was \$.7435.

The same steamer continued in the regular service, and since 1901 has burned oil exclusively. A recent record shows that the cost of oil fuel per mile has been reduced from \$.7435, in 1886, to \$.3483, in 1910. This reduction does not indicate solely a reduction in the price of oil, but is largely attributed to changes in the general arrangement of fire-boxes and the improvement and location of the burners.

The approximate average cost of oil fuel for bay and river vessels, for the ten years from 1901 to 1910, inclusive, was \$.458 per barrel. But there was a period in that ten years when the price was as low as \$.30, while the maximum price was \$.75. The oil used for marine fuel purposes has an average mean gravity of 15.8 degrees Baumé. The average relative efficiency of oil to coal in bay and river services is 3.48 barrels of oil to 2,000 pounds of bituminous coal.

The smaller crafts, such as tugs and launches, use a distillate which is of a higher gravity than the ordinary steamer fuel, and some use gasolene. But there is scarcely a vessel on the bay that does not burn oil fuel of some character. Only in cases where coal mines may be a part of the assets of large steamship operators will coal be found as a fuel on the Pacific coast in the propulsion of steam vessels.

There are about 450 vessels plying in and out of San Francisco Bay and Pacific coast points that burn California oil fuel. The total tonnage of these vessels is about 300,000. With the exception of two companies, one an ocean-going and the other a coast line company, all steamships, steamboats, steam schooners, and ferries of importance use oil fuel for the generation of steam. In fact, 90 per cent of all the shipping in and out of San Francisco Bay burns oil fuel, and about 15 per cent of the vessels plying along the north Pacific coast, including Puget Sound. The use of oil in river craft extends to the Yukon in Alaska, these steamers being supplied from storage stations at St. Michaels. San Francisco is the only point where the general use of oil fuel in steamship and steamboat practice has been established; and this not for the reason that oil can not be supplied, but for the reason that a successful installation of plants has not yet been accomplished. The installation of oil-burning plants on the bay, rivers, and ocean on this coast is under the jurisdiction of the Supervisor of Inspection of Steamboats in the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, which has a branch office in the city of San Francisco.

The big marketing concerns supplying the coastwise and ocean-going vessels with oil fuel have stations at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Honolulu, St. Michaels, and Manila, which are provided with California oil.

One of the largest oil-fired ocean-going ships plying between this coast and the Orient, of 21,650 tons displacement, arrived in San Francisco July, 1908, on her maiden trip from Hongkong, burning California oil. The ship was fitted with 13 boilers, having 48 burners in action under 12 boilers, making an average speed of 20 knots. Running from Honolulu against head winds, the ship made 18.25 knots per hour with 12 boilers in action, and burned about 1,400 barrels of oil per 24 hours. The oil tanks were built within the ship and so constructed as to be readily rearranged for carrying coal fuel, if necessary, having a capacity for about 21,000 barrels of oil.

Oil Fuel Tests by United States Navy Department.

The most important contribution to the knowledge of the uses of oil fuel in the United States Navy was made in a volume of four hundred pages, issued by the Navy Department in August, 1904, and containing the report of Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Melville, Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, under the caption of Naval Liquid Fuel Report. For the purposes of experimental tests the fuel board of the bureau worked in conjunction with a board whose duty it was to experiment respecting boiler efficiency. Prior to the undertaking of the tests of liquid fuel the board occupied some ten months, from April, 1901, to January, 1902, in making seventeen

tests with coal fuel. On these coal fuel tests was based a comparison between coal and oil fuels.

The oil-fuel tests were begun in June, 1902, and concluded in June, 1903, and numbered sixty-nine. The report of the board was submitted to the bureau and approved by the Engineer in Chief in August, 1903. The board found that the relative evaporative efficiency of oil and coal as fuel, as determined by this extended series of comparative experiments, to be practically in the direct proportion of 15 to 10. Considering the superior quality of coal that was used, and that the coal tests were of comparatively short duration, and that the oil experiments were carried on under conditions more closely to those that could be secured on board a sea-going vessel, the actual evaporative efficiency of a pound of oil as compared with a pound of coal was found to be in the ratio of 17 to 10. The board further considered the economic structural advantage in favor of carrying oil and thus added one point to the ratio of efficiency, making it 18 to 10.

All of the data reported to the bureau was observed either by draughtsmen connected with the Bureau of Steam Engineering, or by the enlisted personnel of the United States torpedo boat Rodgers. For ten months this torpedo boat was continuously in the service of the Liquid Fuel Board, so that the experiments were not made without opportunity for practical application upon sea-going vessels.

In addition to the experiments on the torpedo boat, the oil-fuel installations of several ocean-going steamers were carefully examined under actual working conditions; also the installations projected by various promoters were critically inspected, and the operation of installations of various patented oil-fuel devices were reported upon. In addition to these observations, the board had opportunity to observe the relation of oil and coal-burning locomotives in the Hoosac tunnel. In June, 1902, tests and observations were made by Lieutenant Winchell on the steamer Mariposa, equipped with oil-burning device, on the run between San Francisco and Tahiti. The report of Lieutenant Winchell was made directly to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but included in the experiments. There were nine burners employed, represented.

The sixty-nine liquid fuel tests made by the board, included various points of duration from three hours to eight hours, and also an endurance test of one hundred and sixteen hours. The burners employed were both air and steam, while both forced and natural drafts were included in the experiments. There were nine burners employed, representing practically all of the available burners built upon fundamental principles at that time. Besides the air and the steam devices, several experiments were made also with mechanical burners, demonstrating that oil may be used as fuel in marine firing without the use of

either air or steam; but these experiments did not extend to that degree to which the board had desired, because so few of this type of burners were then available. The report urged the necessity for mechanical burners for the reason that the direct action of steam entails a corresponding loss of fresh water, and that in the use of compressed air the introduction of air compressors encroach upon the weight and space allowed for installation of machinery and requires considerable additional expense for up-keep and repairs, besides the horse-power required to operate compressors.

The oils used in these experiments were from California and Beaumont and the Gulf-Texas fields. They were crude oils submitted to light distillation. The board inclined to the use of crude oil for the reason that from the standpoint of volume it is held that the highest evaporative results ought to be secured with the heaviest oils.

The report contains a record of observations made of the installation of an oil-burning device on the steamship Nebraskan, and the economic results reported by the officers of the ship. The Nebraskan left New York August 7, 1902, for San Diego, California, touching at the ports of St. Lucia, British West Indies, and Coronel, Chile, for coal. The whole distance traveled was 13,280 miles, accomplished in 57 days 5 hours and 43 minutes, burning 2,267 tons of coal of poor quality, and employing a fireroom crew of fifteen men. The ship was kept at full speed during the entire voyage. The return voyage from San Diego to New York was made with oil-fuel, in 52 days 7 hours 26 minutes, and the mileage reduced to 12,760, as the ship was not required to put into port for fuel. Four hundred and fifty-seven tons of measured cargo space was saved by the substitution of oil-fuel for coal, and the fireroom crew was reduced to six men. Including the difference in the cost of fuel, cost of firing and the gain in cargo space, and the saving of five days' time, the resulting financial gain to the company was at the rate of \$500 per day. The insurance risks on vessel and cargo were not increased with the installation of oil-burning appliances.

The report states that the mechanical or engineering features of the oil-fuel problem were practically solved; that the financial feature should not be regarded as of serious importance, but that the structural, transportation, and supply features presented the only serious difficulties to the adoption of the use of liquid fuel by the navies of the world. The board held that in time of war when necessary to keep all reserve fuel afloat, then liquid fuel is at a disadvantage, because mining and railroad companies have invested so heavily in the coal industry and transportation has been so perfected that it is now possible to quickly deliver a cargo of coal at any point of the world. The question of oil supply for battleships and cruisers was considered to be not only a commercial affair but might prove to be a military problem requiring the

establishment of oil-fuel stations, necessitating a great expenditure and possibly involving the political question as to the wisdom of maintaining a complete chain of fuel stations.

As to the physical feature of the supply of oil, so far as the California field is concerned, it is a significant fact that there has been an enormous increase in the output of petroleum since these experiments were made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. In the twelve months in which the experiments with liquid fuel were in actual operation, California produced, approximately, 19,183,370 barrels of crude oil. In a like period, covering twelve months in 1908 and 1909, the crude output in this State was 53,300,000 barrels, showing an increase in production of 34,116,630 barrels. During the period of ten months in which the board made the coal tests, from April, 1901, to January, 1902, the production of oil in California was only 7,321,942 barrels.

It is immaterial what the production of the Beaumont or the Gulf-Texas fields may be, as such figures would not change the relative situations materially. It is significant that the Navy Department began early in the practical productive history of fuel oil to investigate the possibility of applying oil-fuel to the propulsion of naval ships. It was expected that the productiveness of petroleum would greatly increase with development, and the Geological Survey had pointed out the probability of there being a large reserve, but at that time the prospect was not such as to encourage one to believe that within ten years the production of California would increase from about eight and three fourths million barrels to fifty-eight and one third million.

In view of the fact that at that time about 48 per cent of the world's output of crude petroleum was produced in the United States, and that practically the entire yield of this country is secured from fields which are in pipe-line communication with important maritime and strategic ports, the board recommended that a joint commission representing commercial, manufacturing, maritime, and naval interests should be organized by Congress, and suggested that particularly for the development of the commercial interests of the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast the work of such commission would have an important influence in extending the prestige and power of the United States, whether viewed from a commercial, maritime, or naval standpoint. The report adds that "The time may be nearer than now realized when the Navy Department may be called upon to suddenly equip auxiliary war vessels, if not fighting ships, with oil-burning devices. There would be a saving in both time and expense respecting such installation by continuing the investigation of the fuel oil problem along every line where new data might be procured."

Since the conclusion of the tests and experiments made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a number of torpedo boats and other naval

vessels have been fitted for the burning of oil, notably the United States battleship North Dakota, which was completed in 1910. This ship, in addition to the ordinary arrangement for burning coal, is fitted with a complete oil-fuel system; from storage tanks in the inner bottom the oil is pumped to settling tanks in the firerooms. From these tanks it is pumped under pressure through heaters to the burners. The system is comprised of eight oil storage compartments, having a total capacity of 105,898 gallons, or 2,521 barrels. Each boiler is furnished with six burners, arranged in three groups of two each between the furnace doors. The first naval vessel that was remodeled for the installation of an oil-burning system was the coast defense monitor Wyoming (now the Cheyenne). This ship was remodeled at Mare Island in June, 1908, and was fitted with self-cleaning automatic oil gas burners, with air compressors and steam connections. In the trial trip the test determined the operative capacity of the boilers and the percentage gained in efficiency operated with oil-fuel as compared with the efficiency when operated with coal-fuel. The percentage of gain in favor of oil was satisfactory and induced the installation of oil burners in other vessels of the Navy.

The American Society of Naval Engineers has devoted a good deal of attention to the discussion of the scientific and practical and economic uses of oil for fuel in the Navy, and in the *Journal*, published quarterly by that Society, there have been from time to time numerous valuable contributions (by members of the society, and others) to the knowledge of the naval uses of oil-fuel.

In the *Journal* of February, 1909, Lieutenant H. C. Dinger, U. S. N., presented a paper on the subject of "Oil Fuel for Naval Use," which discusses the various oil burners and their adaptability and efficiency, showing the relative efficiency of the air atomizer and the steam atomizer. He gives a list of some twenty ships, of displacement varying from 21,650 to 7,000, in which several systems of atomizing in the operation of oil burners have been installed, including both air and steam atomizers. In later installations there has been developed a system relying neither on steam nor high pressure air for securing evaporation. This mechanical oil-burning system has been successfully developed at various points of the world.

Within the past year numerous tests have been made by the United States Navy, and the efficiency and economy of oil-fuel have been quite thoroughly investigated, with the result that the Government has now been practically convinced in favor of oil as compared with coal, particularly for the Pacific service.

California Oil Refineries.

Oil has been refined in California since the date of its earliest practical discovery, when Andrea Pico supplied the illuminating oil in San Fernando Mission in 1856. Practical and economic refining on a commercial basis was begun in 1878 at Newhall, in the southern part of the State. The oil was supplied to this refinery by a small pipe-line from Pico Cañon. In the following year the company operating the Newhall plant erected another at Alameda, on San Francisco Bay. This refinery treated the oils from Pico Cañon and other districts. Other refineries were established, but until 1884 the production and refining of California petroleum was not conducted on a large scale. In that year the stills of the plant at Alameda had a total capacity of about 1,000 barrels. This refinery and one at Santa Paula, in Ventura County, were the only refineries of considerable importance operated in the State for the ten years following 1884. The Santa Paula plant was later removed to Rodeo, north of Oakland. In 1903 the refinery at Alameda was removed to Point Richmond.

In 1904 there were some 36 refineries in operation in the State, and in 1910 the number had increased to about 70, though not all of them were in successful operation. Of the whole number in operation in 1910, there were 46 engaged in the manufacture of asphalt besides other products of petroleum. These plants are located in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Joaquin, and Ventura. For ten years following 1894 the refining industry advanced, until there were 36 plants in 1904, operating about 146 stills, having an aggregate capacity of about 30,000 barrels. In 1909 the number had increased to about 44 refineries, having a total of 200 stills which had an aggregate capacity of approximately 70,000 barrels. Thus in five years the refining industry increased more than 250 per cent.

These refineries are of various sizes, from small plants of 2 to 6 stills, having a total capacity of about 50 barrels, up to the larger ones, of from 20 to 60 stills, having total capacities ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 barrels.

The gravity of the oils treated in these refineries varies from 34 degrees to 12 degrees Baumé. The heavier oils are employed in the production of asphalt, tar, coke, and road oil, while the products of the lighter oil include illuminating oil, gasoline, lubricants, residuum fuel, distillate, gas oil, and grease. The localities and fields from which the oils are obtained for the refineries are Kern River, Midway, Coalinga, Pico Cañon, Santa Maria, Los Angeles, Fullerton, Whittier, Sunset, Summerland, Ventura, Newhall, and Puente.

There is a large demand for all the products of the refineries, and the demand is not confined to local or domestic consumption, but reaches to foreign points. While in the earliest period of the development of petroleum in this State it was believed that only a light oil in small quantities could be obtained, the opinion afterwards prevailed that only a heavy fuel oil could be secured in commercial and profitable quantities. But since 35 per cent of the crude petroleum produced in the State goes through the refining process it is evident that California produces both fuel and refining oil in sufficient quantities to make the industry not only commercially profitable, but, at the present time, the leading mineral industry of the State.

The method of transportation of crude oils to the refineries is chiefly by pipe-line and tank vessels, although there are a large number of tank cars employed in the movement of oil that goes either direct to the refineries or to the pipe-line stations connected therewith.

California Oil Exports.

The exports of California crude petroleum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, amounted to 1,394,254 barrels; in 1909 the amount was 554,506 barrels; in 1908, 326,000 barrels. Each of these years nearly 50 per cent of the shipments went to Panama. In the last fiscal year mentioned Panama received 532,609 barrels; Chile, 436,891 barrels; the balance was divided between Canada, Guatemala, Peru, Salvador, and Oceanica. The total value of the exports for this year was \$670,954. In addition to the export trade 800,000 barrels were shipped to Honolulu and a large quantity to Alaska; including exports and off-coast points a total of approximately 2,250,000 barrels of crude oil were shipped in the fiscal year ending June, 1910.

The records of the custom house of San Francisco for the year 1910, from January to November, inclusive, show exports of crude oil, including fuel residuum, of 1,408,000 barrels, chiefly to Panama, Chile, and Peru. The shipments to Panama, amounting to 716,000 barrels, do not include the month of June. In the ten months in 1910, from January to October, inclusive, the shipments of crude oil to Hawaii amounted to 898,000 barrels. The shipments of crude oil to Alaska for nine months of 1910, from January to October, inclusive, but exclusive of June (in which no shipments were recorded), amounted to 349,619 barrels.

The products of the California refineries exported for the eleven months, from January to November, inclusive, 1910, amounted to 29,484,190 gallons (exclusive of residuum fuel to Chile and Peru). These products, as recorded by the customs house, included naphtha and the lighter products of distillation, illuminating oil, lubricating and heavy paraffine oils, and residuum, including tar. This amount does

not, of course, include shipments to Hawaii and Alaska. The products of the refineries shipped to Hawaii in the same period amounted to about 1,500,000 gallons. The latter represents chiefly lubricating and heavy paraffine oils. The shipments of refined products to Alaska are principally illuminating oil, which amounted in four months of the ten to nearly 50,000 gallons. The principal foreign markets for California refined oil are China and Japan.

Transportation and Storage of Oil.

The production of petroleum in California from about the year 1900 has advanced so rapidly that the transportation and storage of the crude product was for many years a very serious problem, not only with the producers and consumers, but with the transportation companies. In the present year, 1910, every producing district in the State is supplied with pipe-lines, having an aggregate length of about 1,470 miles and a total carrying capacity of 175,000 barrels in 24 hours. Besides these field pipe-lines, the large producing companies have trunk lines. These trunk lines extend from the principal fields to shipping points at tidewater, both on the coast and on San Francisco Bay. The systems of pipe-lines extend the entire length of the San Joaquin Valley, terminating at San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay. Monterey Bay, west of the valley, is reached by pipe-line crossing the Coast Range northwest of Coalinga. The seaboard at Port San Luis due west of the valley, is also reached by pipe-line. The first trunk pipe-line was laid from the Kern River to Point Richmond, following the line of the Santa Fe railroad, in 1903. Other lines speedily followed, until the entire oil-producing region is employing this method of transportation. But the pipe-line service is not by any means the exclusive transportation service. Tank cars, having capacity of from 6,500 gallons to 13,000 gallons, have been in operation since 1900 and are very largely used at the present time, especially in the movement of oil to the interior points of consumption. In 1900-1902 there were about 100 to 200 tank cars brought from the East and put in operation, which numbers were doubled in the period of three years, from 1903 to 1906, and further increased as the oil industry advanced. These cars, however, do not represent the entire equipage, as some of the big producers and the transportation companies have added very largely to the number.

A large quantity of the crude production is moved by tank vessels, not only to coast points, but to non-contiguous territory and foreign ports. These tank vessels include steamers, schooners, barkentines, and barges, and have capacities varying from about 500 barrels to 60,000 barrels. The average capacity of tank steamers of the larger type varies from 40,000 to 60,000 barrels. The lesser type ranges from

5,000 to 20,000. There are about 30 of these tank vessels, of various sizes and types having a total aggregate capacity of more than 500,000 barrels.

The storage of crude petroleum is provided for generally by steel tankage and concrete and earthen reservoirs, of capacities varying from 25,000 to 1,000,000 barrels. The aggregate capacity of all this tankage exceeds 30,000,000 barrels. In the early fall of 1910 there were 29,000,000 barrels of oil held in storage, and this is an indication of the substantial and commodious provision that is made for the storage of production. This storage is equal to about one half the production of crude petroleum in the year 1909. The bringing in of numerous large gushers within the past year very seriously threatened the producers with a large loss, owing to the storage incapacity. In such cases earthen reservoirs were quickly constructed and the loss or waste of oil was very largely reduced within a short time after the wells began to flow. There is always an element of loss to be considered in the case of bringing in these large flowing wells, for the reason that it is not economy to prepare storage for an excessive output of petroleum when the existence of the oil has not been positively proven. But when the oil sand is passed and the oil is reached and is forced through the pipes in such quantity as to produce a gushing well, then the operators bear their loss until they can provide sufficient storage to take care of the enormous production.

On the whole, the California oil region is well supplied with both transportation and storage equipment, and the producers are generally sufficiently acquainted with the oil industry as to enable them to meet future demands that will follow still further increased production.

While the great gushers and large flowing wells have enormously, and sometimes suddenly, increased the production of crude petroleum, this increase does not constitute an overproduction, but a surplus which is essential to the provision for future demands of the markets. The improved methods have kept pace with the production, so that now many of the large flowing wells may be controlled and temporary or permanent storage quickly and economically provided. Thus the large production and the immense storage capacities provide an elasticity in the conduct of the industry and marketing of oil, and places the State in a safe position should there come a sudden and very large demand for oil-fuel. The question of reserve has been satisfactorily settled by very careful geological survey, so that, so far as the productive capacity of the oil regions is concerned, there need be no fear.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

California has produced in the past fifty years, approximately, 11,000,000,000 feet of redwood lumber, or an average of about 220,000,000 feet a year. In the past seven years the average annual output has been nearly 400,000,000 feet. The output of all kinds of lumber produced in California, as reported to the California Development Board, increased from 251,739,953 feet in 1881 to 581,448,895 feet in 1899. From that time to 1909 there was an approximate constant increase, with the exception of the year 1906, the year of the San Francisco fire, during which period the demand, of course, decreased on account of the inability to proceed on a large scale with the rebuilding in that year. But even in the face of that disaster and the decrease in demand, the production of lumber for 1906 was 544,013,798 feet. The two big years in the present decade were 1903, when the production reached 852,638,197 feet, and 1908, when the production was 828,602,000 feet. The Federal Government report of the various kinds of lumber cut in California in 1908 shows 996,115,000 feet, the value of which was \$15,211,055. In this report of the Government, redwood and western pine amounted to 72 per cent of the whole production for the year. Of these two varieties redwood produced 404,802,000 feet; western pine, 318,406,000 feet. Total output of all kinds of lumber for eleven years from 1899 to 1909, inclusive, was approximately 7,500,000,000 feet.

Notwithstanding this immense production of lumber from the forests of California, there still remains a forest area of approximately 65,000,000 acres. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture reports, under date of September, 1910, 28,103,128 acres held by the Federal Government in twenty-one forest districts in California. In December, 1909, the area was 27,968,510, in twenty forest districts, being an increase of 134,618 acres in the year. The names of the twenty-one forests or districts reported by the Federal Government in September, 1910, are Angeles, California, Cleveland, Crater, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Klamath, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Plumas, Santa Barbara, Sequoia, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Tahoe, and Trinity.

Since the establishment of the State Board of Forestry by the Legislature in 1905 there has been coöperation between the State and the

Federal Government in much of the work of preservation of the California forests, particularly in the prevention and stopping of forest fires. Under the law permitting the employment of firewardens, there were, in 1908, 721 appointed by the State Board of Forestry. Of this number 269 were employed direct by the board, 128 were employed by thirteen counties, and 322 were volunteers. The volunteer firewardens receive no pay, and are given appointments in order to enable them to aid in the protection of their own or their employers' interests. By proper conservation, as is insisted upon by the Federal Government, and by careful and wise administration of the State Board of Forestry, there need be no fear of a lumber famine in California.

The total stumpage of the Northwest, including British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and California, has been estimated at more than 850 billion feet, and California is accredited with an estimated stumpage of 180 billion feet.

In the second report of the State Mining Bureau, for 1881-1882, attention was called to the necessity for conservation of the forest supply, and the Comstock lode in Nevada was cited as one of the big consumers of timber. In the twenty years that silver mining had been in operation, the Comstock had absorbed more than a thousand million feet, and that country from the Sierra Nevada to the Wasatch Range had used an equal quantity. Notwithstanding that California contributed very largely to the two billion feet of lumber consumed by Nevada mining and other industries, the encroachments on the California forests were not very perceptible. Except in the basin of the Truckee and about the shores of Lake Tahoe, the woods had been but little despoiled. In those localities about 2,000 acres had been thinned out, but there still remained, lying wholly to the east of the main summit of the Sierra, several million acres of forests, which had been but little invaded.

For the year 1881 the exports of lumber from California exceeded eighteen million feet. England took seven million, Mexico four million, and Hawaiian Islands and Australia were large importers. In Humboldt County alone in that year there was produced forty million cubic feet of lumber. In that day one million feet of redwood lumber per acre was by no means an extraordinary yield, and in some instances the produce has been as high as two million feet per acre, a single tree frequently yielding from 60,000 to 70,000 feet of lumber.

The second report of the State Mining Bureau contained also the following statement of the receipts of lumber at San Francisco for the years 1872 to 1881, inclusive, which included redwood, pine, spruce, cedar, and hardwoods:

1872	-----	232,214,817 feet
1873	-----	198,568,331 feet
1874	-----	248,147,559 feet
1875	-----	300,009,193 feet
1876	-----	304,624,821 feet
1877	-----	297,892,522 feet
1878	-----	258,711,465 feet
1879	-----	227,085,293 feet
1880	-----	214,385,365 feet
1881	-----	251,739,953 feet

In addition to the statements and figures making up these totals, the record shows also the number of shingles, laths, shipknees, piles, posts, railroad ties, broom handles, spars, and other materials shipped. One of the considerable industries in that day, and which seemed to have diminished during that ten years, was the getting out of shipknees, the demand depending chiefly on the amount of ship-building carried on at San Francisco.

The principal timber in California of commercial value embraces the *Sequoia gigantea*, commonly known as the Big Tree, and the *Sequoia sempervirens*, commonly known as the redwood; the great sugar pine and the Oregon pine, sometimes known as the Douglas fir. These, and many other forest trees, are native Californian. They include various species of pine and fir, oak and ash, chestnut, sycamore, cottonwood, and maple.

Another tree of great commercial value, which is not native of California, but transplanted from Australia, is the eucalyptus. Of more than 150 species identified in the Australian forests, fully 100 have been introduced and planted in California. These trees are chiefly used for piles and poles. They grow to heights of from 100 to 300 feet, and are said to attain in Australia to a diameter of from 10 to 15 feet. That diameter is not essential to their usage in California.

The Big Tree timber belt in California lies along the western exposure of the Sierra Nevada, facing the Pacific Ocean, and extending from Calaveras County, in the north, to the head of Deer Creek, in the south. The maximum distance is about 200 miles, which is broken by two gaps of 40 miles each. In the earlier days of California the Big Tree was known as the Great Washington Cedar—named for the first president of the United States. Another term applied to it was the Great First Born; that is to say, the father of the forest. These trees attain a height of from 200 to 300 feet, and occasionally 400 feet, reaching a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet, and in rare cases, 40 feet. The redwood forests extend along the coast from the Oregon line to and including Monterey County, and cover a total area of approximately 3,000 square miles. These trees, also, grow to a height of from 100 to 200 feet, and in diameter from 5 to 15 feet.

The great sugar pine is one of the most magnificent pines in the world.

and grows to a height of 150 to 300 feet, and in diameter from 10 to 15 feet. The sugar pine is probably the most cylindrical and cleanest of branch or knot of any of the forest trees in this State. The chief forests are on the tableland of the middle Yuba. While the forests on the Yuba are the largest, there are various groves of sugar pine in all parts of the State along the Sierra; and also in the highest points of the Coast Range, from Humboldt County to the Santa Lucia Mountains.

Redwoods, Mendocino County.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

California has recourse to three great drainage basin systems for the development of water power. These are the coast or ocean systems, and the Great Basin or interior system. The coast systems are divided by the United States Geological Survey in two general subdivisions, known as the Southern Pacific Drainage Basin system and the Northern Pacific Drainage Basin system. The Southern Pacific includes the territory along the Pacific coast, extending from the Mexican line to Point Bonita, California, in which are included the Coast ranges of mountains. This division or system of basins includes San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and minor streams. Point Bonita is situate in the southwestern corner of Marin County, on the north side of the entrance to the Golden Gate. Extending northward from Point Bonita the Northern Pacific system continues to the Canadian line, and is made up of the drainages of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and minor streames, and Puget Sound, and includes the California northerly coast, and the coasts of Oregon and Washington, and extends into Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada.

The Great Basin, as it is described by the United States Geological Survey, includes the drainages of the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada, the Humboldt River in Nevada, the Sierra Nevada eastern drainage in California, Nevada, and Oregon, and minor streams in Nevada, Utah, and Oregon.

In a later report of the Geological Survey regarding surface waters of the several drainage basin systems in California, the Great Basin Drainage Division within this State is described as being all the drainage from the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada within the boundaries of the State, which comprise all or part of the drainage basins of Susan River and Honey Lake, Truckee River and Lake Tahoe, Carson River, Walker River, Mono Lake, and Owens River and Owens Lake. These have not outlet to the ocean, and the entire runoff from these basins is dissipated mainly through evaporation from the lakes and sinks in the waters collected. Of these streams the Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers discharge outside of California.

The California portion of the Northern Pacific Division also represents a small proportion of the entire area of that division included

in California, Oregon, and Washington, which have a total of 59,000 square miles in this drainage system.

California's proportion of the Southern Pacific Division includes nearly all of the 70,700 square miles in California and Oregon. In this division are included the drainages of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and minor streams, both north and south, and include the Coast ranges from San Diego to Point Bonita. The per annum flow from this area, estimated by the Geological Survey, is 2,193 billion cubic feet. The possible development of this drainage system is estimated at a minimum of 3,215,400 horse-power, and an assumed maximum development of 7,808,300 horse-power.

The per annum flow from the area in the Northern Pacific Division, including California, Oregon, and Washington, from the minor streams, is given as 3,500 billion cubic feet. The minimum possible development of this system for California, Oregon, and Washington, from minor streams, is 1,800,000 horse-power, and an assumed maximum development of 3,560,000 horse-power. California has recourse to, or draws from, only a very small proportion of this drainage system.

The assumed maximum development of the Great Basin, including the states named and not including Tulare Lake drainage, is estimated at 622,000 horse-power.

The combined minimum powers possible of development in the three great divisions for their entire area is given by the Geological Survey as 17,813,100 horse-power. The assumed maximum is estimated at 33,310,300 horse-power. The total aggregate number of wheels in operation, developing water power in the three great divisions, in 1908 was 2,728, developing 1,011,866 horse-power. In that year California had 1,070 wheels, representing about 39 per cent of the entire wheel installment of the three great divisions. The development in California was in that year 466,777 horse-power, which, compared with the total aggregate development of the combined area of the three great divisions, represented about 46 per cent. These three great drainage systems cover a total aggregate area of 584,100 square miles and extend into eight states. The entire area of California is 153,650 square miles, the greater part of which area is included in these drainage systems. This area represents only about 26 per cent of the total area of the three drainage systems.

In the progress of development of water power, California is the second state in the Union. In 1908 this State had developed a total of 466,777 horse-power, out of a total possible minimum of 3,950,000 horse-power. This power was developed by the employment of 1,070 water wheels, which averaged per unit of installation about 436 horse-power. The wheels were manufactured in California.

New York was the first state in water power development, having a

Water Power Development, Amador County.

total of 885,862 horse-power, of which a large proportion was made up of the power of Niagara Falls, on the New York side.

The third state in the progress of water power development was Maine, with 343,096 horse-power, developed by 2,797 wheels, an average of 123 horse-power per wheel. The fact that Maine is one of the oldest states in the development of water power, and the development of California is comparatively recent, the contrast in unit capacity is considered significant.

In 1908 these 1,070 wheels in California were distributed between the three great divisions in the following order: In the Southern Pacific Division there were 820 wheels, developing 423,597 horse-power; these were divided as follows: 74 wheels in the drainage basins of the minor streams, developing 50,183 horse-power; San Francisco Bay, 11 wheels, 6,455 horse-power; Sacramento River, 576 wheels, 280,735 horse-power, and the lower San Joaquin River, 159 wheels, 86,224 horse-power. In the Great Basin Division, California had 74 wheels of 17,737 horse-power. In the Northern Pacific Division, California had 176 wheels of 25,440 horse-power, which powers were developed only from the minor streams of this division.

In 1910 the aggregate number of water wheels of all types and sizes in operation in California was approximately 3,800. This figure is based upon conservative estimates, and is not confined to the wheels operated in the initial development of water power, but includes those in minor plants whose source of water is not direct from stream or storage reservoir. The Geological Survey report of 1,070 wheels operating in California in 1908 included only those employed in the direct or initial development of water power; and no doubt, in some instances, a double unit installation was recorded as representing one wheel, since in many cases only one wheel of such double unit is constant, the other being employed only in alternating or in the capacity of reserve power.

Considering these ratios of development and possible horse-power development in California compared with the other states in these three great divisions, there will never be any lack of power for such industries as may be operated, either directly or indirectly, by water power. The possibilities of manufacturing and other industrial enterprises of California requiring power, either electric power developed by water, or direct water power, are equal to any possible demand that may be made. A large proportion of the electric power generated in the State is by the direct application of water power, controlled by water wheels manufactured in California; and in addition to the developed horse-power by the operation of water wheels direct from the natural water sources, there are a large number of large and small industrial plants that are operated by direct water power, or by electric power generated

by water power taken from the supply provided the cities in various parts of the State.

The development of the water wheel in California began in about 1866, when an iron works established in San Francisco made a cast-iron wheel to drive a 16-stamp mill at a mine in Calaveras County. It was the first wheel that embodied a material change in the action of the water from that which occurred in the old hurdy-gurdy wheel. As late as 1870, however, water wheels were still made entirely of wood. The buckets were shaped only so that their wood flanges covered the sides of the buckets to confine the water. The first wheel of this sort was applied to a stamp mill in Sutter Creek.

In the development and improvement of the water wheel, various inventors and manufacturers have claimed the original jet-splitting principle, and whether the matter has been settled definitely it is no longer a pertinent issue. It is sufficient to say that thoroughly practical types of water wheel have been invented and manufactured in California, and are used all over the Pacific coast, and have proved to be efficient.

The California water wheels had their practical initiation during the period when the quartz mines were being extensively developed and made profitable. The utility of the water wheel in generating electric power was recognized to the satisfaction of investors about fifteen years ago. There had been previous applications of this method of generating electricity, but until the great demand arose for electric power that could be produced economically, the application of water power by means of tangential wheels was not generally accepted. To the manufacturers of the various types of practical water wheels in California must be credited the rapid advancement in the use of water power for the generation of electricity, and incidentally for direct application to manufacturing plants. And yet the use of the water wheel and the application of water power to general purposes of generation and direct motive power is in its infancy. In fact, in every branch of industry in the State of California where water can be made applicable for motive power purposes, there is opportunity for the employment of the water wheel. The topographical situation of the State is such that there is scarcely a county or section in which water power can not be applied. The future of this great natural source of power is beyond computation. Coincident with the evolution of the water wheel, there has been evolved to a degree of almost perfection, the internal combustion engine. With these two methods of generating power the advancement in agricultural fields is assured. There are large areas adjacent to the local drainage systems that can be put under cultivation by the application of water for irrigation, developed by the water wheel and the combustion engine. These uncultivated

lands occupy situations in various parts of the State, chiefly in those sections where petroleum is the principal product. These arid lands are, in the majority of cases, susceptible to fertilization and irrigation and can be made arable by the proper application of water.

There is also a considerable area of semi-arid land and lands now cultivated to cereals and pastures, that can be made produce much more valuable crops by the application of irrigation by means of pumping plants, whose motive power may be the water brought down from higher altitudes. In fact, there is a great future for the farmer in many sections of the State where water is available.

PART TWO—STATISTICAL.

INDUSTRIAL

STORES AND FACTORIES

HOURS OF LABOR AND WAGES PAID.

Tables I and II.

In the investigation of the hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in San Francisco, data was secured covering 57,996 individuals. Of this number 1,987, or 3.4 per cent, worked less than 8 hours per day; 31,047, or 53.5 per cent, worked 8 hours; 17,265, or 29.8 per cent, worked 9 hours; 6,339, or 10.9 per cent, worked 10 hours; 633, or 1.1 per cent, worked 11 hours; 725, or 1.3 per cent, worked 12 hours and over. The wages received per week ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3; 3.2 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 8.7 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 10.8 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 12.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 14.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 12.5 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 13.9 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 23.4 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number employed, 64.5 per cent received over \$15 per week. In the division "Store and Office Employees," 21,464 persons were considered. Of this number 6.8 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 60.4 per cent worked 8 hours; 24.7 per cent worked 9 hours; 7.3 per cent worked 10 hours, while 0.8 per cent worked over 10 hours. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 4.4 per cent, from \$3 to \$6; 8.8 per cent, from \$6 to \$9; 10.9 per cent, from \$9 to \$12; 11.7 per cent, from \$12 to \$15; 16.1 per cent, from \$15 to \$18; 12.4 per cent, from \$18 to \$21; 8.1 per cent, from \$21 to \$25, and 27.5 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number considered, 64.1 per cent received over \$15 per week.

Tables III and IV.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Los Angeles, data was secured covering 41,618 individuals. Of this number, 402, or 1.0 per cent, worked less than 8 hours per day; 11,744, or 28.2 per cent, worked 8 hours; 19,153, or 46.0 per cent, worked 9 hours; 9,063, or 21.8 per cent, worked 10 hours; 794, or 1.9 per cent, worked 11 hours, and 462, or 1.1 per cent, worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.2 per cent received less than \$3; 4.0 per cent,

from \$3 to \$6; 13.1 per cent, from \$6 to \$9; 13.2 per cent, from \$9 to \$12; 20.4 per cent, from \$12 to \$15; 17.4 per cent, from \$15 to \$18; 12.4 per cent, from 18 to \$21; 8.5 per cent, from \$21 to \$25, while 10.8 per cent received \$25 and over. 49.1 per cent of the total number of employees considered received over \$15 per week.

In the division "Store and Office Employees" there were considered 13,868 persons. Of this number, 0.6 per cent worked less than 8 hours; 41.5 per cent worked 8 hours; 42.6 per cent worked 9 hours; 14.5 per cent worked 10 hours; 0.5 per cent worked 11 hours, and 0.3 per cent worked 12 hours and over per day. 0.2 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 6.7 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 15.1 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 13.9 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 15.4 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 17.2 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 11.1 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 6.3 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, and 14.1 per cent received \$25 and over. 48.7 per cent of the total number considered in this group received over \$15 per week.

Tables V and VI.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Oakland, data was secured covering 12,121 individuals. Of this number 87, or 0.7 per cent, were employed less than 8 hours per day; 4,651, or 38.4 per cent, worked 8 hours; 5,454, or 45.0 per cent, worked 9 hours; 1,671, or 13.8 per cent, worked 10 hours; 14, or 0.1 per cent, worked 11 hours, while 244, or 2.0 per cent, worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.3 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 2.8 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 8.8 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.6 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 12.6 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 17.9 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 14.6 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 13.1 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 18.3 per cent received \$25 and over.

In the division "Store and Office Employees" there was considered a total of 3,727 individuals. Of this number, 1.0 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 49.8 per cent worked 8 hours; 40.5 per cent worked 9 hours; 8.4 per cent worked 10 hours, while 0.3 per cent worked over 10 hours. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 6.9 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 14.3 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.8 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 9.9 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 16.9 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 11.6 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 8.7 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 19.8 per cent received \$25 and over. 57.0 per cent of the total number of persons considered under this group received over \$15 per week.

Tables VII and VIII.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Sacramento, data was secured on 4,491 persons. Of this number, 12, or 0.3 per cent, worked less than 8 hours per day; 1,995, or 44.4 per cent, worked 8 hours; 1,070, or 23.8 per cent, worked 9 hours; 612, or 13.6 per cent, worked 10 hours; 434, or 9.7 per cent, worked 11 hours, while 368, or 8.2 per cent, worked 12 hours and over per day. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.3 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 6.1 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 14.0 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 15.8 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 15.4 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 13.6 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 11.4 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 8.8 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, and 14.6 per cent received \$25 and over; 48.4 per cent of the total number of persons considered received over \$15 per week.

Tables IX and X.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of San Jose, data was secured on a total of 3,901 persons. Of this number, 6.0 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 19.8 per cent worked 8 hours; 34.0 per cent worked 9 hours; 26.8 per cent worked 10 hours; 0.7 per cent worked 11 hours, while 18.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 1.0 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 3.0 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 14.3 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 16.7 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 21.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 11.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 13.2 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 6.6 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 12.7 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number of persons considered, 44.2 per cent received over \$15 per week.

Tables XI and XII.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of Stockton, data was secured covering 1,880 individuals. Of this number 0.9 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 24.0 per cent worked 8 hours; 51.1 per cent worked 9 hours; 18.7 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.5 per cent worked 11 hours, while 3.8 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 3.9 per cent received from \$3 to \$6 per week; 7.4 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.3 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 15.4 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 17.4 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 19.9 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 11.8 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 12.9 per cent received \$25 and over. 62.0 per cent of the total number considered received over \$15 per week.

Tables XIII and XIV.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the city of San Diego, data was secured on 1,728 persons. Of this number, 0.6 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 26.6 per cent worked 8 hours; 30.8 per cent worked 9 hours; 34.1 per cent worked 10 hours; 7.2 per cent worked 11 hours, while 0.7 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 per week to \$25 and over. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 3.7 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 12.7 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 12.7 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 17.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 19.3 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 14.2 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 9.3 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 10.3 per cent received \$25 and over. 53.1 per cent of the total number considered received over \$15 per week.

Tables XV and XVI.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories in the "Miscellaneous Towns" of the State, data was secured covering a total of 18,037 individuals. Of this number, 0.5 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 21.7 per cent worked 8 hours; 42.9 per cent worked 9 hours; 31.3 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.5 per cent worked 11 hours, and 2.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.2 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 1.4 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 7.6 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 11.2 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 23.1 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 16.8 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 18.0 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 10.4 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 11.3 per cent received \$25 and over. Of the total number considered, 56.5 per cent received over \$15 per week.

Table XVII.

A total of 141,172 employees was considered in the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid in stores and factories throughout the State. Of this number, 1.9 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 38.8 per cent worked 8 hours; 37.7 per cent worked 9 hours; 17.9 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.6 per cent worked 11 hours, and 2.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.1 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 3.3 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 10.2 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 12.0 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 16.7 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 16.0 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 13.5 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 11.3 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 16.9 per cent received \$25 and over. 57.7 per cent of the total number of persons considered received over \$15 per week.

Table XVIII.

In the city of San Francisco data was secured covering 13,465 female employees. Of this number, 4.7 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 56.3 per cent worked 8 hours; 28.3 per cent worked 9 hours; 10.1 per cent worked 10 hours; 0.5 per cent worked 11 hours, and 0.1 per cent worked 12 hours and over. The wages paid female employees in the city of San Francisco ranged from less than \$3 per week to \$25 and over. 0.3 per cent received less than \$3; 8.8 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 23.9 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 26.4 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 18.8 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 11.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 5.3 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 2.1 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, while 2.7 per cent received \$25 and over. The largest group received from \$6 to \$12 per week. 50.3 per cent of the total number fall within this group. 21.8 per cent of the total number of female employees received over \$15 per week.

Table XIX.

In the State at large data was secured on a total of 32,809 female employees. Of this number, 2.7 per cent worked less than 8 hours per day; 43.6 per cent worked 8 hours; 35.8 per cent worked 9 hours; 13.4 per cent worked 10 hours; 1.5 per cent worked 11 hours, while 3.0 per cent worked 12 hours and over. Wages paid to female employees throughout the State ranged from less than \$3 to \$25 and over per week. 0.4 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 9.5 per cent received from \$3 to \$6 per week; 28.8 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 26.5 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 17.6 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 9.7 per cent received from \$15 to \$18; 4.1 per cent received from \$18 to \$21; 1.6 per cent received from \$21 to \$25, and 1.8 per cent received \$25 and over. The largest number received from \$6 to \$12; 55.3 per cent of the total being in this group. 17.2 per cent of the total number of females considered received over \$15 per week.

INSPECTION.

Table I.

In the city of San Francisco 2,960 establishments were inspected. Under the head of "Manufacturing" there were inspected 1,470 establishments, employing a total of 38,353 persons, of whom 30,422 or 79.3 per cent were males; and 7,931 or 20.7 per cent were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.9 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under sixteen years of age constituted but 0.7 per cent. Under the head of "Wholesale" there were inspected 512 establishments, employing a total of 9,138 persons, of whom 7,745, or 84.8 per cent, were males, and 1,393, or 15.2 per cent, were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.1 per cent of the total, while minors under sixteen years constituted but 0.7 per cent. Under the head of "Retail" there were inspected 512 establishments, employing a total of 10,364 persons, of whom 6,044, or 58.3 per cent, were males, and 4,320, or 41.7 per cent, were females. Minors under eighteen years constituted 11.5 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under sixteen years of age constituted 4.2 per cent. Under the head "Miscellaneous" there were inspected 466 establishments, employing a total of 6,259, of whom 5,441, or 86.9 per cent, were males, and 818, or 13.1 per cent, were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 2.3 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.4 per cent.

In the total of 2,960 establishments inspected in San Francisco there were employed 64,114 persons, of whom 49,652, or 77.4 per cent, were males, and 14,462, or 22.6 per cent, were females. Minors under eighteen years constituted 5.6 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under sixteen years of age constituted 1.3 per cent.

Table II.

In the city of Los Angeles 1,514 establishments were inspected. Under the head of "Manufacturing" there were inspected 960 establishments employing 29,445 persons, of whom 23,360, or 79.3 per cent, were males, and 6,085, or 20.7 per cent, were females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.6 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted but 0.8 per cent. Under the head of "Wholesale" 201 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 4,536 persons, of whom 3,781, or 83.4 per cent, were males, and 755, or 16.6 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.3 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.8 per cent. Under the head of "Retail" there were inspected 244 establishments, employing 13,672 persons, of whom 9,422, or 68.9 per cent, were males, and 4,250, or 31.1

per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.9 per cent of the total, while 2.7 per cent were minors under the age of sixteen years. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" 109 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 1,725 persons, of whom 1,545, or 89.6 per cent, were males, and 180, or 10.4 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 0.9 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted but 0.1 per cent.

In the total of 1,514 establishments inspected in the city of Los Angeles there were employed 49,378 persons, of whom 38,108, or 77.2 per cent, were males, and 11,270, or 22.8 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.1 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.3 per cent.

Table III.

In the city of Oakland 600 establishments were inspected. Under the head of "Manufacturing" there were inspected 300 establishments, employing 8,540 persons, of whom 6,508, or 76.2 per cent, were males, and 2,032, or 23.8 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 11.3 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 2.7 per cent. Under the head of "Wholesale" 67 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 709 persons, of whom 621, or 87.6 per cent, were males, and 88, or 12.4 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 0.8 per cent, while no minors under the age of sixteen were employed. Under the head of "Retail" 166 establishments were inspected, employing 3,268 persons, of whom 1,999, or 61.2 per cent, were males, and 1,269, or 38.8 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 12.5 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 3.8 per cent. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" there were inspected 67 establishments, employing a total of 732 persons, of whom 611, or 83.4 per cent, were males, and 121, or 16.6 per cent, females. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted but 1.0 per cent. No minors under the age of sixteen years were employed.

In the total of 600 establishments inspected in the city of Oakland, there were employed 13,249 persons, of whom 9,739, or 73.5 per cent, were male, and 3,510, or 26.5 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 10.5 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 2.6 per cent.

Table IV.

In the city of Sacramento there were inspected a total of 165 establishments, employing 4,955 persons, of whom 3,057, or 61.7 per cent,

were male, and 1,898, or 38.3 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 14.5 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 3.3 per cent.

Table V.

In the city of San Jose there were inspected 210 establishments, employing a total of 4,163 persons, of whom 2,638, or 63.4 per cent, were male, and 1,525, or 36.6 per cent, were female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 11.3 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 4.1 per cent.

Table VI.

In the city of Stockton there were inspected 112 establishments, employing 2,049 persons, of whom 1,654, or 80.7 per cent, were male, and 395, or 19.3 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.6 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.3 per cent.

Table VII.

In the city of San Diego there were inspected 98 establishments, employing a total of 1,803 persons, of whom 1,391, or 77.2 per cent, were male, and 412, or 22.8 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.3 per cent of the total employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.5 per cent.

Table VIII.

In the city of Fresno there were inspected 56 establishments, employing a total of 1,091 persons, of whom 855, or 78.4 per cent, were male, and 236, or 21.6 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 9.3 per cent of the total number employed, while minors under the age of sixteen constituted 3.6 per cent.

Table IX.

In the city of Berkeley there were inspected 72 establishments, employing 1,786 persons, of whom 1,419, or 79.4 per cent, were male, and 367, or 20.6 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 3.1 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.5 per cent.

Table X.

In the city of Alameda there were inspected 67 establishments, employing 683 persons, of whom 589, or 86.2 per cent, were male, and 94, or 13.8 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 5.7 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.6 per cent.

Table XI.

In the city of Pasadena there were inspected 133 establishments, employing 2,006 persons, of whom 1,426, or 71.1 per cent, were male, and 580, or 28.9 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 8.9 per cent of the total, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 2.6 per cent.

Table XII.

In the city of San Rafael, 61 establishments were inspected, employing a total of 466 persons, of whom 386, or 82.8 per cent, were male, and 80, or 17.2 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 4.0 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted but 0.2 per cent.

Table XIII.

In the "Miscellaneous Towns" of the State there were inspected 599 establishments, employing a total of 12,142 persons, of whom 10,440, or 86.0 per cent, were male, and 1,703, or 14.0 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 3.0 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 0.6 per cent.

Table XIV.

A total of 6,647 establishments were inspected in the State. These establishments employed 157,886 persons, of whom 121,354, or 76.9 per cent, were male, and 36,532, or 23.1 per cent, female. Minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.1 per cent of the total number of employees, while minors under the age of sixteen years constituted 1.6 per cent.

SANITATION AND VENTILATION.

Table I.

In an investigation of the conditions of sanitation and ventilation in stores and factories in the city of San Francisco, 2,960 establishments were inspected. In 2,487 establishments the sanitation was reported as "Good," 447 as "Fair," and 26 as "Bad." The ventilation in 2,520 establishments was reported as "Good," 438 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad."

Table II.

In the city of Los Angeles 1,514 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 1,353 establishments was reported as "Good," 155 as "Fair," and in 6 establishments as "Bad." The ventilation in 1,467 establishments was reported as "Good," 43 "Fair," and 4 as "Bad."

Table III.

In the city of Oakland 600 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 546 establishments was reported as "Good," 52 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad." The ventilation in 551 establishments was reported as "Good," and 49 as "Fair."

Table IV.

In the city of Sacramento 165 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 155 establishments was reported as "Good," 8 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad." The ventilation in 163 establishments was reported as "Good," and 2 as "Fair."

Table V.

In the city of San Jose 210 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 207 establishments was reported as "Good," and 3 as "Fair." The ventilation in 210 establishments was reported as "Good."

Table VI.

In the city of Stockton 112 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 79 establishments was reported as "Good," and 33 as "Fair." The ventilation in 99 establishments was reported as "Good," and 13 as "Fair."

Table VII.

In the city of San Diego 98 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 83 establishments was reported as "Good," 12 as "Fair," and 3 as "Bad." The ventilation in 81 establishments was reported as "Good," 13 as "Fair," and 4 as "Bad."

Table VIII.

In the city of Fresno 56 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 30 establishments was reported as "Good," 25 as "Fair," and 1 as "Bad." The ventilation in 51 establishments was reported as "Good," and 5 as "Fair."

Table IX.

In the city of Berkeley 72 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 70 establishments was reported as "Good," and 2 as "Fair." The ventilation in 71 establishments was reported as "Good," and 1 as "Fair."

Table X.

In the city of Alameda 67 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 65 establishments was reported as "Good," and 2 as "Fair." The ventilation in 66 establishments was reported as "Good," and 1 as "Fair."

Table XI.

In the city of Pasadena 133 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 99 establishments was reported as "Good," and 34 as "Fair." The ventilation in 132 establishments was reported as "Good," and 1 as "Fair."

Table XII.

In the city of San Rafael 61 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 61 establishments was reported as "Good." The ventilation in 61 establishments was reported as "Good."

Table XIII.

In "Miscellaneous Towns" 599 establishments were inspected. The sanitary condition in 61 establishments was reported as "Good." The as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad." The ventilation in 593 establishments was reported as "Good," 4 as "Fair," and 2 as "Bad."

AGRICULTURE

Table I.

In the investigation there were visited by the agents of the Bureau 2,369 farms operated by white farmers. Of these 2,369 farms, 1,135 employed white labor only, 1,105 employed white and Japanese labor, and 129 employed various other races. It will thus be seen that the visits to farms operated by white persons were about equally divided between those employing white labor exclusively, and those employing white and Japanese labor. There were also visited 1,733 farms operated by Japanese. 132 of these farms were operated by Japanese owners, 1,170 by Japanese cash lessees, and 431 by Japanese share lessees. When this distribution of the total farms visited is considered in conjunction with the fact that the investigation was extended to all the principal agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural districts of the State, it can readily be seen that practically all the phases of the farm labor problem were encountered.

Table II.

On the farms employing white labor exclusively, 69.4 per cent contained less than 100 acres. Of those employing white and Japanese labor, 52.3 per cent were less than 100 acres. In both these groups, therefore, the majority of the farms were less than 100 acres. It must be further remembered that the size shown here represents the entire number of acres in each farm and not the acreage under cultivation. Only in a few instances was the entire acreage of a farm under cultivation. In the orchards and vineyards, as a rule, a portion of the acreage was devoted to raising hay or alfalfa for the stock, or used for pasturage.

Table III.

Of the farms operated by Japanese cash lessees, 79.8 per cent contained less than 50 acres, while only 51.4 per cent of those operated by Japanese share lessees were in this group. The reason for the farms operated under share lease being the larger may be found in the fact that under this form of leasing the Japanese lessee has little at stake outside of his labor. However, in both the cash and share lease farms the majority were under fifty acres.

Table IV.

The relation of the size of the farm to the character of crop grown is rather interesting. On farms where berries, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, grapes, hops, and vegetables were grown, the majority of the farms were under 100 acres, while on those growing hay and grain, miscellaneous crops, nursery products, and sugar beets, the majority of the farms were over 100 acres.

Table V.

On the farms visited crops to the value of \$29,150,708 were grown. Of this amount 19.8 per cent was grown by white farmers employing white labor only; 58.8 per cent by white farmers employing white and Japanese labor; and 21.4 per cent by Japanese farmers. The principal crop grown by white farmers employing white labor only was hay and grain, whereas, deciduous fruit was the principal crop grown by white farmers employing white and Japanese labor. The principal crop grown by Japanese farmers was vegetables, which was valued at over \$2,500,000.

Tables VI and VII.

Of the 2,369 farms operated by white farmers, employing a total of 63,198 persons, 53.4 per cent of the labor was white; 36.4 per cent Japanese; 3.3 per cent Chinese; 3.2 per cent Mexican; 1.6 per cent Indian; 1.2 per cent Hindoo; while other races made up a little over 1.0 per cent. Females constituted about one quarter of the white help. White labor was employed in largest numbers in deciduous fruits and hops; Japanese labor in deciduous fruits and grapes; Chinese labor in deciduous fruits; Mexican labor in sugar beets; Hindoo labor in deciduous fruits, and Indians in hops.

Table VIII.

The average wage paid by white farmers, employing white labor exclusively, to male help was \$1.38 per day with board, and \$1.90 per day without board. The average wage paid by white farmers, employing white and Japanese labor, to white male help was \$1.30 per day with board, and \$1.82 per day without board; to Japanese labor \$1.49 per day with board, and \$1.54 per day without board. The wages paid to Japanese, however, can not be taken as their average earnings, as 49.2 per cent of the entire number employed were working by contract, or piece work, under which conditions the earnings of the Japanese were much larger than those of the whites. The average wage paid by Japanese farmers to Japanese labor was \$1.57 per day with board, and \$1.65 per day without board. It is worth noting that the Japanese were better paid by their own countrymen than by the white farmers; this

for two reasons—first, that he was in greater demand by his own countrymen; and, second, that only 12.5 per cent of the total number employed by Japanese farmers were working under contract, or piece work.

Table IX.

On the farms operated by white farmers, employing white labor exclusively, 55.8 per cent of the male help was employed on a fixed wage, and 44.2 per cent on contract, or piece work; while only 5.3 per cent of the female help was employed on a fixed wage, and 94.7 per cent on contract, or piece work. On the farms operated by white farmers, employing white and Japanese labor, 69.5 per cent of the male white labor was employed on a fixed wage, and 30.5 per cent on contract or piece work; while 12.9 per cent of the white female labor was employed on a fixed wage, and 87.1 per cent on contract, or piece work. On these same farms 50.8 per cent of the Japanese labor was employed on a fixed wage, and 49.2 per cent on contract, or piece work. On the farms operated by Japanese farmers 87.5 per cent of the Japanese labor was employed on a fixed wage, and only 12.5 per cent on contract, or piece work.

Tables X and XI.

On the farms operated by white farmers 68.3 per cent of the white labor and 61.7 per cent of the Japanese labor were employed less than three months in the year; only 16.7 per cent of the white labor, and 10.7 per cent of the Japanese labor were employed throughout the year. The largest number of both white and Japanese labor was employed during the month of September. During this month there were employed 29.1 per cent of the total whites, and 22.3 per cent of the total Japanese employed throughout the year.

Table XII.

A complete record was obtained of all the farms in the State devoted to the raising of sugar beets. 1,180 farms, containing 71,213 acres, were operated by white farmers; 94 farms, containing 5,200 acres, by Japanese farmers; and 16 farms, containing 904 acres, by Chinese farmers. The average production on farms operated by white farmers was 12.2 tons per acre; on farms operated by Japanese farmers 9.9 tons per acre; and on farms operated by Chinese farmers 13.3 tons per acre. The total production of sugar beets in this State was 928,447 tons, which was valued at \$4,642,235 delivered at the sugar factories.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Table I.

In the table on shipping in the port of San Francisco is presented a record of 678 vessels regularly engaged in the trade of that port. This number did not include small pleasure crafts, fishing boats and scow schooners, plying on the bay of San Francisco. The vessels under consideration had an aggregate gross tonnage of 760,186 tons, and the number of persons regularly employed on them amounted to 14,443 whites and 1,235 Orientals. Of the white employees, the largest group by far was seaman. The group constituted 35.0 per cent of the total. Following this came the mates, with a total of 1,386, or 9.6 per cent; firemen, 1,243, or 8.6 per cent; waiters, 1,141, or 7.9 per cent; engineers, 1,012, or 7.0 per cent; cooks, 818, or 5.7 per cent, and masters, 700, or 4.9 per cent.

Table II.

The wages of masters ranged from \$100 to \$250 per month, according to the size of the vessel and the trade engaged in, the largest group being those paid \$125. This group constituted 19.6 per cent of the total. The wages of mates ranged from \$35 to \$130, 19.9 per cent receiving \$100 and over, and 34.8 per cent receiving from \$75 to \$100. The wages of seamen ranged from \$20 to \$75, 66.7 per cent receiving \$45 to \$50. Wages of engineers ranged from \$50 to \$175, 64.1 per cent receiving \$100 and over. The wages of firemen ranged from \$45 to \$85, 47.7 per cent receiving \$55. Of the total number employed in all occupations, 3.5 per cent received from \$150 to \$250 per month; 8.4 per cent, from \$100 to \$150; 8.1 per cent, from \$75 to \$100; 36.5 per cent, from \$50 to \$75, while 43.5 per cent received less than \$50. The total amount of wages paid to persons of all occupations employed on vessels engaged in the trade of the port of San Francisco amounted to over \$10,000,000 per annum.

Table III.

The Chinese and Japanese employed on the vessels under consideration were paid in Mexican silver (which has been reduced to its equivalent in United States gold coin). The larger part of the Orientals were employed as coal-passers, firemen, seamen and waiters. The range

of wages amounted to from \$2.50 to \$25 (gold) per month. Of a total of 1,235 employed, 127, or 10.3 per cent, received from \$10 to \$25 per month, while 1,108, or 89.7 per cent, received less than \$10. The prevailing rate of wages was \$7.50, 60.0 per cent of the total receiving that amount.

Table IV.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, there were employed on steam railroads in the State of California, 49,970 persons, which shows an increase of 19,205 over the number employed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Table V.

A record was obtained of 14,372 persons engaged on the electric railroads. Of this number, 687, or 4.8 per cent worked 8 hours per day; 5,955, or 41.4 per cent, worked 9 hours per day; 7,660, or 53.3 per cent, worked 10 hours per day, and 70, or 0.5 per cent, worked over 10 hours. The wages ranged from \$1.00 per day to over \$4.00, the largest number, or 20.5 per cent, receiving \$2.50 per day. 61.1 per cent of the total number employed received \$2.50 and over per day.

Table VI.

Data was secured covering a total of 8,772 individuals employed in the telephone companies throughout the State. Of this number, 5,023, or 57.3 per cent, were males, and 3,749, or 42.7 per cent, were females. The wages of males ranged from \$25 per month to over \$125 per month, the largest group, or 25.6 per cent of the total, receiving from \$90 to \$100 per month. 92.5 per cent of the male employees received over \$50 per month. The wages of the female employees ranged from \$20 to over \$125, the largest group, or 42.7 per cent of the total, receiving from \$25 to \$30 per month. 90.5 per cent of the total female employees received less than \$50 per month.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Table I.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, a record was obtained from employment agencies operating in San Francisco, excluding those furnishing female and oriental help—which are treated in separate tables. Of 41,177 individual cases in which employment was secured through the agencies reporting, 10,301, or 25.0 per cent were furnished with employment in San Francisco, while 30,876, or 75.0 per cent were sent to outside places. The group “general laborers” was the largest, containing 13,688 persons, or 33.3 per cent. The three groups “general laborers,” “railroad laborers,” and “ranch hands” made up 59.7 per cent of the total number considered. The amount of fee paid for securing employment ranged from 25 cents to over \$6.00. Only 4.3 per cent paid less than \$1.00; 20.5 per cent paid \$1.00; 21.3 per cent paid \$1.50; 33.4 per cent paid \$2.00; 7.3 per cent paid \$2.50; 8.3 per cent paid \$3.00, and 3.5 per cent paid over \$3.00. The prevailing fee was \$2.00, over one third of the total paying that amount. The average fee paid by all persons during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was \$1.81.

Table II.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, a record of 53,659 individual cases was obtained from the same agencies considered in the preceding year. Of this number, 10,506, or 19.6 per cent, were given employment in the city of San Francisco, while 43,153, or 80.4 per cent, were given employment outside this city. “General laborers” formed the largest group, 42.0 per cent of the positions furnished coming under this designation. The three groups, “general laborers,” “railroad laborers,” and “ranch hands,” constituted 64.7 per cent of the total number of persons to whom employment was furnished. The fees paid for these positions ranged from 25 cents to over \$6.00. Only 3.4 per cent paid less than \$1.00; 31.6 per cent paid \$1.00; 24.5 per cent paid \$1.50; 24.1 per cent paid \$2.00; 5.6 per cent paid \$2.50; 6.6 per cent paid \$3.00, and 2.9 per cent paid over \$3.00. The prevailing fee was \$1.00; 31.6 per cent of the total paying that amount. The average fee paid by all persons was \$1.66. There was a decided drop in both the prevailing and the average fee paid from the preceding fiscal year. The prevailing fee fell from \$2.00 to \$1.00, and the average fee decreased from \$1.81 to \$1.66.

Table III.

In the city of Los Angeles a record of 35,593 individual cases was obtained from the employment agencies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. Of this number, 12,994, or 36.5 per cent, were given employment in the city of Los Angeles, and 22,599, or 63.5 per cent, were sent to outside places. The fees paid ranged from 25 cents to over \$6.00, the prevailing fee being \$1.00, and the average fee \$1.71.

Tables IV to IX.

In all the other tables presented on employment agencies only the records of the month of April are tabulated.

In the city of Oakland a record of 595 individual cases was obtained for the month of April, 1910. Of this number, 48.1 per cent were given employment in Oakland, and 51.9 per cent were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$2.00 and the average fee, \$1.57.

In the city of Sacramento a record of 1916 individual cases was obtained. Of this number only 75, or 3.9 per cent were given employment in the city, while 1,841, or 96.1 per cent, were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$1.00 and the average fee, \$1.50.

In the city of Stockton a record of 886 cases was obtained. Of this number, 123, or 13.9 per cent, were given employment in the city and 763, or 86.1 per cent, were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee paid was \$1.50, and the average fee, \$1.48.

In the city of San Diego a record of 384 persons was obtained. Of this number, 55, or 14.3 per cent, were given employment in the city, and 329, or 85.7 per cent, were sent to places outside the city. The prevailing fee was \$2.50 and the average fee, \$2.38.

Table X.

In the female employment agencies in the city of San Francisco a record was obtained of 342 persons, of whom 183, or 53.5 per cent, were given employment in San Francisco, and 159, or 46.5 per cent, were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$2.50, and the average fee, \$2.51.

Table XI.

In the oriental employment agencies in the city of San Francisco a record was obtained of 261 persons. Of this number, 205, or 78.5 per cent, were given employment in San Francisco, and 56, or 21.5 per cent were sent to outside places. The prevailing fee was \$3.00 and the average fee, \$2.55.

The average fees paid by persons of all occupations during the month of April in the various localities of the State are given below:

San Francisco (male)	\$1 59
San Francisco (female)	2 51
San Francisco (oriental)	2 55
Los Angeles (male)	1 52
Oakland (male)	1 57
Sacramento (male)	1 50
Stockton (male)	1 48
San Diego (male)	2 38

TABLES OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

STORES AND FACTORIES

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.															
Bakers	255	40	155	50	9	1					3	8	79	119	46
Bakers, apprentices	19	2	7	9	1				1	18	8	2			
Bakers, helpers	43	5	21	9	7					6	16	17		4	
Cooks	387	26	22	244	70	25			2	12	18	31	150	127	52
Cooks, helpers	142	5	7	76	47	7			7	44	21	41	29		
Kitchen help	372	34	10	208	96	21		4	35	200	128	5			
Stewards	11	3		6							2				
Waiters	647	2		441	29	28		10	84	132	376	28	4	2	3
Waitresses (F.)	435	70	55	221	5	4		42	131	241	20	1	13		4
Totals	2311	200	292	1264	264	87		56	260	643	587	133	275	252	105
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.															
Beer bottlers	151	138	12	1						5	2	44	80	12	8
Brewers	128	106	6	16										97	31
Coopers	9	9												8	1
Maltsters	20	20												21	
Totals	308	273	18	17						5	2	44	80	137	40

3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.														
Coolermen	16	1	12	8									7	2
Killers and dressers	93	34	59										16	37
Killers and dressers, apprentices	7		7										12	23
Meat cutter	267	11	57	176	29								76	6
Meat cutters, apprentices	5		3	2									2	
	47		44	3									10	4
	53	11	28	14									7	1
	76		76										39	
Vaqueros	21	4	14	3									6	3
Totals	535	61	294	101	29								235	35
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.														
Biscuit bakers	42		42											
Biscuit bakers, apprentices	22		22										11	
Biscuit bakers, helpers	34		34										5	
Biscuit icers (F.)	24		24											
Biscuit packers (F.)	150		150										1	
Candy makers	37	4	31	2									8	9
Candy makers, helpers	53	13	40										11	
Chocolate and cocoanut workers	76		76										4	
Confectionery packers (F.)	205	64	141										12	
Ice cream makers	91	23	68										4	
Soda dispensers	6	8	3										3	
	8		8										1	
Totals	743	107	639	2									40	9
5. Cannery Employees.														
Canners (F.)	155			155										
Cannery workers	132		10	122									1	
Cook room workers	34		19		15									
Labelers (F.)	28		11	17										
Packers (dried fruit)	60		54	6									3	
Packers (dried fruit) (F.)	76	2	54	20									22	
Preparers (F.)	435		35	403										
Preservers	42			42										
Totals	962	2	183	762	15								99	1

TABLE 1. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
6. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.	160	148	7	10					10		16	7	127	10
<i>Cigars makers</i>	11	11							1		16			
<i>(F.)</i>	16		16							16				
<i>(F.)</i>	47		47					47						
<i>Labelers (F.)</i>	13	6	7					4	2	7				
<i>Tobacco strippers</i>	8	6		2				7						
<i>Tobacco strippers (F.)</i>	49	87	12					44						
<i>Tobacco workers</i>	14	7	7					5	8	1	1	3		
Totals.....	384	210	112	12			7	107	16	24	33	10	127	10
7. <i>Bushmen</i>	463	363	94	6				21	32	84	230	52	18	12
<i>Garment cutters</i>	240	1	239					12	20	18	37	50	56	10
<i>Garment fitters (F.)</i>	107		107					9	33	27	31	3	4	
<i>Glove cutters</i>	19	7	9	3					2			2	5	2
<i>Glove finishers</i>	59	27	32							6		3	6	12
<i>Glove makers (F.)</i>	25	20	5							2		5	11	4
<i>Glove makers, apprentices (F.)</i>	83	17	16							3		15	8	2
<i>Glove makers</i>	8	4	4					1	3	4				
<i>Hat makers</i>	73	37	36					13	37	23				
<i>Hat makers (F.)</i>	7	4	3					1						
<i>Hat makers</i>	89	30	59					1	11	17	19	14	14	11
<i>Hat makers (F.)</i>	132	63	64					12	30	19	13	8	11	5
<i>Machine operators</i>	22	12	8	2				8				6	4	4
<i>Machine operators (F.)</i>	1129	742	387			31	122	366	325	218	56	8	2	1
<i>Milliners (F.)</i>	155	97	54	4			21	30	24	28	15	14	4	19
<i>Seamstresses (F.)</i>	30	13	17			4	19	5	2					
<i>Tailors</i>	48	21	27				24	19	19	3	1		1	
<i>Tailors, cutters</i>	418	342	76				30	44	90	174	36	22	8	14
<i>Tailors, finishers (F.)</i>	414	48	317	43	6				5	8	12	63	195	131
<i>Tailors, cutters</i>	49	8	38	3						2		1	9	6
<i>Tailors, finishers (F.)</i>	139	6	117	16			1	6	15	80	36			
Totals.....	3650	1867	1709	77	6	35	249	618	701	985	318	245	345	263

8. Dairy Employees.														
Butter makers	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Can washers	54	---	9	23	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Totals	58	---	9	24	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
9. Electrical Workers.														
Electricians	162	---	160	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	91
Electricians, apprentices	102	---	102	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
Electrical workers	82	---	82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
Electrical workers, helpers	17	---	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47
Totals	363	---	361	2	---	---	6	24	14	31	55	27	68	138
10. Glass Workers.														
Art glass workers	28	---	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25
Art glass workers, apprentices	9	---	8	1	---	---	---	3	2	2	1	---	---	3
Glass blowers	199	---	40	159	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Glass blowers, helpers	268	---	50	218	---	---	---	---	163	105	---	---	---	199
Glass canners	7	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Glass canners (F.)	36	---	20	16	---	---	---	5	9	22	7	---	---	---
Glass packers	61	---	16	45	---	---	---	4	20	26	7	4	---	---
Glass packers (F.)	13	---	---	13	---	---	---	11	2	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	621	---	162	459	---	---	1	23	196	155	15	4	3	224
11. Laborers, General.														
Laborers	2165	8	751	1117	283	---	---	17	172	1026	756	151	36	6
Totals	2165	8	751	1117	283	---	---	17	172	1026	756	151	36	6
12. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.														
Dyers and cleaners	69	---	---	69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7
Dyers and cleaners (F.)	35	---	---	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ironers, hand	109	---	9	19	53	20	---	12	17	10	16	2	---	1
Ironers, hand (F.)	485	---	194	140	87	55	---	10	31	49	19	1	2	---
Ironers, machine	18	---	2	16	---	---	---	51	331	80	11	1	---	---
Ironers, machine (F.)	187	---	187	---	---	---	---	60	100	26	1	---	---	---
Manglers	66	---	38	13	15	---	---	19	17	24	4	2	---	---
Manglers (F.)	324	---	322	2	---	---	---	280	40	2	---	---	---	---
Markers and distributors	196	---	189	6	---	---	---	4	13	8	8	130	26	7
Markers and distributors (F.)	49	---	19	25	5	---	---	7	23	4	2	13	7	---
Pressers	51	---	10	41	---	---	---	---	2	47	4	33	7	5
Pressers (F.)	158	---	27	131	---	---	---	38	59	1	6	7	---	---
Shirt finishers	14	---	3	6	1	4	---	---	9	4	4	---	---	---

TABLE 1. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.							
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$2.	\$2 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 and over
12. <i>Lumber, wood, etc.—Cont.</i>	64	—	62	1	1	—	—	—	14	28	7	15	—	—
—	20	—	15	4	1	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—
—	29	—	18	7	3	1	—	—	—	6	10	5	—	1
—	116	—	89	18	9	—	—	—	5	96	10	4	—	—
—	200	5	93	60	28	11	8	—	1	18	43	53	—	8
Totals	2190	5	1277	538	203	92	20	—	3	510	827	179	268	29
13. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>	265	—	187	63	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	32	43
—	32	—	26	6	—	—	—	—	2	12	9	—	1	—
—	190	—	175	15	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	65	105	1
—	107	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	64
—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	5	—	—	—
—	78	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	37	5	—
—	54	—	50	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	5	—
—	71	—	62	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	24	—
—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	3	11
—	20	—	17	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	128	7	109	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	—
—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	18	—
—	68	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	48	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	45	—
—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
—	125	—	80	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	110	3	96	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	57	50	10	—
—	1483	105	1332	94	12	—	—	—	10	3	14	36	29	—
—	219	—	216	3	—	—	—	—	99	29	1	1	212	151
—	472	—	466	6	—	—	—	—	13	26	12	213	42	—
—	875	—	354	11	10	—	—	—	77	—	10	—	7	—
—	64	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	23	18	15	6	2	—
—	47	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	28	16	1	—
—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	—
—	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	4036	115	3660	205	—	—	—	—	1	86	870	549	555	512

[illegible]

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factorles in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over.....
Number of employees considered.....															
16. <i>Printing Trades, Etc.—Continued.</i>															
Pressmen, apprentices.....	56	56							8	7	8	27	5	1	27
Proofreaders.....	36	34										1	5	3	2
Proofreaders (F.).....	47	42							5	11	7	12	10		44
Stereotypers.....	47	47											1	2	1
Stereotypers, helpers.....	9	9									1	4	3		
Totals.....	1832	1742	45					64	85	200	133	177	100	437	636
17. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i>															
Can makers.....	231		231					3	89	22	98	14	4	1	
Can makers (F.).....	78		78						54	19	5				
Sheet metal workers.....	480	448	32								2	11	20	72	375
Sheet metal workers, apprentices.....	47	47							16	16	8	4			3
Sheet metal workers, helpers.....	103	97	6					2	4	4	24	30	32	4	3
Tinners.....	14	10	4											4	10
Totals.....	953	602	351					5	163	61	137	59	56	81	391
18. <i>Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.</i>															
Boat builders.....	82	82										3	2	14	63
Boat builders, apprentices.....	17	17							5	3	7	2			
Riggers.....	69	69										44	13		12
Sail makers.....	26	26													26
Sail makers, apprentices.....	6	6							2	1	3				
Ship calkers.....	21	21													21
Ship joiners.....	18	18												2	16
Ship painters.....	9	9										2		6	1
Shipsmiths.....	13	13							2	2		1	1		7
Totals.....	261	261							9	6	10	52	16	22	146

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of em- ployees con- sidered	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.												
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
22. Tannery Employees.	176			176												8	144	16	8	
Finishers	313			313													262	2		
Machine hands	14			14													14			
Tanners and curriers	12			12																
Tannery workers	14			14																
Wool pullers	14			14																
Totals	529			529													420	18	8	
23. Textile Workers.*	96																			
24. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.	78																			
Drivers—	117																			
	213																			
	1005																			
	1092																			
	63																			
	51																			
	282																			
	110																			
	123																			
	148																			
	52																			
	14																			
	449																			
	300																			
	42																			
Totals	4210	2	915	1213	1520	232	328		1	51	58	207	794	1572	1206	321				

*No employees considered.

25. Trunks, Harness, Etc.

Trunks, Harness, Etc.	31	12	6	4	7	31	1	2	5	1	21	8	1
Harness makers	81	7				31			6		1		
Harness makers, apprentices	15		12			7		2					
Leather cutters	84		6			3					10	5	
Leather workers	4					78		1		22	33	29	
Leather workers (F.)	11		1		3	4		3		1	6	7	
Saddle makers	12		1			7					4		
Trunk and bag liners (F.)	12		10			11		3			1		
Trunk and bag makers	10					2		8		1	6	3	
Trunk and bag makers, apprentices	15					10		3					
	55		16			39		6		22	3	1	
	9					9		1		1			
Totals	250	34	213	3				35	18	21	74	48	2

28. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.

[illegible]

27. Wood Workers.

Food Workers.											
84	Basket makers (F.)	62	22	16	15	39	14	34	1	18	222
270	Bench hands	236	34					6	5	1	
24	Bench hands, apprentices	24			2	3	7				
75	Box machine operators		75				30		45		
131	Box makers	1	130			4	102	17	5	3	252
306	Cabinet makers	282	23					2	10	42	
18	Cabinet makers, apprentices	15	3		1	11	4	2			
121	Coopers (hand)	32	89					2	15	79	25
58	Coopers (hand), helpers	8	50			4	40	2			
92	Coopers (machine)		92		6	10	4	8	16	32	1
24	Draughtsmen	21	3					23		2	22
22	Frame makers	22					2	6	8	6	
19	Glaziers	17	2							6	13
552	Lumber hands	70	432			9	29	36	73	125	281
534	Mill hands	422	161		1	23	33	170	59	81	198
15	Millwrights	13	2							1	14
123	Pattern makers	123					2	2	5	3	105
34	Pattern makers, apprentices	34		5	14	9	4		2		

TABLE 1. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
27. Wood Workers—Continued.															
Planers	47	46	1									3	6	10	28
Sanders	10	10									1	1	1	3	4
Workers	35	35										4	7	8	16
	68	54	14									11	8	17	37
	59	59												6	53
Tallymen	74	74											3	4	67
Varnishers and finishers	142	19	123								2	20	15	91	13
Wood turners	84	73	11							1	2	4	12	55	9
Yardmen	22	21	1											2	20
	15	1	14									13	1	1	
Totals	3108	1774	1332	2				21	59	115	281	364	292	536	1380
28. Miscellaneous.															
Art plaster workers	23	23											9	10	4
Art plaster workers, apprentices	4	4													
Baggers	14	2	12						1	6	4	3	1		
Baggers (F.)	53	1	51	1				4	14	35					
Baggers (F.)	30		30						30						
Bed spring makers	21	13	8										2		2
Casket coverers	26	26						1	2	1	4	10	6	8	6
Cellarmen	64	19	43	2							1	6	17	7	7
Chauffeurs	26	9	4	13								5	12	2	16
Chemists	25	14	9	2								2	4	3	2
Coffee and spice workers	68	14	54					2	6			18			
Coffee and spice workers (F.)	52	2	50						41	9	6	2			
Coffee roasters	8	3	5												
Engineers (stationary)	201	112	76	11	2						1	8	30	47	115
Firemen (stationary)	50	35	10	3							2	7	17	20	1
Flour millers	19	4	12	2	1								8	5	6
Flour mill hands	123	34	52	33	4				5	4	2	61	51		
Forewomen (F.)	93	49	44						1	14	25	21	10	4	18
Garage hands	73	35	13	20						2	2	18	29	16	6

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$9.99	\$10 and over		
	Number of employees considered.														
	2311	200	204	292	1264	264	57	56	280	643	587	138	275	252	105
	308		278	18	17					5	2	44	80	187	40
	535		61	294	201		29		6	13	77	92	127	235	35
	748		107	639	2				241	178	104	58	40	42	9
	932		2	183	762		15		352	262	99	23	1		
	334		210	112	12				107	16	24	38	10		
	3659		1867	1709	77	6			618	701	885	318	245	127	10
	58		9	24	25						31	24	1	345	263
	363		361	2					24	14	31	55	27	1	1
	621		162	459					23	196	155	15	4	68	138
	2165	8	751	1117	283		6		17	172	1028	758	151	38	224
	2190	5	1277	593	203	92	20	3	510	809	327	179	268	65	29
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills	4036	115	3660	206	56				183	114	370	549	555	1686	512
Metal workers	258		146	119					12	23	21	83	22	109	34
Plumbers, pipe fitters	304		297	7					2	5	9	53	39	18	174
	1832	45	1742	45					85	200	133	177	100	437	686
	953		602	351					163	61	137	59	56	81	391
	261		261						9	6	10	52	16	22	146
	40		1	39					6	9	8	11	1	2	3
	21464	1456	12862	5314	1562	17	154	9	1896	2398	2519	3460	2665	1731	5308
Structural iron workers	623		219	404					21	17	43	112	110	178	139
Tannery employees	529			529					9	17	57	420	18	8	
	4210	2	915	1213	1820	282	328		51	58	207	794	1572	1206	321
	250		34	213	3				35	18	21	48	74	48	2
yers, etc.	241		178	68					4	34	23	22	17	99	38
	8108		1774	1332	2				59	115	281	364	292	596	1380
	5583	157	2977	1991	350	22	86	1	963	250	212	638	493	522	3011
Totals	57996	1987	31047	17265	6339	633	725	47	5046	6274	7404	8525	7259	8031	13550

*No employees considered.

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.										
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....	
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.	179		30	24	118	7					2	23	42	80	18		14
Bakers	14		3	1	10					5	6	3					
Bakers, apprentices	58		5	14	38	1				14	29	14	1				
Bakers, helpers	293	1	17	9	206	19	41			4	26	49	69	87	33		25
Cooks	54	9	9	11	25					5	16	19	8	4	1		1
Cooks (F.)	61	2	7	1	44	1	6			13	40	5					
Cooks, helpers	286	1	23	9	184	30	39			144	113	28					
Kitchen help	78	7	30		32	6	3			64	2	5					
Kitchen help (F.)	10				10												
Stewards	530	46	31	13	355	32	53			81	279	124	2	1			7
Waiters	638	161	170	36	251	13	7			296	201	5	2	2			
Waitresses (F.)																	
Totals	2201	227	325	118	1273	109	149		169	626	714	275	143	175	52		47
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.																	
Beer bottlers	123		123												1		
Brewers	33		28		5										27		6
Brewery workmen	13		8	1	4							1			12		
Coopers	9		9												9		
Totals	178		168	1	9							1	39	83	49		6
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.																	
Coolermen	16				9	6	1								1		
Killers and dressers	32				24	2											
Meat cutters	217				104	74	18								30		7
Meat packers and canners	56				52					1	16	9					
Meat packers and canners (F.)	13				11							2					
Sausage makers	56				47	6	1					11			3		3
Slaughterhouse workmen	8				8							3	2	1			1
Totals	398		35	255	88	20			14	15	41	56	124	101	34		13

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.	61	1	30	30	30							18	10	11	21	1
Biscuit bakers	5		5													
Biscuit bakers, apprentices	24				24							8	2			
Biscuit bakers, helpers	38		36	2	38										1	
Biscuit bakers, helpers (F.)	38															
Biscuit packers	168		168									6				
Biscuit packers (F.)	63		19	44								8				
Candy makers	46		17	29								11	17	14	8	16
Candy makers, helpers	26		6	20								4	8	1	1	
	30		19	11								2				
	89				89							3	6			
	290		285	5								16	6			
Ice cream makers	7				7							8				
Ice cream makers, helpers	5				5								8		1	2
Soda dispensers	55		12	41		2						4	24	13	7	1
Totals	945	1	597	345	2				156	374	172	84	65	40	34	20
5. Cannery Employees.																
Cannery workers	65		39	26								40	8	12		
Cannery workers (F.)	32		25	7												
Can sealers	12		12													
Labelers (F.)	40		6	20												
Preparers (F.)	134		64	70								22	11			
Preservers	6			6								2	3	1		
Preservers (F.)	51		51									1				
Totals	340	6	205	129					40	161	27	65	22	13		12

[illegible]

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.										
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over	
10. Glass Workers.	37		37														
Art glass workers	14	1	12	1													
Art glass workers, apprentices	13		10	3													
Bevelers																	
Designers	4	1	3														
Totals	68	2	62	4													
11. Laborers—General.	2913	4	394	1087	1043	383	2										
Laborers																	
Totals	2913	4	394	1087	1043	383	2										
12. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.	47			46	1												
Dyers and cleaners	25			25													
Dyers and cleaners (F.)	53			44	9												
Ironers, hand	371			203	168												
Ironers, hand (F.)	13			9	4												
Ironers, machine	212		7	136	69												
Ironers, machine (F.)	56			28	28												
Manglers	449			266	183												
Manglers (F.)	157	1		88	68												
Markers and distributors	86			65	21												
Markers and distributors (F.)	55		6	48	1												
Pressers	85			85													
Pressers (F.)	15			3	12												
Shirt finishers	73			37	36												
Shirt finishers (F.)	21			12	9												
Shirt folders (F.)	24			12	12												
Starchers	61			34	27												
Starchers (F.)	138		1	69	68												
Washroom hands	18			9	9												
Washroom hands (F.)																	
Totals	1959	1	14	1219	725												

13. *M*14. *M*15. *P*

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factorles in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over.....	
16. <i>Printing Trades.</i>																	
Bindery girls (F.).....	188		159	29					39	118	26	5	12	22	19		
Bookbinders.....	63		54	9					1	2	2	4					
Bookbinders, apprentices.....	36		28	8					1	27	8						
Compositors.....	284		250	32	2					1	3	3	17	58	38		164
Compositors (F.).....	8		3	5													
Compositors, apprentices.....	38	1	32	5					6	12	8	7	5				
Electrotypers.....	5			5										1	2		2
Electrotypers, apprentices.....	6			6													
Engravers.....	72		48	24							2		6	6	21		39
Engravers, apprentices.....	17		12	5						7	4	4					
Linotype operators.....	94	24	63	7							1	1	2	3	3		84
Linotype operators, apprentices.....	5		5							2	1	1	1				
Lithographers.....	20		14	6									2	1	3		14
Lithographers, apprentices.....	7		4	3					2	2	1	1	1	9	4		
Paper cutters.....	21		10	11						1			6				
Press feeders.....	161		91	47	23				3	28	39	63	28				
Press feeders (F.).....	18		16	2					1	6	7	4					
Pressmen.....	179	34	107	38						1	6	31	25	36	52		28
Pressmen, apprentices.....	16	1	14	1					3	4	1	2	6				
Proofreaders.....	25	6	18	1							1	3	1	3	7		10
Proofreaders (F.).....	19	3	14	2						1	1		11	1	3		3
Stereotypers.....	26		25	1									3		9		13
Stereotypers, helpers.....	12		12								4	2	2		1		
Totals.....	1320	69	979	247	25				3	58	216	115	137	131	140	162	358
17. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i>																	
Can makers.....	79			78	1					6	5	10	45	13			
Can makers (F.).....	20			20							20						
Sheet metal workers.....	221		118	101	2						3	12	48	89	63		6
Sheet metal workers, apprentices.....	15		11	4					6	4	5						
Sheet metal workers, helpers.....	37		10	27						9	10	16	2				
Tinners.....	36		18	17	1							2	6	14	12		2
Totals.....	408		157	247	4				6	19	43	40	101	116	75		8

18. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.*	669	5	243	316	97	2	6	1	8	19	45	132	142	104	218
19. Soap and Candle Workers.*	494	14	196	233	49		2	6	63	90	124	122	44	29	16
20. Store and Office Employees.	85		51	34				70	9	5	1				
Bookkeepers	310		233	77				275	32	3					
Bookkeepers (F.)	137		43	57					1	14	10	15	17	12	68
Cash boys	322	1	95	164	56	2		26	131	91	40	19	8	1	6
Cash girls (F.)	156	4	55	75	22	6		1	6	14	19	36	46	16	18
Cashiers (F.)	46		21	18	7				7	5	6	4	9	1	14
Collectors	39			4	35								8	23	8
Drug clerks	57			15	9				1	35	17	3	1		
Elevator operators	516	15	225	229	47				304	38	8				
Errand boys	58		34	23	1						6				
Floor walkers	999		366	520	98	18	2	7	95	92	133	217	170	5	2
Office clerks	579	1	326	185	67			27	166	156	92	82	27	108	176
Office clerks (F.)	1105	7	239	486	357			11	70	227	431	286	49	16	17
Porters and packers	3721	12	1335	1579	751			4	84	163	395	725	679	424	15
Salesmen	2249	2	1297	835	115				182	593	342	178	68	15	23
Saleswomen (F.)	534		109	290	135			3	14	50	108	160	117	44	38
Shipping clerks	209		68	130	10				2	2	22	37	39	30	77
Solicitors	541	13	294	203	31				51	132	156	143	48	6	5
Stenographers (F.)	641	2	206	344	78				96	139	156	127	55	32	13
Stock clerks	77		55	22					28	9	3	1	1		
Stock clerks (F.)	68		20	39	9				24	23	12	4			
Telephone operators (F.)	106		97	8	1			8	10	7	9	55	9		
Wrappers	150	8	112	28	2			91	50	9					
Wrappers (F.)															
Totals	13868	85	5753	5914	2012	63	41	932	2093	1921	2135	2382	1546	875	1961
21. Structural Iron Workers.															
Architectural iron workers	66			66								38	21	7	
Architectural iron workers, helpers	39			39					8	6	23	2			
Structural iron workers	142			18	124							76	49	8	9
Structural iron workers, helpers	275			22	253					2	213	60			
Totals	522			145	377				8	8	236	176	70	15	9
22. Tanners Employees *															

•No employees considered.

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY-AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over....
23. Textile Workers.*	73			20	39	2	12				4	14	36	11	6	2
24. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.	46			44	2						1	1	11	28	5	
Drivers—	21		14	7										18	3	
Bakery	141			64	77						1	119	17	2	2	
Bottle	395			26	312	57					2	129	238	25	1	
Brewery (keg)	834		97	415	301	4	17			17	89	397	270	47	7	
Construction	70		1		68		1			3	13	43	10			
Draying	153		21	49	83						13	12	28	16	81	3
General delivery	272	7	1	191	73					4	18	58	61	65	14	52
Grocery	206		4	197	5					1	11	60	80	47	7	
Ice	67		2	20	12	30	3			1	4	20	40	2		
Laundry	111		82	18	11							21	30	60		
Lumber	10			6	4							2	1	3	2	
Meat	236		14	45	87	13	77			2	12	107	83	20	10	2
Milk	178		10	112	56					3	5	76	74	16	2	
Horseshoers																
Stablemen and hostlers																
Warehousemen																
Totals	2813	7	246	1214	1130	106	110		1	31	173	1059	979	360	140	70
25. Trunks, Harness, Etc.																
Collar makers.....	16			16								3	4	8	1	
Collar makers, apprentices	11			11						1	10					
Harness makers	40		1	39								9	22	4	5	
Harness makers, apprentices	32			32						17	15		12	8	2	
Leather workers	26		4	22							2	2				
Leather workers (F.)	17		4	13					4	7	5	1	4	3	2	
Saddle makers	9			9												
Trunk liners (F.)	6			6						2	4					
Trunk makers	42		3	39							5	7	15	15		
Trunk makers, apprentices	6		1	5					2	4						
Totals	205		13	192					6	31	41	22	57	38	10	

*No employees considered.

TABLE. III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS ANGELES during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over...	
28. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>																	
Art plaster workers	5		5	17							1	11	3	1	5		
Bedspring makers	17		14	25							7	6	13	9			
Broom and brush makers	39		1	4								1	3	5			
Cellarman	9		1	10								1	6	7			
Chauffeurs	18		6	4									1	2			
Chemists	12		52	58	62							7	36	57	50		
Engineers	201		6	14	13						1	9	19	9	3		
Firemen	42		4	7	2								2	7	2		
Flour millers	17			73	9						3	4	66	7	1		
Flour mill hands	82			21	5						4	11	6	7	5		
Forewomen (F.)	48		22	8	15						5	8	4	5	1		
Garage help	24			4	6						5	3	1	1			
Glue workers	10												26	1			
Ice pullers and packers	27											7	8	17	20		
Jewelers and silversmiths	81		22	50	9						3	4					
Jewelers and silversmiths, ap'tices	20			20						4	11	1					
Jewelry and silver polishers	15			15							2	1			1		
Jewelry engravers	11			11													
Labelers (F.)	51	1	11	36	3						5	2			5		
Laboratory hands	13		3	6	4						2						
Laboratory hands (F.)	22		5	17							2				2		
Managers and foremen	1611		592	704	266	24	25				3	10	68	140	162		
Paper box makers	23		2	21								4	4	2			
Paper box makers (F.)	81		34	47							2	7					
Paste factory hands	23		11	12							14	8					
Photographic workers	18	1	3	13	1						13	1	2	4	1		
Photographic workers (F.)	14		1	11	2						5	1	2	2			
Pickle and olive sorters (F.)	57			56	1						1						
Picture framers	18		2	16							2	3	11	1			
Potters	7			4	3								1	4	2		
Pottery workmen	43			19	20		4				1	18	5	15	2		
Preserve and pickle factory hands	102			3	89	10					76	15	5	3	1		
Preserve and pickle packers	34			2	32						12	18	8				

TABLE IV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
employees.....	2201	227	325	118	1273	100	149	169	626	714	275	143	175	52	47	6
orks.....	178	168	168	1	9						1	39	88	49		
gherhouse em-	308			35	255	88	20	14	15	41	56	124	101	94	13	13
l sugar workers	945		1	597	345	2		156	374	172	84	65	40	34	20	20
rs.....	340	6	205	129				40	161	27	65	22	13		12	12
	169	169						82	6	13	14	99	5			
	2880	1864	1863	123				124	389	790	479	306	806	290	218	218
	109	92	2	15				2	1	1	86	17	1		8	8
	289	2	196	65	26			2	22	15	35	49	64	87	15	15
	68	2	62	4				1	7	4	7	5	12	19	11	11
	2913	4	894	1087	1043	383	2	5	87	345	1808	421	66	230	1	1
, etc.....	1859	1	14	1219	725			12	859	452	279	235	94	21	7	7
ills, iron and steel	2515	2	142	1639	781		1	40	91	148	564	419	544	518	187	187
mills	184		123	61				4	24	11	20	18	52	51	4	4
Metal workers	239	1	173	50	14		1	7	15	6	86	26	81	63	55	55
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.	1320	69	979	247	25			58	216	115	187	131	140	162	358	358
Printing trades	408		157	247	4			6	19	43	40	101	116	75	8	8
Sheet metal workers																
Shipbuilders, riggers, etc.*																
Soap and candle workers.*																
Store and office employees.	13968	85	5763	5914	2012	63	41	932	2088	1921	2135	2382	1546	675	1961	1961
Structural iron workers.	522		145	377					8	8	286	176	70	15	9	9
Tannery employees.*																
Textile workers.*																
Teamsters, boatlers, etc.	2813	7	246	1214	1130	106	110	1	31	173	1059	979	360	140	70	70
Trunks, harness, etc.	205		13	192				6	31	41	22	57	38	10		
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.	205		38	150	17			2	13	30	45	24	39	44	8	8
Wood workers	3450		329	2927	194				95	196	732	1011	849	477	90	90
Miscellaneous	3440	2	1000	1641	616	43	138	63	212	241	269	399	396	350	1410	1410
Totals	41618	402	11744	19153	9063	794	462	1674	5445	5507	8484	7248	5143	8536	4513	4513

*No employees considered.

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99...	\$12 to \$14.99...	\$15 to \$17.99...	\$18 to \$20.99...	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.															
Bakers		4	34	37					2	3	11	2	8	44	23
Bakers, apprentices		3	8	7					4	2	1	2			
Bakers, helpers			5	4	2					1	3	14	34	24	22
Cooks	1	3	6	85		1				25	19	3			
Cooks, helpers			3	51					5	43	9				
Kitchen help			12	49		3			12	2					
Kitchen help (F.)		6							4						
Stewards			1	8							1				1
Waiters	3		15	145		1			3	56	88	17	7		
Waitresses (F.)	1	10	43	13					10	46	4	7			
Totals	5	26	127	399	2	6			40	178	136	45	52	68	46
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.															
Beer bottlers		24										2	20	1	1
Brewers		23												14	9
Brewery workmen		7		1								1	1	5	1
Totals		54		1								3	21	20	11
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.															
Coolermen			1	.3										1	2
Meat cutters			11	69		4				1	1	3	1	28	3
Sausage makers			5	16									11	7	3
Totals			17	88		4				1	1	3	60	36	8

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99...	\$25 and over....
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.	10		1	9								2		1	5	2
Candy makers.....	11			11						4	1	2	4			
Candy makers, helpers.....	19			19					2	15	2					
Confectionery packers (F.).....	27			27					2	1	23	1				
Cream dippers (F.).....	6		1	5									2	1	2	1
Ice cream makers.....	8		1	7							2			5	1	
Soda dispensers.....																
Totals	81		3	78					4	20	28	5	6	7	8	3
5. Cannery Employees.																
Canners (F.).....	261				176		85	4	6	20	115	106	10			
Cannery workers.....	140				69		71				99	27	14			
Labelers (F.).....	19				13		6			5	11	3				
Preparers	40						40			6	20	5	8	6		
Preparers (F.).....	546				421		125	6	95	70	110	150	15	50	25	25
Totals	1006				679		327	10	101	101	355	291	42	56	25	25
6. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.*																
7. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.																
Alteration hands (F.).....	204		66	138				2	9	17	92	58	10	8	7	1
Bushelmen	28		1	25	2							1		3	17	7
Garment cutters.....	3		2	1										2	1	
Garment fitters (F.).....	18			18								1	9	4	2	2
Glove cutters.....	13			13									1	9	3	
Glove cutters, apprentices.....	6			6					1	3	2					
Glove workers (F.).....	36		20	16						18	20	1	1	1		

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1910—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over.
12. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.—Cont'd.	26		2	24								4	17	3	2	
Pressers	38			38						6	26	6				
Pressers (F.)	17			17						2		4	8	2	1	
Starchers	47			47						21	19	7				
Starchers (F.)	55		6	48	1						2	12	19	17	2	3
Washroom hands																
Totals	619		8	601	10				1	161	160	122	79	81	9	6
13. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.																
Blacksmiths	17		13	4										3	9	5
Blacksmiths, helpers	20		15	5						1	1		4	13	1	5
Boiler makers	8		8												3	
Boiler makers, helpers	6		6									1	4	1		
Casting chippers	9		8	1									6	3		
Core makers	16		11	5							1		2	3	11	1
Core makers	8		6	2										2	4	
Cupolasmen	9		9											2	2	5
itices	3		3							5		3				
Flask makers	4		4										1	2	1	
Foundry help	104		89	15									38			
Machine hands	140		78	38	24					11	18	18	20	7	63	3
Machinists	200		171	23	1						1		3	21	166	9
Machinists, apprentices	64		62	2					1	17	16	12				
Machinists, helpers	39		38	1						1	1	12	23		2	
Molders	53		33	15											33	
Molders, apprentices	13		10	3						2	8	3				
Molders, helpers	32		24	8								2				
Rolling mill workers	72		72								7		30	25		36
Totals	823		593	199	25			1	17	38	80	90	135	82	315	64

14. Metal Workers.												
Brass finishers	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	2	
Brass workers	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Coppersmiths	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Platers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Polishers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Totals	21	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
15. Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Etc.												
Plumbers	29	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Plumbers, helpers	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Totals	42	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
16.												
Linotype operators	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Press feeders	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38
Press feeders (F.)	39	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pressmen	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Pressmen, apprentices	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
Proofreaders	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Proofreaders (F.)	31	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Stereotypers	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Totals	200	197	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	108
17. Sheet Metal Workers.												
Sheet metal workers	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Sheet metal workers, helpers	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tinners	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Totals	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.*												
19. Soap and Candle Workers.*												

*No employees considered.

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE VI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.						
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 and over....
Number of employees considered.....													
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	5	26	127	309	2	6		40	178	186	45	52	68
Breweries and bottling works.....		54		1							3	21	20
terhouse em-													
ugar workers			17	88		4			1	1	3	60	36
's.*		3	78			85		20	28	5	6	7	8
.....				176				6	115	106	10		8
.....													
.....		198	530	2			20	29	172	111	50	38	97
.....		6	12	2							12	2	1
.....		69	1						1	1	8	2	4
.....													
Glass workers.*													
Laborers, general		57	644	154		3			115	321	340	80	1
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.		8	601	10				1	161	122	79	81	9
ps, iron and													
.....		538	199	25			1	17	86	90	135	32	815
.....		18	8						2	2	3	4	4
.....		40	2						1	14	6	6	7
.....		197	2				1	3	20	18	9	6	23
.....	1	24							1		1	7	108
Sheet metal workers.....													14
Ship builders, riggers, etc.*													
So:													
Stc	35	1859	1511	312	6	4	5	257	533	367	631	431	326
Str		63							6	7	10	9	9
Tal			30									30	
Textile workers.*													
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.		91	509	361		107			29	36	343	331	242
Trunks, harness, etc.		4	5								3	3	3
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.		39	23						8	8	9	2	12
Wood workers		813	462	7					33	70	352	359	279
Miscellaneous	43	479	533	134	4	35		20	94	75	111	108	123
Totals	87	4651	5454	1671	14	244	31	338	1066	1410	2177	1771	1587
	12121												2315

*No employees considered.

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

[illegible]

No employees considered.

TABLE VII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factorles in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Cont.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over.....	
24. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.																	
Drivers—																	
Bakery	8			7									8				
Bottle	21		1	2	7							1	1	5	13		
Brewery (keg)	8		4		4												
Draying	42			30	12							17	5	19	1		
General delivery	57		15	23	16		3					7	31	7	2	2	1
Grocery	14		1	2	11												
Lumber	15		1	14													
Meat	21			1	20												
Stablemen and hostlers	49		2	5	11		31					9	6	3			
Warehousemen	60				50	7	8					24	16	4	3		
Totals	295		36	84	131	7	37			8	16	73	99	69	20		10
25. Trunks, Harness, Etc.																	
Harness and saddle makers	5			5							1		2	2			
Leather workers	41			41						4	4	5	11	13	4		
Totals	46			46						4	5	5	13	15	4		
26. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.																	
Carpet layers	11		3	8									3		6		2
Carpet sewers (F.)	4			4						1	1	2					
Drapery hangers	3			3										1	1		1
Mattress makers	5		5								1		1	2			1
Tick sewers (F.)	3		3								3						
Upholsterers	6		5	1										1	2		3
Totals	32		16	16						1	5	2	4	4	9		7
27. Wood Workers.																	
Box makers	9			2	4		3					1	5	2	1		

TABLE VIII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SACRAMENTO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.						
	Less than 8	9	10	11	12 and over.		Less than \$2	\$2 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 and over....
Number of employees considered.....													
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	129	15	42	85	20	17		18	28	85	15	14	8
Breweries and bottling works.....	126	121	1	4					4	16	19	38	16
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse employees.....	40	4	2	38							7	17	6
and sugar workers.....	88		77	7				25	9	6	6	5	2
Cigar and tobacco workers.....	647			8	374	266		36	265	213	48	23	2
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	46	46						8	5	2		15	14
Dairy employees.....	256	214	40	3				55	68	28	30	12	21
Electrical workers.....	9		9							3		8	1
Glass workers.....	19	10							1		1	1	11
Laborers, general.....	51	5	27	19						38	9		4
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.....	46		46					17	12	7	6	3	1
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....	76	14	59	8				3	2	4	5	12	46
Metal workers.....	27	23	4					11	3				
g, etc. loyees. kers.*	2101	1321	479	266	13	10	5	377	270	236	230	229	147
Textile workers.....	286	36	84	131	7	37		8	16	73	99	69	20
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.....	46		46					4	5	5	13	15	4
Trunks, harness, etc.....	32	16	16					1	5	2	4	4	9
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.....	100	44	42	6				1	3	9	32	17	34
Wood workers.....	357	126	96	84	20	81		6	12	18	32	88	25
Miscellaneous.....													
Totals.....	4491	1985	1070	612	434	368	15	630	709	690	611	510	897
													655

*No employees considered.

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.															
Bakers	22	2	14	6						2	3	6	5	3	8
Bakers, apprentices	10		7	3				1	1	5	2	1			
Cooks	41	3		13		25				4	12	8	12		5
Cooks (F.)	10		6	4		6			4	4	2				
Cooks, helpers	14			8		17		1	8	2	3				
Kitchen help	36	4	3	12		1		2	27	7					
Kitchen help (F.)	9		3	5		16			7	2					
Waiters	43			27		17		3	8	29	1	2			
Waitresses (F.)	71	3	20	31		17		7	45	17		2			
Totals	256	12	53	109		82		14	100	72	23	19	17	8	8
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.															
Brewers	18	18												15	8
Brewery workmen	3	2		1								1		2	
Cellarmen	7	7											6	1	
Coopers	6	6												4	2
Maltsters	10	10											3	6	1
Totals	44	43		1								1	9	28	6
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.															
Killers and dressers	3	2		1								2		1	
Meat cutters	24			19	8	2					1	2	14	4	3
Sausage makers	5			5								1	2	1	1
Totals	32	2		25	3	2					1	5	16	6	4

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.							
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$2	\$2 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 and over.
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.															
Candy makers	7			2	2	3					2		3		2
Candy makers, helpers	7			1	3	8									
Cream dippers (F.)	2			2							2				
Totals	16			5	5	6				2	4		3		2
5. Cannery Employees.															
Canners (F.)	235				135		100				80	45	70	10	
Cannery workers	148				182		14				121	16	3	6	
Can sealers	20				20								15	3	2
Cook room workers	28				28						19		6	3	
Labelers (F.)	30				10		20				2	7	1		
Preparers (F.)	544			4	170		370				215	122	25	20	
Sorters	40				20		20				20				
Totals	1043			4	515		524			45	457	210	120	42	2
6. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.															
Cigar makers	17		17								9		1	7	
Tobacco strippers	3		3						1	1	1				
Totals	20		20						1	1	9		1	7	
7. <i>See, Etc.</i>															
Handers (F.)	66		3	63							3				
shoe workers	13			13						14	49			6	2
Garment fitters (F.)	4			4									3	1	
Glove cutters	6			6									2	1	3
Glove makers (F.)	6		1	5								1	5		
Milliners (F.)	12		4	8					8	7					
Totals	16		4	16					7	4			1		1

	8	7	7	2	3	7	8	2	2	2	2	4	5	1	11	14	8	7
Milliners, apprentices (F.)																		
Seamstresses (F.)																		
Tailors																		
Totals	145			10	122	8	8	2	2	2	2	34	63	4	11	14	8	7
8. Dairy Employees.																		
8. Electrical Workers.																		
Electricians	13			12	1										2		10	1
Electricians	5			4	1							1		4			2	
Electrical	4				4													
Totals	22			16	6							1		4	2	2	12	1
10. Glass Workers.*																		
11. Laborers—General.																		
Laborers	43			8	23	12						2		9	14	11	7	
Totals	43			8	23	12						2		9	14	11	7	
12. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.																		
Dyers and cleaners	12				4	3												2
Ironers, hand	11			8	1	2												
Ironers, hand (F.)	43				32	3												
Ironers, machine	3			1	1													
Ironers, machine (F.)	16			5	11													
Manglers	2				2													
Manglers (F.)	33			13	20													
Markers and distributors	13			4	9													
Pressers	6				1	5												
Pressers (F.)	9				3	6												
	2			1	1													
	2				2													
Shirt folders (F.)	4			1	3													
Starchers	7			2	5													
Washroom hands	13			3	9	1												
Totals	176			33	104	25		9				43	61	33	18	16		2

No employees considered.

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
13. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.																
Blacksmiths	16		10	6					2	1	2		4	8	3	1
	6		3	3						1	1					
	9		4	5								4	1			
	2		2									2				
	2		2								1					
	3		3													
Oupolamen	4		4							1		3	2			1
Foundry helpers	14		14										2	8	4	1
Machine hands	72		55	16	1					4	11	1	5	36	23	
Machinists	20		15	5								2	3			
Machinists, apprentices	8		5	2	1											
Machinists, helpers	11		11													
Molders	4		4						1			3	1	4	3	8
Molders, helpers																
Totals	171		132	37	2				3	7	17	19	23	57	39	6
14. Metal Workers.*																
15. Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Etc.																
Plumbers	23		23													23
Plumbers, helpers	11		11						1		10					
Totals	34		34						1		10					23
16. Printing Trades.																
Bindery girls (F.)	5		5							3	2				3	9
Bookbinders	3		3													
Compositors	20	4	8	8							1	1			9	1
Compositors (F.)	4	1	3										2		1	
Compositors, apprentices	10	3	4	3					2		2	2	1			
Linotype operators	19	7	1	11											2	17
Linotype operators, apprentices	2	1		1							1	1				

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***No employees considered.**

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over....
21. Structural Iron Workers.*	12		6	6					3	2	2	1	3	1		
22. Tannery Employees.*	5		3	2												
23. Textile Workers.*	5		8		2											
24. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc. Drivers—	42		7		35							7		28	1	4
Bakery	49		11	19	16	3	2		3		4	5	9	20		5
Bottle	25			7	16				3		5	17				7
Brewery (keg)	12			12												
Drying	41		11	27	3						2	1	14	3	7	14
General delivery.	22		4	18												
Grocery	14			8	3	2	1			1	5	5	3			
Ice	8				3											
Laundry	39			3	7	1	28					23	10	3	3	
Lumber	10		4		5		1					1	7	1		1
Meat																
Horseshoers																
Stablemen and hostlers.																
Warehousemen																
Totals	279	43	97	101	6	32		3	9	13	60	60	31	17		31
25. Trunks, Harness, Etc.*																
26. Etc.	8	3	3													
	3	2	1													
	3	2	1													
Totals	14	9	5													

27. <i>Wood Workers.</i>	23	7	16	14	23	1	23	1	1	1	11	28	32	28	27	28
Bench hands.....	6	16	6	8	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bench hands, apprentices.....	24	1	16	8	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Box makers.....	4	1	8	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cabinet makers.....	4	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coopers.....	6	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Draughtsmen.....	38	4	34	4	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lumber hands.....	32	7	25	14	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mill hands.....	14	4	10	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nailers.....	4	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pattern makers.....	7	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Planers.....	5	9	8	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sanders.....	18	2	9	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sash and door makers.....	10	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sawyers.....	8	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sticklers.....	7	2	7	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tallymen.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Varnishers and finishers.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wheelwrights.....	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wood turners.....	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	218	52	143	23	143	1	23	1	1	1	11	28	32	28	27	163
28. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>	25	12	7	6	7	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers.....	2	2	5	8	5	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chauffeurs.....	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forewomen (F.).....	8	48	89	37	89	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Garage help.....	183	10	28	10	28	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Managers and foremen.....	10	5	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paste factory hands.....	23	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pottery workmen.....	7	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soda and mineral water bottlers.....	2	16	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stone and marble workers.....	16	76	127	64	127	1	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Watchmen.....	16	76	127	64	127	1	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	291	76	127	64	127	1	64	1	1	1	11	28	32	28	27	163

*No employees considered.

TABLE X Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN JOSE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.							
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$2	\$2 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 and over...
Number of employees considered.....														
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	256	12	109	82				14	100	72	23	19	17	8
Breweries and bottling works.....	44	43	1										9	28
36 em-orkers.....	32	2	25	8								5	16	6
16 orkers.....	16		5	5									8	4
1043.....	1043		4	515	6	524		45	167	210	457	120	42	2
20.....	20	20						1	1	1	9	1	7	
145.....	145	10	132	3			2	2	34	63	4	11	14	8
22.....	22	16	6						1		4	2	2	12
43.....	43	8	23	12					2		9	14	11	7
176.....	176	38	104	25		9		3	43	61	38	18	16	2
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills.....	171	132	37	2				3	7	17	19	23	57	39
Metal workers.*.....	34	34								10				23
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.....	94	37	87					1	11	10	7	4		28
Printing trades.....	41	39	2					1	1	7	1	1	18	9
Sheet metal.....														8
Ship bulid.....														
Soap and c.....														
Store and c.....														
Structural.....	982	5	552	161	12	82	1	42	175	163	153	130	130	45
Tannery employees.*.....														123
Textile workers.*.....	279	43	97	101	6	32		3	9	18	60	60	81	17
Teamsters hostlers etc.....														51
layers, etc.....	14	9	5							2	2	2	2	6
.....	218	52	143	23					3		32	13	63	23
.....	291	76	127	64	1	23		1	1	11	23	32	23	27
Totals.....	3901	771	1327	1046	28	704	3	118	557	650	946	456	516	233
		25												497

*No employees considered.

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$8.....	\$8 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over....
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employees.</i>															
Bakers	6				4		2							3	
Bakers, helpers	2				2		11					2			
Cooks	12				1		10		1	6	10				
Cooks, helpers	11				1		7		6	1					
Kitchen help	7						12		6						
Waiters	26				10	4				23		3			
Totals	64				18	4	42		12	31	10	5	3	3	
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.*</i>															
3. <i>Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.</i>															
Killers and dressers	10	1		3	3		3				1	1	7	1	
Killers and dressers, apprentices	2				2					1	1				
Meat cutters	15			4	7	2	2					1	10	3	1
Sausage makers	2				2						1		1		
Vaqueros	5				4	1			1	4					
Totals	34	1		7	18	3	5		1	5	3	2	18	4	1
4. <i>and Sugar</i>															
5. <i>Cannery Employees.*</i>															
6. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.*</i>															

*No employees considered.

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over....
7. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i>	17	---	2	15	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	11	2	---	---	---
Alteration hands (F.)	5	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hat makers (F.)	3	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Milliners (F.)	31	---	18	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	15	1
Tailors	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	1	1
Tailors, cutters	3	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	---
Tailors, finishers (F.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	61	---	28	33	---	---	---	---	3	8	3	11	2	21	16	2
8. <i>Dairy Employees.*</i>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9. <i>Electrical Workers.*</i>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10. <i>Glass Workers.*</i>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11. <i>Laborers—General.</i>	26	---	1	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	22	1	---	---	---
Laborers	---	---	1	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	22	1	---	---	---
Totals	26	---	1	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	22	1	---	---	---
12. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.</i>	35	---	---	35	---	---	---	---	---	5	16	14	---	---	---	---
Ironers, hand (F.)	31	---	---	31	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	17	---	---	---	---
Ironers, machine (F.)	34	---	---	34	---	---	---	---	26	---	8	---	---	---	---	---
Manglers (F.)	4	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---
Markers and distributors	5	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	---	---
Markers and distributors (F.)	11	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	5	8	1	---
Washroom hands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	120	---	---	120	---	---	---	---	81	---	41	35	7	5	1	---

[illegible]

***No employees considered.**

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
19. Soap and Candle Workers.	2			2									1			
Soap makers	7			7								4	3			
Soap workers																
Totals	9			9								4	4		1	
20. Store and Office Employees.																
Bookkeepers	44		9	27	7	1						2	6	10	4	22
Bookkeepers (F.)	41	3	17	19	2					8		4	11	12	2	4
Cashiers	7		5	2												7
Cashiers (F.)	27		3	18	6					2		13	7			1
Drapers	2		1	1										1		1
Drug clerks	21			2	19								1	1	8	16
Errand boys	47	4	17	22	4				1	17	10					
Floor walkers	4			4												4
Office clerks	32		16	15	1							2	7	5	5	12
Office clerks (F.)	2		1	1						1		1				
Porters and packers	50	3	1	34	10	1			3			20	17	8		2
Salesmen	178	4	23	124	26						5	6	29	57	38	38
Saleswomen (F.)	78		22	54	2				1	10	24	34	9			
Shipping clerks	8			3	5								6	1		1
Stenographers (F.)	31	1	19	10	1						6	10	15	4		2
Stock clerks	11		1	10						1		2	2			
Telephone operators (F.)	3		1	2						3						
Wrappers (F.)	8			8						1	2	5				
Totals	594	15	136	356	83	2	2	1	23	38	67	99	110	94	52	110
21. Structural Iron Workers.																
Architectural iron workers	5				5							2	3			
Structural iron workers	4			4										4		
Structural iron workers, helpers	2			2							2					
Totals	11			6	5						2	2	3	4		

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
28. Miscellaneous—Continued.	7															
Cereal packers (F.).....	15		1	7	7	8	4			7					5	3
Engineers.....	22				12		10									
Firemen.....	14				14											
Flour millers.....	94				94					1						
Flour mill hands.....	4		1	5							2					
Jewelers.....	6		4								1					
Forewomen (F.).....	106		34	52	18	2										
foremen.....	8			3												
workers.....	6			6						1						
Tent and awning workers.....	8			8			5									
Watchmen.....																
Totals.....	363	40	126	166	2	19		28	34	23	25	50	71	26	107	

TABLE XII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF STOCKTON during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	64			18	4	42			12	31	10	5	8	3	
Breweries and bottling works.*															
Butcher shop and slaughterhouse em- ployees.....	34	1	7	18	3	5			1	5	8	2	18	4	1
sugar workers*															
tea.*	61		28	38				3	3	3	11	2	21	16	2
Glass workers.*															
Laborers, general	26		1	25						8	23	1			
Laundry workers, dyers, etc.	120		120						31	41	35	7	5	1	
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel.....	328		162	161	5			19	15	23	40	74	78	65	5
fitters, etc.	18		18							3	1			7	7
iron workers.*	18		18											18	
carriage makers, riggers, etc.*															
Soap and candle workers.....	9		9								4	4		1	
Store and office employees	594	15	136	356	83	2	1	23	38	67	99	110	94	52	110
Structural iron workers	11		6	5						2	2	3	4		
	141	1	16	52	51	18	8		2	7	25	55	49	2	1
	7		7									2	2	8	
Painters															
Boilers	86		32	49	5			1	2	5	4	12	29	28	10
Electricians	303	40	186	168	2	19		28	84	22	26	50	71	26	107
Totals	1880	17	451	961	851	29	71	74	188	212	290	827	874	221	248

TABLE XIII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN DIEGO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.								
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employees.	26		4	22						2	1	3	9	8	6
Bakers	3			3											2
Bakers, helpers	17			9	7	1									
Cooks	5		1	4						2	1		5	7	
Cooks (F.)	6			4						4	1			1	
Cooks, helpers	22			13	8	1			1	3					
Kitchen help	30		3	14	10	2	1		3	19	3				
Waiters	19		4	7	4	2		1	6	23	8				
Waitresses (F.)										11	1				
Totals	128	4	12	76	29	7	1	1	13	61	8	6	14	16	8
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.*															
3. Butcher Shop and Slaughterhouse Employees.	2				2										
Coolermen	39	4			35						4		10	1	
Meat cutters	5				5						1		2		
Sausage makers															
Totals	46	4			42						5	28	12	1	
4. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.	3		3									1	1		1
Candy makers	2		2						2						
Candy makers, helpers	4		4					1	1		2				
Oream dippers (F.)	3		8							1			2		
Ice cream makers	3		2	1					1		1				
Soda dispensers															
Totals	15		14	1				1	4	1	3	2	3		1

5. Cannery Employees.															
Canners (F.)	12														
Cannery workers	18														
Labelers (F.)	2														
Totals	27														
6. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.															
Cigar n	55														
Tobacco	7														
Tobacco	10														
Totals	72														
7.															
	36														
	3														
	4														
	6														
	6														
Totals	55	1	49	4	1										
8. Dairy Employees.*															
9. Electrical Workers.															
	9														
	7														
	6														
Totals	22		22												
10. Glass Workers.*															
11. Laborers, General.															
Laborers	60	4	20	33	8										
Totals	60	4	20	33	8										
12. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.															
Dyers and cleaners	3														
Ironers, hand (F.)	25														
Ironers, machine (F.)	17														

*No employees considered.

15. Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Etc.														
Plumbers	11		4	7								1	1	9
Plumbers, helpers	8		1	2										
Totals	14		5	9								1	1	9
16. Printing Trades.*														
17. Sheet Metal Workers.														
Sheet metal workers	17		17									1	2	13
Sheet metal workers, apprentices	7		7									1	2	
Sheet metal workers, helpers	9		9									5		
Tinners	6		6											3
Totals	39		39									7	2	16
18. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.*														
19. Soap														
Soap	2			2										
Soap	4			4										
Soap	6			6										
Totals	12			12										
20. Store and Office Employees.														
Bookkeepers	34		6	11	10	7						3	5	9
Bookkeepers (F.)	27		8	10	8	1						3	3	1
	28		26	2	3							4	1	
	7		1	2	4							1	1	
	12		1	7								1	1	
	8			8										
	8		2	1	5								1	4
Errand boys	14		5	8	6									
Office clerks	57	1	3	33	18	2						1	6	7
Office clerks (F.)	16		9	4	3							2	1	1
Porters and packers	20	1		10	9							2	3	
Salesmen	184		45	65	77	7						9	41	46
Saleswomen (F.)	139		60	69	10							23	10	
Shipping clerks	14			1	10	8						1	5	1
Solicitors	4				4								4	
Stenographers (F.)	13		6	7								5	2	
Stock clerks	16		1	5	10							1	2	

*No employees considered.

TABLE XIV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN DIEGO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.																							
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$10.99	\$11 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$12.99	\$13 to \$13.99	\$14 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$15.99	\$16 to \$16.99	\$17 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$18.99	\$19 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$21.99	\$22 and over		
Glass workers.*	128	4	12	76	29	7		1	13	61	8	6	14	16	8															
Laborers.	46		14	1	42																									
Laundry	15		26	1																										
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills	27		72																											
Metal workers.*	72	1	49	1																										
Plumbers, pipe fitters, etc.	55		22																											
Printing trades.*	22		20	33	8	4																								
Sheet metal workers.	69	4	3	106																										
Ship builders, riggers, etc.*	111		21	65	12																									
Soap and candle workers.	99		5	9																										
Store and office employees.	14		39																											
Structural iron workers.*	39		175	237	179	24	1	51	105	53	103	103	74	53	70															
Tannery workers.*	12	2																												
Textile workers.*	618		5	47	92	21		2	5	11	54	64	29																	
Teamsters, hostlers, etc.	165																													
Trunks, harness, etc.*																														
Upholsterers, carpet layers, etc.*																														
Wood workers	110		26	9	75	7			1	3	30	50	12	11	3															
Miscellaneous	126		23	60	36		1			2	3	3	25	40	53															
Total	1728	11	400	531	539	124	15	64	219	219	306	334	245	161	178															

*No employees considered

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				WAGES PER WEEK.						
		Less than 8	8	10	12 and over.	Less than \$2	\$2 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 and over.
4. Candy, Confectionery, Etc.												
Candy makers	10		5	4	1		1				2	1
Candy makers, helpers	15		12	2			4				4	
Cracker bakers	1		1								1	
Ice cream makers	7		2	5			1				2	1
Candy and cracker packers (F.)	50		37	8			30				1	
Totals	83	11	57	14	1		35	15	3	1	4	2
5. Cannery Employees. See table on Cannery Employees.												
6. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.*												
7. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.												
Alteration hands (F.)	53		23	2			1					
Boot and shoe workers	113		113				9				12	4
Boot and shoe workers (F.)	9		9				3				1	
Bushelmen	14		9	2			2				3	
Garment cutters	7		7									
	8		3									
	46		35				2					
	60		25									
	84		40				3				5	
	85		36				10					
	155		66	10			5				10	
	202		84	44			20				11	
	33		1				15				22	
	16		16				4				2	
	32		22	8			6					
	44		42	2			1				3	
Tailors	1		1									
Tailors, cutters	7		7									
Tailors, finishers												
Totals	836	265	572	63		11	54	136	270	179	68	26

[illegible]

*No employees considered.

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over
20. Store and Office Employees.																
Bookkeepers	308	4	108	120	74	3	4	1	5	10	20	41	52	59	119	
Bookkeepers (F.)	169	8	53	84	28	1			18	35	40	46	18	5	8	
Cash boys	7			4	3				1	2						
Cashiers	14		6	5	3				1							
Cashiers (F.)	72	1	6	49	15	1			21	11	27	3	8	2	5	
Collectors	27	1	8	12	6				2		6	7	1		1	
Drapers	13		1	6	5				1	1						
Drug clerks	53			3	50	2	3		2	8	3	5	10	9	26	
Errand boys	139	18	55	52	15	4			38	31	2					
Office clerks	206	8	43	88	60		7		10	30	44	41	30	16	27	
Office clerks (F.)	91	5	13	53	19		1		6	17	25	15	4	2		
	116	4	2	51	47	4	8		8	15	44	16	4			
	924	4	53	468	362	17	15		25	188	180	198	216	136	167	
	584		34	438	97	10	5				107	57	12	4	9	
	59		2	40	17						21	12	6	4	4	
	19		11	3	4	1					2	12	6	1	4	
	101	2	41	47	11				1	18	19	25	31	6	4	2
	63		5	11	47				2	2	11	32	13	4		3
	5			3	2				1		3	1				
	3		3							1	2					
	40		9	27	4				2	23	12	2	1			
Totals	3018	40	463	1564	864	44	43	10	126	389	476	534	499	880	241	368
21. Structural Iron Workers.*																
22. Tannery Employees.																
Finishers	29		4	32	8						3	22	5	5	2	2
Machine hands	48			41	7							30	16	2		
Tanners and curriers	160			160							10	89	53	17	7	4
Tannery workers	244			244							7	160	52	17	8	2
Wool pullers	21			21								19	1			
Totals	512		4	498	10					4	20	300	127	41	12	8

23. Textile Workers.*

24. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.

Drivers—

Draying	15	87	27	20	18	26	4	1	1	7	27	2	1	1	2	6
General delivery	300	15	27	20	20	2	4	1	1	2	13	308	6	18	113	68
Grocery	104	87	27	12	12	8	13	7	7	39	6	70	2	18	39	4
Ice	61	27	27	55	55	53	24	22	22	5	53	52	1	1	5	16
Laundry	120	6	27	45	45	40	6	1	1	8	40	6	6	8	12	39
Lumber	209	15	27	108	108	76	6	3	5	28	76	33	9	28	34	64
	53	87	27	25	25	21	19	1	1	16	21	21	2	2	16	13
	65	28	4	22	22	2	4	1	5	9	2	2	2	2	20	2
	4	192	24	13	13	6	5	1	2	2	90	6	11	78	72	86
	4	4	4	13	13	4	5	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	5	17
																8
Totals	1490	6	180	479	784	784	40	91	6	25	99	846	605	277	91	40

25. Trunks, Harness, Etc.*

26. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.*

27. Woodworkers.

Basket makers	72	149	85	2	28	44	3	89	29	21	79	53
Bench hands	186	15	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	53
Bench hands, apprentices	16	8	15	58	1	1	2	9	4	12	25	50
Box machine operators	76	156	4	2	1	1	7	25	5	4	8	8
Cabinet makers	162	9	1	1	1	1	16	21	3	1	1	1
Cabinet makers, apprentices	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	8	4	1	8	1
Coopers (hand)	10	16	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Coopers (machine)	5	111	3	104	1	1	2	6	4	101	31	35
Glaziers	20	67	118	48	1	1	5	107	82	32	10	21
Lumber hands	328	2	124	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	2	1
Mill hands	284	14	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Millwrights	3	40	6	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Pattern makers	36	40	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Pattern makers, apprentices	6	40	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Planers	52	40	2	10	1	1	1	3	5	11	22	11

*No employees considered.

TABLE XV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS OF THE STATE during the Fiscal Year 1908-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.													
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$24.99	\$25 and over....	
lakers.....	11		11	9	3									1			12	8	9	1	
	44		82	12	20													25	5	9	
	97		65																39	14	
	6		6																	1	
	74		73	1	6													3	2	18	
	33		8	19														11	10	9	
finishers.....	17		12	1	4													8	1	18	
	28		27	1														7		4	
	18		5	12	1													14		4	
Yard men.....																					
Totals.....	1544		821	396	253	28	44	1	3	30	90	205	333	273	250	209					
28. Miscellaneous.																					
Art plaster workers.....	3				3													2		1	
Burlap workers.....	4			4																	
Brick workers.....	15		1	3	7		4											5	7	2	
Cellar men.....	24		6	13	5													10	6	5	
Chemists.....	15		7	5	3														2	4	
Cement workers.....	16		12		4														16		
Chauffeurs.....	4		1	1	2													1	2		
Engineers.....	156		26	55	61	2	12											23	40	38	
Firemen.....	74		2	45	21		3											30	22	12	
	24		2	9	13													2	8	1	
	50		4	29	7	8	7											17	5	5	
	12		1	2	9													7	4	1	
	6		2	4																	
	799		197	294	263	8	32											30	63	72	
	33		24	84														30	5	8	
	203		81	163		9												50	11	7	

Paper workers	157									21	110	10	9	8	4
Paper box workers	52									2	9	3	8	1	
Rubber workers	101									34	44	17	6		
Stone cutters	177											2		12	156
Stone polishers	16													16	
Terra cotta workers	178										86	67	11	8	6
Watch makers	5												1	1	3
Watchmen	35										8	15	9	2	
Wood workers	333									20	7	21	68	128	88
Totals	2512	3	659	1099	660	22	69		54	101	428	342	298	323	966

TABLE XVI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in a Number of Smaller Towns of the State during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Summarized for Industries.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over....
Bakery and restaurant employees.....	474	5	83	98	254	10	29	3	9	94	100	69	47	44	80	28
Breweries and bottling works.....	110	—	53	38	17	2	—	—	—	15	1	11	20	32	22	9
Laughterhouse employees.....	253	2	6	78	150	17	10	—	—	3	1	29	45	111	58	11
, etc.....	88	—	11	57	14	1	—	—	14	36	15	5	1	4	6	2
orkers.*	885	—	255	572	68	—	—	11	51	135	270	179	98	68	54	26
.....	151	—	14	48	89	—	—	—	—	—	15	109	18	5	2	2
.....	77	—	61	11	1	—	4	—	1	6	2	3	8	12	35	10
Glass workers.*	3783	—	435	1284	1997	29	38	8	1	115	320	1414	547	1354	24	5
Laborers, general	977	—	21	498	306	77	46	—	18	274	343	163	100	58	16	—
Laundry workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine and repair shops, iron and steel mills	1429	1	445	848	131	—	4	2	18	75	92	208	166	212	537	119
Metal workers.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
, etc.....	204	—	171	28	5	—	—	—	8	7	24	9	14	18	44	85
.....	386	33	205	145	3	—	—	3	10	123	29	37	41	42	47	54
.....	92	—	60	32	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	11	14	11	25	24
s, etc.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap and candle workers.....	43	—	7	34	2	—	—	—	1	12	12	12	3	—	3	—
Store and office employees.....	3018	40	463	1564	864	44	43	10	126	369	476	534	499	380	241	383
Structural iron workers.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tannery employees	512	—	4	498	10	—	—	—	—	4	20	300	127	41	12	8
, etc.....	1489	6	139	479	784	40	91	—	6	25	99	346	605	277	91	40
layers, etc.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.....	1544	—	821	998	255	28	44	1	3	30	90	295	333	278	250	299
Miscellaneous	2512	3	639	1099	680	22	69	—	—	54	101	428	342	296	323	966
Totals	18937	90	7737	5649	270	378	284	38	264	1379	2015	4162	701	8240	1870	2041

TABLE XVII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories, Summarized for the State during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Localities.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of employees considered.....	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.									
		Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.....	\$3 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99....	\$12 to \$14.99....	\$15 to \$17.99....	\$18 to \$20.99....	\$21 to \$24.99....	\$25 and over....	
San Francisco -----	57996	1987	31047	17265	6339	633	725	47	1860	5046	6274	7404	8525	7259	8031	13550	
Los Angeles -----	41618	402	11744	19153	9063	794	462	68	1674	5445	5507	8484	7248	5143	3536	4513	
Oakland -----	12121	87	4651	5454	1671	14	244	31	338	1066	1410	1526	2177	1771	1587	2215	
Sacramento -----	4491	12	1995	1070	612	434	368	15	274	630	709	690	611	510	397	655	
San Jose -----	3901	25	771	1327	1046	28	704	3	118	557	650	846	456	516	258	497	
Stockton -----	1880	17	451	961	351	29	71	1	74	138	212	290	327	374	221	243	
San Diego -----	1728	11	460	531	589	124	13	2	64	219	219	306	834	245	161	178	
Miscellaneous towns -----	18037	90	3913	7737	6649	270	378	38	264	1379	2015	4162	3028	3240	1870	2041	
Totals -----	141172	2631	55032	53498	25320	2326	2965	205	4666	14480	16996	23708	22706	19058	16061	23892	

TABLE XIX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the State of California during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.
(Tabulated by Localities.)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	HOURS PER DAY.						WAGES PER WEEK.																									
	Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12 and over.	Less than \$3.	\$3 to \$3.99	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$10.99	\$11 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$12.99	\$13 to \$13.99	\$14 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$15.99	\$16 to \$16.99	\$17 to \$17.99	\$18 to \$18.99	\$19 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$20.99	\$21 to \$21.99	\$22 to \$22.99	\$23 to \$23.99	\$24 to \$24.99	\$25 and over.		
Number of employees considered.....	13465	7578	3312	1363	61	18	38	1185	3221	3559	2523	1581	719	280	359	10141	4004	4505	1375	25	12	44	81	289	794	978	718	301	802	278	90	119
Sacramento	1847	1036	222	40	372	177	12	221	515	544	288	123	83	28	38	1505	127	449	396	4	527	2	73	416	440	373	144	44	3	10	5	
San Jose	329	73	241	11				4	54	85	113	47	18	8	5	968	102	133	123	5	2											
Stockton	968	102	133	123	5	2		47	121	98	60	28	11	3	2	1754	354	944	331	37	24	11										
San Diego																																
Miscellaneous towns																																
Totals	32809	14294	11759	4986	506	979	138	3128	9445	8704	5771	3181	1333	511	600																	

TABLE 1. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN FRANCISCO, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing.													
C.	38	643	590	53	621	568	53	22					
...	6	126	50	76	124	49	76	1					
...	5	180	75	105	122	66	56	6	43	3	6		
ints, etc.	233	2785	2183	532	2751	2171	580	11	2	1			
llards, etc.	20	467	432	5	447	442	5	20					
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	22	102	102		101	101		1					
Bollers, engines, and tanks	9	138	133	5	131	126	5	6		1			
Boots and shoes	8	351	249	102	296	217	79	26	18	6	5		
Boxes, paper	9	426	258	168	339	238	101	20	61		6		
Boxes, wood	4	345	331	14	317	309	8	21	6	1			
...	8	119	118	1	119	118	1						
...	9	1177	457	720	1121	438	688	24	32				
ragons	31	87	72	15	80	65	15	6		1			
rettes	11	467	323	144	402	310	92	4	45	9	7		
roling	17	500	229	271	490	224	266	4	5	1			
...	70	760	529	231	712	484	228	34	1	11	2		
etc.	10	657	453	214	612	428	189	22	10	8	15		
...	2	65	41	24	60	40	20	1	1		3		
...	22	1014	495	518	807	417	390	64	114	15	14		
ork, general contract-													
ing, etc.	57	1822	1510	12	1508	1497	11	12	1	1			
...	9	413	323	90	348	285	63	36	21	2	6		
...	14	204	199	5	198	193	5	6					
...	9	142	125	17	140	124	16	1					
...	26	599	532	67	572	505	67	20		7			
Extracts and perfumes	6	248	233	12	245	233	12	3					
Fixtures, gas and electric	4	52	25	27	44	22	22	2	5	1			
Flouring mill products	6	250	223	23	228	210	18	18	4				
...	10	328	294	29	320	291	29	1		2			

Foundry and machine shop products.....	61	2721	2003	28	2594	2506
Furniture	2	51	50	1	47	46
Glass and glassware.....	8	854	794	60	825	772
Gloves	6	146	65	81	144	68
Harness and saddlery.....	10	163	155	8	162	154
Hats, caps, and furnishings.....	25	1753	288	1465	1654	272
Ice	3	163	160	3	163	160
Ink	8	35	30	5	33	28
Iron, structural and architectural.....	33	1373	1338	35	1349	1314
Jewelry and watches.....	7	565	516	50	491	445
Laundries, hand	44	513	269	244	496	253
Laundries, steam	29	1673	697	982	1635	694
Leather and leather goods.....	21	693	685	13	692	679
alt	26	662	654	8	654	646
ing	15	727	611	116	661	553
l milling.....	101	2394	2292	42	2313	2271
mattresses and pillows.....	34	957	918	39	909	870
.....	11	844	238	46	840	294
.....	21	355	82	278	321	62
.....	2	89	81	8	81	74
.....	6	104	101	3	102	99
.....	4	54	50	4	53	50
.....	6	54	52	2	53	51
.....	5	89	39	36	36	36
.....	3	61	27	34	53	25
etc.....	8	202	124	78	196	123
btling.....	3	22	21	1	18	17
26	26	227	220	7	224	217
99	99	3047	2584	463	2855	2437
Roofing	7	176	172	4	172	168
Rubber goods	3	22	16	6	17	11
etc.....	3	94	60	4	62	58
at packing.....	16	235	234	1	231	230
3	22	531	524	7	525	518
3	3	164	132	32	163	131
13	13	198	182	16	196	182
6	6	70	67	3	70	67
3	3	86	78	8	74	66
26	26	594	578	6	576	570
4	4	127	126	1	125	124
54	54	1246	1157	89	1153	1080
3	3	119	92	27	101	80
20	20	587	487	100	580	483
Totals	1470	38363	30422	7831	36499	29210

TABLE I. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN FRANCISCO, 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Wholesale.</i>													
Boots and shoes	11	172	149	23	168	145	23	4					
Cigars and tobaccos	20	362	317	45	359	314	45	3					
Clothing and furnishings	21	362	319	43	344	304	40	18	3				
Commission merchants	91	1072	840	232	1055	833	232	7					
Drugs and chemicals	10	308	235	73	262	210	72	6					
Dry goods	14	349	318	31	321	290	31	16	1				
Furniture	9	106	85	21	105	84	21	26					
Gas and electric goods	14	166	132	34	153	121	34	1					
Groceries	42	917	797	120	899	780	119	9					
Hardware	35	1559	1389	200	1438	1211	227	17	1				
Household goods	7	170	149	21	157	136	21	93	3			1	
Importers	9	74	56	19	72	54	18	12					
Junk	7	121	103	18	121	103	18	1					
Leather	6	69	57	12	64	52	12						
Liquors	81	982	881	101	966	869	97	5					
Machinery and implements	19	259	210	49	255	207	48	16	4				
	4	138	123	15	135	120	15	2	1				
	8	41	29	12	38	26	12	3					
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	12	142	114	28	137	109	28	3					
Paper	7	242	216	26	230	204	26	5					
Rubber goods	15	178	153	25	169	144	25	12					
Stationery	2	57	50	7	57	50	7	8					
Miscellaneous	73	1282	1074	208	1223	1047	175	9					
								24	31	3	2		
Totals	512	9133	7745	1388	8759	7413	1346	270	45	61	2	1	
<i>Retail.</i>													
Boots and shoes	16	267	233	34	246	212	34	12					
Butcher shops and markets	104	754	664	90	697	607	90	56					
Clothing and furnishings	70	1428	698	729	1245	889	656	78	59	81	14	1	
Confectionery	5	122	20	102	121	19	102						

Department stores	10	2748	1138	1610	2351	1012	1339	397	51	155	75	116	
Dry goods	28	1638	531	1107	1414	443	971	224	35	47	51	89	2
Drug stores	50	497	390	107	432	825	107	65	49		15		1
Florists and nurseries	15	91	83	8	87	80	7	4	2	1	1		
Furniture	25	453	410	43	443	400	43	10	8		2		
Groceries	62	443	364	79	404	325	79	39	39				
Hardware	37	402	343	59	372	315	57	30	26	2	2		
Household goods, crockery, glass- ware, etc.	9	343	199	144	279	161	118	64	24	23	14	3	
Jewelry	3	19	8	11	17	6	11	2	2				
Leather goods	7	40	34	6	35	29	6	5	5				
Music, musical instruments, etc.	9	308	252	56	277	224	53	31	28	3			
Stationery	18	216	161	55	187	133	54	29	22	1	6		
Miscellaneous	44	595	515	80	562	482	80	33	29		4		
Totals	512	10364	6044	4320	9169	5362	3807	1195	466	291	212	222	4
Miscellaneous.													
Banks	12	295	273	22	292	270	22	3	3				
Feed and fuel	48	606	588	18	605	587	18	1	1				
Lumber and shipping	28	155	121	34	151	118	33	4	3	1			
Milk depots	21	407	375	32	403	373	30	4	2	2			
Offices	177	2403	1771	632	2293	1677	616	110	68	15	25	1	1
Teaming, livery and storage	138	2005	1973	32	1989	1957	32	16	16				
General	42	388	340	48	381	333	48	7	7				
Totals	466	6259	5441	818	6114	5315	799	145	100	18	25	1	1
Recapitulation.													
Manufacturing	1470	38353	30422	7931	36489	29210	7279	1864	1021	561	189	91	2
Wholesale	512	9138	7745	1393	8759	7413	1346	379	270	45	61	2	1
Retail	512	10364	6044	4320	9169	5362	3807	1195	466	291	212	222	4
Miscellaneous	466	6259	5441	818	6114	5315	799	145	100	18	25	1	1
Grand totals	2960	64114	49652	14462	60531	47300	13231	3583	1857	915	487	316	8

TABLE II. Inspection of Factories and Stores in LOS ANGELES, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
								Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing.	71	933	898	65	882	817	65	51	47	4	
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	4	198	109	89	184	100	84	14	9		
Awnings, tents, etc.	183	2424	1607	817	2387	1572	815	37	32	2	1
Ints, etc.	11	195	191	4	188	184	4	7	5		
Harda, etc.	8	72	72		72	72					
	5	62	53	9	58	51	7	4	1	1	
Boxes, paper.	3	121	50	71	89	42	47	32	7	1	4
Boxes, wood	2	57	55	2	49	47	2	8			
Brick and tile	14	614	606	8	574	566	8	40	27	13	
Brooms and brushes	3	76	73	3	70	67	3	6	6		
Canning	7	395	147	248	367	142	225	28	5		
Carriages and wagons	13	136	131	4	127	126	4	8			
Cigars and cigarettes	3	176	122	54	154	122	32	22	15		7
Cleaning and dyeing	16	451	268	183	435	284	171	16	11	1	6
Clothing	90	1381	721	680	1328	688	635	53	24	4	3
Confectionery	25	1459	733	726	1322	710	612	187	20	3	11
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	26	3244	3217	27	3231	3206	25	13	11		
Cooperage	2	35	35		33	33		2		1	
Copper and brass goods	4	68	65	3	67	64	3	1			
Drugs and	3	52	27	25	49	26	23	3		1	2
Electrical	14	255	234	21	225	207	18	30	27		
Fixtures, f	14	285	272	13	261	250	11	24	21	1	
Flouring	8	251	227	24	244	223	21	7	3	1	
Foundry and machine shop products	37	1936	1897	39	1875	1840	35	61	57		
Furniture	11	358	324	34	346	312	34	12	12		
Glass and glassware	7	111	107	4	99	95	4	12	6	6	
Harness	5	178	161	17	162	150	12	16	10	1	
Hats, c.	13	492	143	349	480	135	345	12	6	2	
Ice	5	396	367	9	394	386	8	2	1		
Iron, structural and architectural	5	232	227	5	227	223	4	5	4		

Jewelry and watches	20	330	278	52	308	259	49	22	12	3	7		
Laundries, hand	4	35	12	23	34	12	22	1		1			
Laundries, steam	22	2021	682	1339	1995	673	1822	26	7	12	2	5	
Leather and leather goods	3	77	20	57	72	15	57	5	5				
	8	357	353	4	354	350	4	3	1		2		
	9	233	186	47	205	164	41	28	14	6	8		
	55	3405	3353	42	3321	3281	40	84	74	2	8		
	22	679	690	19	650	633	17	29	27	2			
WBS	3	80	66	14	73	61	12	7	5	2			
	25	390	41	319	322	34	233	38	6	29	1	2	
	5	75	68	7	73	66	7	2	2				
	5	82	80	2	81	79	2	1	1				
Paints and varnishes	2	26	25	1	26	25	1						
	4	31	15	16	31	15	16						
ices, etc.	7	235	153	137	280	157	123	15	1	14			
gas fitting	2	14	13	1	10	9	1	4	4				
	19	282	273	9	272	263	9	10	10				
	53	2094	1774	320	1794	1502	292	300	177	25	31	3	64
	8	68	59	9	65	56	9	3	2		1		
it packing	11	855	813	42	805	774	31	50	26	10	10	1	3
ters	3	27	26	1	27	26	1						
Stencils and stamps	3	33	35	3	33	30	3	5	4		1		
Stone and marble	13	259	257	2	258	253	2	1	1				
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	22	619	613	6	593	537	6	26	24		2		
Trunks, valises, etc.	8	61	53	8	56	49	8	5	2		3		
Miscellaneous	25	400	306	92	364	274	90	36	23	2	9		2
Totals	960	29445	23360	6085	28081	22371	5710	1364	790	333	129	42	70
Wholesale.													
Boots and shoes	4	44	37	7	44	37	7						
Cigars and tobaccos	11	139	129	10	139	129	10						
Clothing and furnishings	7	261	72	139	237	63	174	24	8	13	1	2	
	12	261	238	23	259	237	22	2	1	1			
	7	367	311	56	323	273	50	44	25	6	13		
	2	59	55	4	50	47	3	9	8	1			
	3	60	50	10	47	40	7	13	10	2		1	
	5	83	68	20	78	59	19	5	4	1			
	32	954	783	171	911	750	152	43	18	16	6	8	
Hardware	24	859	776	83	823	750	78	31	23	5	3		
Jewelry	3	29	25	4	23	18	4	7	5		2		
Junk	3	50	30	20	50	30	20						
Liquors	5	55	51	4	54	51	3	1		1			
Machinery and implements	22	413	371	42	406	364	42	7	6		1		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	11	186	173	13	181	163	13	5	5				

TABLE II. Inspection of Factories and Stores in LOS ANGELES, 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Wholesale—Continued.</i>											
Paper	4	245	224	21	236	215	21	9			
Rubber goods	7	72	62	10	60	51	9	12			
Stationery	3	41	33	8	38	31	7	3	1		
Miscellaneous	33	353	238	60	836	276	60	22	1	4	
Totals	201	4536	3781	755	4299	3596	701	153	48	30	6
<i>Retail.</i>											
Markets	23	322	280	42	812	270	42	10		5	
Dry goods	15	235	216	19	232	213	19	3		5	
Meats	41	4943	4490	453	4901	4452	449	42		8	
Butcher shops	8	3160	1006	2154	2742	913	1828	33	4	57	148
Shoe stores	8	1578	503	1075	1261	938	873	59	176	54	38
Hardware	18	235	196	40	201	161	40	29		5	
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	11	124	100	24	116	94	24	4		2	
Music, musical instruments, etc.	28	825	720	105	814	709	105	7		4	
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	22	1097	960	137	1072	938	136	19		5	1
Stationery	13	144	130	14	139	125	14	4		1	
Miscellaneous	4	180	133	47	154	109	45	22	2	2	
Totals	244	13672	9422	4250	12728	9016	3712	249	328	180	207
								7			8

[illegible]

TABLE III. Inspection of Factories and Stores in OAKLAND, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
ing, etc.	20	151	135	16	139	123	16	12			
restaurants, etc.	3	34	26	8	34	26	8				
res, billiards, etc.	56	665	577	88	662	574	88	3			
Boxes, wood	4	87	86	1	78	77	1	9			
Brick and tiles	2	90	89	1	80	79	1	10			
Canning	5	129	129		129	129					
	3	1175	334	841	505	245	260	25	450	32	96
wagons	5	46	45	1	45	44	1	1			
yeing	4	84	85	49	84	35	49				
	10	139	102	37	135	99	36	2	1	1	
	7	167	82	105	160	60	100	3	5		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	18	660	660	10	659	649	10	1			
Copper and brass goods	2	18	18		17	17		1			
Drugs and chemicals	2	135	135	3	137	134		1			
Electrical goods and supplies	5	52	48	4	48	44		4			
Fixtures, gas and electric	3	42	39	3	41	38		1			
Flouring mill products	2	41	39	2	40	38		1			
Foundry and machine shop products	10	776	769	7	767	760		9			
Glass and glassware	3	26	23	3	25	22		1			
Gloves	3	76	40	36	69	36	33	4	8		
Harness and saddlery	3	17	15	2	17	15	2				
	2	47	13	34	44	12	32	1	2		
	3	66	66		53	53		18			
	7	94	83	11	76	66	10	16	1	1	
Laundries, hand	5	88	45	43	88	45	43				
Laundries, steam	11	626	260	366	619	253	366	6		1	
Liquors, malt	6	113	113		113	113					
Lithographing	2	18	14	4	15	14	1		3		
Lumber and milling	32	1403	1385	20	1388	1319	19	66	1		
Machinery	4	239	232	7	232	228	4	4	3		

Millinery	15	167	32	135	147	24	123	20	4	12	3	1	35
Paints, varnishes, etc.	3	122	118	4	122	118	4						
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	2	19	19		19	19							
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	4	45	31	14	45	31	14						
	3	63	60	3	63	60	3						
	14	322	264	58	237	231	56	35	21	2	12		
	2	49	47	2	47	45	2	2	2				
	2	28	28		28	28							
	3	26	25	1	24	23	1	2	2				
	16	330	277	113	942	264	78	48	12	21	1	14	
Totals	300	8540	6508	2082	7573	6190	1383	987	284	504	51	110	83
Wholesale.													
Commission merchants	20	197	165	32	195	164	81	2	1	1			
Drugs and chemicals	2	19	13	6	19	18	6						
Furniture	2	25	18	7	25	18	7						
Groceries	10	93	84	9	92	83	9	1	1				
Hardware	7	80	70	10	80	70	10						
Junk	4	27	26	1	26	25	1	1	1				
Liquors	5	49	45	4	49	45	4						
Machinery and implements	3	35	34	1	35	34	1						
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	3	32	29	3	32	29	3						
Miscellaneous	11	152	137	15	150	135	15	2	2				
Totals	67	709	621	88	703	616	87	6	5	1			
Retail.													
Boots and shoes	9	74	64	10	70	60	10	4	4				
Butcher shops and markets	25	285	217	18	230	212	18	5	5				
Clothing and furnishings	25	491	263	228	433	222	211	53	29	17	12		
Department stores	2	244	83	161	159	44	115	85	30	43	9	3	
Dry goods	5	536	251	585	694	207	487	142	9	47	35	51	
Drug stores	8	173	127	46	143	97	46	30	24		6		
Florists and nurseries	5	39	36	3	33	30	3	6	6				
Furniture	16	304	258	43	299	251	43	5	3		2		
Groceries	20	259	228	86	241	206	85	18	14	1	3		
Hardware	9	126	112	14	105	91	14	21	21				
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	4	93	51	42	94	44	40	9	5	2	2		
Jewelry	3	17	14	3	16	13	3	1	1				
Music and musical instruments	9	108	92	16	103	87	16	5	3		2		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	3	45	36	9	44	36	8	1		1			
Stationery	6	61	53	23	66	44	22	15	6	6	1		
Miscellaneous	17	143	121	22	139	118	21	4	3	1			
Totals	166	3263	1999	1269	2859	1762	1097	409	165	118	72	54	

TABLE IV. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SACRAMENTO, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ants, etc.	12	170	120	50	165	117	48	5	2	27	50	25	15
---	4	835	305	530	618	223	395	217	70	1	1	1	1
---	4	33	33	11	31	31	11	2	2	1	4	1	1
---	3	48	37	11	46	35	11	2	2	1	1	1	1
---	4	44	34	10	43	33	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	8	113	45	68	91	42	49	22	15	1	1	1	1
al contract-	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	2	30	29	1	30	29	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
---	2	23	17	6	21	16	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
p products.	8	54	54	2	52	52	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
---	2	24	22	2	24	22	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
---	2	79	75	4	77	73	4	10	10	1	1	1	1
Harness and saddlery	2	204	204	---	194	194	---	1	1	1	1	1	1
Liquors, malt	2	66	65	1	65	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lumber and milling	3	61	57	4	47	43	4	14	10	3	48	8	1
---	3	209	244	25	180	155	25	89	33	1	1	1	1
---	3	64	60	4	63	59	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
acking	2	21	20	1	18	18	---	3	1	1	1	1	1
---	2	50	50	---	50	50	---	9	9	1	1	1	1
---	7	192	141	51	183	132	51	9	9	1	1	1	1
Totals	71	2380	1612	768	1906	1338	610	332	110	80	11	84	15
merchants	4	88	84	4	86	82	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
---	4	106	100	6	105	99	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	4	183	155	28	166	143	25	15	10	1	1	1	1
implements	6	36	33	3	35	32	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	2	19	16	3	19	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	4	108	90	18	105	87	18	8	8	1	1	1	1
Totals	24	540	478	62	516	459	59	22	16	2	3	1	1

TABLE IV. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SACRAMENTO, 1909-10—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Retail.</i>											
.....	2	24	19	5	23	18	5	1			
.....	3	22	20	2	21	19	2	1			
.....	3	30	28	7	21	14	7	5			
.....	4	1024	275	749	805	246	559	19		2	
.....	19	104	96	8	68	60	8	143		5	
.....	2	209	35	174	184	29	155	29	47	1	
.....	5	236	171	65	231	166	65	19		1	
Furniture	7	68	58	10	61	51	10	5			
Groceries	7	68	58	10	61	51	10	5			
Hardware	2	35	34	1	94	88	1	6			
Jewelry	8	18	17	1	18	17	1	1			
Miscellaneous	11	116	85	81	106	78	30	2		5	
Totals	61	1886	833	1053	1574	731	843	74	163	15	47
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Milk depots	2	44	32	12	42	31	11	1			
Teaming, livery, and storage	7	105	102	3	103	100	3	2			
Totals	9	149	134	15	145	131	14	3	1		
<i>Manufacturing.</i>											
Manufacturing	71	2380	1612	768	1986	1268	610	110	88	80	55
Wholesale	24	540	478	62	518	459	59	16	3	2	
Retail	61	1886	833	1053	1574	731	843	74	163	15	47
Miscellaneous	9	149	134	15	145	131	14	3	1		
Grand totals	165	4955	3057	1898	4235	2709	1526	203	265	97	102
								48			15

**TABLE V. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN JOSE, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)**

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	15 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Liquors, malt	7	79	74	5	76	71	5	3	8				
	28	271	177	94	233	172	91	5	8				
	4	35	34	1	35	34	1						
	4	1105	287	818	870	195	675	49	235	33	58	10	
	5	40	39	1	36	35	1	4	4				
	3	21	20	1	20	19	1	1	1				
	3	49	31	18	49	31	18	1	15				
	4	47	21	26	31	20	11	1	16				
	2	28	25	3	28	25	3						
	2	64	64	63	3	63	63	1	1				
Miscellaneous	2	20	8	12	18	6	12	1	2	1			
	2	15	4	11	15	4	11						
	5	194	90	104	190	89	101	1	4	3			
	3	72	72		70	70		2	2				
	5	236	232	4	225	221	4	7	4				
	3	110	107	3	101	98	3	9					
	5	55	7	48	53	5	48	2	2				
	2	13	13		13	13							
	4	60	57	3	55	52	3	5					
	9	264	243	21	162	141	21	43				41	
Totals	9	14	14	10	83	73	10						
	111	2875	1692	1183	2470	1451	1019	134	405	53	58	51	

TABLE V. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN JOSE, 1909-10.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male...	Female	Male...	Female
<i>Wholesale.</i>											
Commission merchants	2	15	15		15	15					
Groceries	4	52	46	6	48	42	6	4			
Machinery and implements	4	23	20	2	22	20	2				
Miscellaneous	6	63	61	2	62	60	2	1			
Totals	16	152	142	10	147	137	10	5			
<i>Retail.</i>											
Boots and shoes	4	42	35	7	41	34	7				
Butcher shops and markets	8	64	60	4	59	55	4				
Clothing and furnishings	14	215	94	121	204	83	121	8		1	
Department stores	3	160	67	93	136	57	79	10	14		
Dry goods	3	89	32	57	85	28	57	4			
Furniture	4	65	59	6	62	56	6	3			
Groceries	10	143	135	8	141	134	7	1	1		
Hardware	2	12	10	2	11	9	2	1			
instruments, etc.	2	11	7	4	10	6	4	1			
l paper, etc.	2	14	12	2	13	11	2	1			
	10	95	78	17	89	73	16	4	1		
Totals	62	910	589	321	851	546	305	38	16	4	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Banks	6	53	55	8	53	55	8				
Feed and fuel	5	31	28	5	31	26	5				
Teaming, livery, and storage	10	137	134	3	137	134	3				
Totals	21	226	215	11	226	215	11				

Recapitulation.													
Manufacturing	111	2875	1692	1183	2470	1451	1019	495	134	106	56	58	51
Wholesale	16	152	142	10	147	137	10	5	5				
Retail	62	910	589	321	851	546	305	59	38	16	4		1
Miscellaneous	21	226	215	11	226	215	11						
Grand totals	210	4163	2638	1525	3694	2349	1345	469	177	122	60	58	52

TABLE VI. Inspection of Factories and Stores in STOCKTON, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees.....	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>													
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.....	10	80	70	10	80	70	10						
Clothing	4	46	39	7	46	39	7						
Flouring mill products.....	4	235	204	31	235	204	31						
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	43	41	2	42	40	2	1					
Harness and saddlery.....	2	11	11		10	10		1					
Laundries, steam.....	4	153	44	109	140	44	96						
Lumber and milling.....	5	70	67	3	69	66	3	1					
Machinery	5	521	508	13	510	497	13	11					
Millinery	2	28	5	23	24	4	20	1					
Plumbing, steam and gas fitting.....	2	19	18	1	19	18	1						
Miscellaneous	6	190	187	53	140	118	22	10	18	7	10	2	3
Totals	48	1396	1144	252	1315	1110	205	25	34	7	10	2	3
<i>Wholesale.</i>													
Miscellaneous	6	70	60	10	70	60	10						
Totals	6	70	60	10	70	60	10						
<i>Retail.</i>													
Boots and shoes.....	6	39	35	4	36	32	4	2		1			
Butcher shops and markets.....	3	28	26	2	25	23	2	3					
Clothing and furnishings.....	6	90	50	40	79	41	38	9	2				
Department stores.....	2	60	32	28	42	24	18	7	9	1	1		
Dry goods.....	4	63	31	32	60	28	32	3					
Drug stores.....	14	78	73	5	64	59	5	12		2			
Furniture	3	34	30	4	33	29	4	1					
Hardware	4	37	34	3	37	34	3						
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	3	49	45	4	49	45	4						
Miscellaneous	3	20	15	5	20	15	5						
Totals	48	498	371	127	445	330	115	37	11	4	1		

[illegible]

TABLE VII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN DIEGO, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>													
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	12	137	114	23	126	113	23	1		1			
Cleaning and dyeing	2	19	12	7	18	11	7	1					
Confectionery	3	33	15	18	31	14	17	1	1				
Electrical goods and supplies	2	31	29	2	31	29	2						
Foundry and machine shop products	2	90	89	1	89	88	1	1					
Laundries, steam	3	143	57	86	143	57	86						
Lumber and milling	3	124	124		124	124							
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	20	19	1	19	18	1	1					
Stone and marble	2	56	56		56	56							
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	3	50	49	1	46	45	1	4					
Miscellaneous	15	240	204	36	232	197	35	3	1	4			
Totals	49	943	768	175	925	752	173	18	11	2	5		
<i>Wholesale.</i>													
Commission merchants	3	23	21	2	23	21	2						
Groceries	3	96	88	8	95	88	7	1					
Miscellaneous	3	76	70	6	73	67	6	3					
Totals	9	195	179	16	191	176	15	4	3	1			
<i>Retail.</i>													
Clothing and furnishings	5	200	107	93	168	77	91	32	15	2	14	1	
Department stores	2	29	3	26	20	3	17	9					
Dry goods	4	74	27	47	66	22	44	8	3	3	2		
Drug stores	5	23	22	1	15	14	1	8	8				
Furniture	3	88	34	4	37	33	4	1			1		
Groceries	3	72	51	21	71	50	21	1					
Hardware	3	52	50	2	52	50	2						
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	3	9	8	1	8	7	1	1					

Music, musical instruments, etc.-----	2	17	13	4	15	12	3	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Stationery -----	2	22	7	15	20	6	14	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous -----	8	129	122	7	122	115	7	7	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals -----	40	665	444	221	594	389	205	71	36	15	18	1	-----
Recapitulation.													
Manufacturing -----	49	943	768	175	925	752	173	18	11	2	5	-----	-----
Wholesale -----	9	195	179	16	191	176	15	4	3	1	-----	-----	-----
Retail -----	40	665	444	221	594	389	205	71	36	15	18	1	-----
Totals -----	98	1803	1391	412	1710	1317	393	93	50	18	23	1	-----

TABLE VIII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in FREMONT, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees.....	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>													
Canneries, etc.	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	1					
Liquors, malt	1	42	30	12	41	29	12	1					
Liquors, malt	1	15	15		15	15							
Liquors, malt	1	4	3	1	4	3	1						
Liquors, malt	1	23	23		22	22		1					
Foundry and machine shop products	1	24	24		22	22		2					
Harness and saddlery	1	82	30	2	31	29	2	1					
Laundries, steam	2	71	30	41	71	30	41						
Liquors, malt	2	44	43	1	41	40	1			3			
Lumber and milling	1	109	104	5	109	104	5						
Machinery	2	38	36	2	35	33	2	3					
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	57	54	3	57	54	3						
Printing and binding	3	68	61	7	48	41	7	4		16			
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	29	28	1	29	28	1						
Soda and mineral water	1	14	13	1	13	12	1	1					
Totals	29	590	513	77	558	481	77	82	13	19			
<i>Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices</i>													
Clothing and furnishings, retail	8	118	71	47	94	61	33	24	3	7			
Commission merchants	1	15	12	3	15	12	3						
Department stores	4	157	71	86	121	59	62	36	5	22	2		
Drug stores	2	13	11	2	11	9	2	2					
Feed and fuel	1	17	16	1	17	16	1						
Furniture, retail	2	30	27	3	29	26	3	1					
Groceries, retail	1	20	13	7	19	12	7	1					
Hardware, retail	2	26	24	2	24	22	2	2					
Liquors, wholesale	1	22	21	1	22	21	1						
Milk depots	1	84	80	4	83	78	5	2					

	8	33 16	32 14	1 2	33 15	82 18	1 2	1	1	13	36	18	2						
Teaming, livery, and storage-----																			
Miscellaneous -----	1											1							
Totals -----	27	501	342	159	482	311	121	69		13	36	18	2						
Recapitulation.																			
Factories -----	29	590	513	77	558	481	77	32		13		19							
Stores and offices-----	27	501	342	159	432	311	121	69		13	36	18	2						
Grand totals-----	56	1091	855	236	990	792	198	101		26	36	37	2						

TABLE IX. Inspection of Factories and Stores in BERKELEY, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drugs and chemicals	2	14	13	1	14	13	1						
Elevators	2	76	67	9	75	66	9	1					
Flouring mill products	2	14	14		14	14							
Foundry and machine shop products	1	11	11		11	11							
Hats, caps, and furnishings	1	171	33	138	165	32	133	1			5		
Ink	1	23	12	11	23	12	11						
Iron, structural and architectural	1	55	29	26	42	27	15	2	11				
Laundries, hand	2	51	51		51	51							
Laundries, steam	2	27	26	1	27	26	1						
Leather and leather goods	1	99	99		99	99							
Liquors, malt	1	10	10		10	10							
Lumber and milling	1	61	61		58	58		3					
Machinery	1	64	11	53	61	10	51	1	2				
nd pillows	1	26	26		26	26							
ase	1	27	26	1	22	21	1	2					
eam, and gas fitting	1	8	6	2	8	6	2						
binding	2	76	31	45	76	31	45						
and meat packing	1	23	23		23	23							
glue, etc.	1	12	11	1	12	11	1						
	10	204	202	2	204	202	2						
	2	96	93	3	95	92	3	1					
	1	6	6		6	6							
	2	52	52		52	52							
	2	9	7	2	9	7	2						
	4	51	42	9	45	36	9	4		1		1	
	6	151	151		148	148		3					
	2	121	106	15	109	103	6	3	9				
	5	104	96	8	104	96	8						
Totals	59	1642	1315	327	1590	1299	291	58	22	4	5	1	

Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.											
	1	8	6	2	8	6	2	3	2	3	
Clothing and furnishings, retail	3	59	26	33	56	23	33	3			
Dry goods, retail	1	5	5		5	5					
Feed and fuel	1	25	20	5	25	20	5				
Groceries, retail	1	47	47		47	47					
Teaming, livery, and storage	7										
Totals	13	144	104	40	141	101	40	3			
Recapitulation.											
Factories	59	1642	1315	327	1589	1289	300	53	21	4	5
Stores and offices	13	144	104	40	141	101	40	3	3		1
Grand totals	72	1786	1419	367	1730	1390	340	56	24	4	5

TABLE X. Inspection of Factories and Stores in ALAMEDA, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.			MINORS.			
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
etc.	1	3	3	12	3	31	12				
	2	43	31	12	43	31	12				
	1	133	133		133						
	1	6	4	2	6	4	2				
	1	3	2	1	3	2	1				
	2	9	5	4	9	4	4	1			
Contracting, etc.	4	71	69	2	71	69	2				
Jewelry and watches	1	3	3		3						
Furniture	2	55	31	24	55	31	24				
ing	2	15	14	1	15	14	1				
	1	17	16	1	17	16	1	2			
, etc.	1	8	8		8			1			
and gas fitting	1	17	17	1	17	16	1	1			
Printing and binding	2	18	17	1	18	16	1	1			
Soap and borax	2	60	55	5	60	53	5	22			
	1	40	33	7	40	33	7				
Totals	32	439	429	60	482	402	60	27			
Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.											
Antique shops and markets	8	46	42	4	46	41	4	1			
ings, retail	1	5	4	1	5	1	1	1			
	2	9	9		9			4		2	
	4	26	7	19	23	3	19	2			
	1	6	6		6						
	1	21	18	3	21	18	3				
	5	20	19	1	20	19	1				
	3	17	15	2	17	15	2				
g, etc.	2	16	14	2	16	14	2				

[illegible]

TABLE XI. Inspection of Factories and Stores in PASADENA, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS			MINORS					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 15 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male...	Female	Male..	Female	Male..	Female
<i>Manufacturing.</i>													
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	6	74	71	3	74	71	3						
Awning, tents, etc.	1	6	5	1	6	5	1						
Bake	15	151	103	48	148	100	48	3					
Bar :	1	10	10		10	10							
Billiards, etc.	1	11	11		10	10							
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	1	94	33	1	25	24	1	1					
Brick and tile	1	245	56	189	181	40	141	8	22	5	17		9
	1	14	14		14	14							
	1	42	24	18	42	24	18						
	1	5	2	3	5	2	3						
General contracting, etc.	4	39	39		38	38		1					
Goods and supplies	4	26	24	2	26	24	2						
Gas and electric	1	9	9		9	9							
Mill products	1	10	10		10	10							
and machine shop products	3	67	66	1	67	66	1						
	4	38	37	1	38	37	1						
Glass and glassware	1	8	7	1	8	6	2	1					
Ice	1	65	63	2	65	63	2						
Laundries, steam	1	193	93	100	178	84	94	9	6				
Lumber and milling	6	93	91	2	93	91	2						
Millinery	6	47		47	36		36		12				
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	5	94	91	3	87	84	3	5		2			
Printing and binding	5	63	48	15	60	45	15	3					
Stone and marble	1	9	9		9	9							
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	1	10	10		9	9		1					
Miscellaneous	1	5	4	1	8	2	1	1		1			
Totals	80	1388	980	438	1249	877	872	119	40	8	17	3	9

Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.														
Boots and shoes, retail.....	2	16	14	2	15	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butcher shops and markets.....	4	34	29	5	25	20	5	9	9	1	1	1	1	1
Clothing and furnishings, retail.....	4	24	21	3	22	19	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Department stores.....	2	18	4	14	14	4	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dry goods, retail.....	6	95	37	58	88	30	58	7	6	1	1	1	1	1
Drug stores.....	3	17	16	1	13	12	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
Feed and fuel.....	3	16	15	1	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Furniture, retail.....	3	40	36	4	40	36	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Groceries, retail.....	7	211	183	28	195	167	28	16	10	6	6	6	6	6
Hardware, retail.....	4	38	35	3	38	35	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jewelry, retail.....	2	16	13	3	15	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Music, musical instruments, etc.....	1	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc., retail.....	1	7	7	1	7	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stationery, retail.....	2	13	8	5	11	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	3	42	42	14	42	42	2	12	10	2	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous.....	6	46	32	14	34	32	2	12	10	2	2	2	2	2
Totals.....	53	638	496	142	579	453	126	59	33	13	10	3	3	3
Recapitulation.														
Factories.....	80	1368	930	438	1249	877	372	119	42	40	8	17	3	9
Stores and offices.....	53	638	496	142	579	453	126	59	33	13	10	3	3	3
Grand totals.....	133	2006	1426	580	1828	1330	498	178	75	53	18	20	3	9

TABLE XII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in SAN RAFAEL, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees.....	Total male	Total female	ADULTS.					MINORS.				
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 16 years.	
											Male...	Female	Male...	Female
etc.....	3	15	15	6	15	15	6							
s, etc.....	4	22	16	6	22	16	6							
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	1	4	4		4	4								
Carriages and wagons.....	3	10	10		10	10								
Clothing	4	20	20		20	20								
Construction work, general contracting, etc.....	1	9	7	2	9	7	2							
Electrical goods and supplies.....	3	18	18		18	18								
Gloves	2	5	4	1	5	4	1							
Laundries, hand.....	1	82	42	40	63	33	30	19	9	9		1		
.....	5	62	35	27	62	35	27							
.....	1	10	10		10	10								
.....	3	37	36	1	37	36	1							
.....	3	16	16		16	16								
.....	2	10	10		10	10								
.....	1	5	5		5	5								
.....	1	5	5		5	5								
.....	1	29	23	1	29	23	1							
.....	2													
Totals	40	359	281	78	340	272	68	19	9	9		1		
Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.														
Butcher shops and markets.....	6	30	29	1	30	29	1							
Clothing and furnishings, retail.....	1	5	5		5	5								
Feed and fuel.....	3	15	15		15	15								
Groceries, retail.....	1	4	4		4	4								
Hardware, retail.....	2	11	11		11	11								
Milk depots.....	2	11	10	1	11	10	1							

[illegible]

TABLE XIII. Inspection of Factories and Stores in MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS of the State, 1909-10.
(Showing Number and Sex of Adult and Minor Employees, by Industries.)

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments visited	Total number of employees	Total male	Total female	ADULTS			MINORS					
					Total	Male	Female	16 to 18 years.		14 to 15 years.		12 to 14 years.	
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing.													
Automobile manufacturing, etc.	17	89	88	1	86	85	1	3	2				
Restaurants	27	192	145	47	188	143	45	2	2				
Horseshoeing	21	107	107		105	105		2					
Boxes, paper	8	240	183	57	198	157	41	11	5	15	11		
Boxes, wood	2	36	9	27	36	9	27						
Brick and tile	6	233	210	23	228	205	23	4		1			
Carriages and wagons	8	816	816		776	776		26		14			
Cleaning and dyeing	5	37	36	1	37	36	1						
Clothing	6	49	20	20	48	28	20			1			
Confectionery	4	67	18	49	67	18	49						
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	1	12	9	3	10	7	3	2					
Drugs and chemicals	21	314	313	1	314	313	1						
Electrical goods and supplies	6	249	248	1	249	248	1						
Flouring mill products	4	24	24		24	24							
Flouring mill products	5	153	147	6	153	147	6						
Foundry and machine shop products	11	233	232	1	232	231	1	1					
Glass and glassware	1	4	4		4	4							
Gloves	4	226	100	126	193	85	108	9	15	6	3		
Hats, caps, and furnishings	3	249	28	221	241	28	213	8					
Ice	8	1188	1188		1188	1188							
Iron, structural and architectural	1	57	57		57	57							
Laundries, hand	19	189	96	93	188	95	93	1					
Laundries, steam	23	449	192	257	442	187	255	5	2				
Leather and leather goods	13	719	712	7	707	701	6	9	1	1	1		
Liquors, malt	9	90	88	2	90	88	2						
Lumber and milling	55	1812	1772	40	1800	1760	40	11		1			
Machinery	6	334	330	4	312	308	4	14		6		2	
Paints, varnishes, etc.	1	191	178	13	170	164	6	14	7				
Paper	8	302	302		297	297		5					
Pasta macaroni, etc.	1	5	5		5	5							

Totals		4	96	18	81	96	1102	284	160	50	48	14	3
Wholesale and Retail—Stores and Offices.	362	9801	8835	1166	9617	8415	1102	284	160	50	48	14	3
Dance and show totals	1	6	6	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	1		
Retail	22	160	155	5	155	151	4	5	3	1	1		
Wholesale	11	139	61	78	128	55	73	11	3	5	2		1
Totals	33	299	216	133	283	206	117	16	4	6	3		
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc., retail	21	452	282	170	417	264	153	35	16	17	1		1
Liquors, wholesale	11	49	44	5	45	40	5	4	3	1	1		
Machinery and implements	22	309	117	192	283	104	189	16	6	1	6		1
Meat, wholesale	22	192	190	2	191	189	2	1	1				
Milk depots	8	41	41	5	41	41	5						
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc., retail	8	57	52	5	57	52	5						
Teaming, livery, and storage	28	190	156	34	187	153	34	3	2		1		
Miscellaneous	10	60	65	4	67	63	4	2	2				
Totals	111	1000	883	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Recapitulation.													
Factories	362	9801	8835	1166	9617	8415	1102	284	160	50	48	14	3
Stores and offices	237	2342	1805	537	2280	1750	510	82	40	27	12		8
Grand totals	599	12143	10640	1703	11777	10165	1612	366	209	77	60	14	6

TABLE I. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Francisco.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	38	25	13		26	12	
Awnings, tents, etc.	5	4	1		4	1	
Bags, paper, and burlap	5	4	1		4	1	
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	233	153	79	1	156	76	1
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	20	17	2	1	17	3	
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	22	22			22		
Boilers, engines, and tanks	9	9			9		
Boots and shoes	8	7	1		7	1	
Boxes, paper	9	9			9		
Boxes, wood	4	4			4		
Brick and tile	3	3			3		
Canning	9	9			8	1	
Carriages and wagons	31	31			31		
Cigars and cigarettes	11	8	2	1	9	2	
Cleaning and dyeing	17	15	2		15	2	
Clothing	70	46	23	1	46	24	
Coffees, spices, etc.	10	10			10		
Coffins, etc.	2	2			2		
Confectionery	22	19	3		19	3	
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	57	54	3		55	2	
Cooperage	9	9			9		
Copper and brass goods	14	14			14		
Drugs and chemicals	9	9			9		
Electrical goods and supplies	25	24	1		24	1	
Elevators	6	6			6		
Extracts and perfumes	4	4			4		
Fixtures, gas and electric	6	6			6		
Flouring mill products	10	9	1		9	1	
Foundry and machine shop products	61	57		4	61		
Furniture	2	2			2		
Glass and glassware	8	7	1		8		
Gloves	6	5	1		5	1	
Harness and saddlery	10	10			10		
Hats, caps, and furnishings	25	21	4		21	4	
Ice	8	8			8		
Ink	3	3			3		
Iron, structural and architectural	33	30	1	2	32	1	
Jewelry and watches	7	6	1		6	1	
Laundries, hand	44	25	19		24	20	
Laundries, steam	29	24	5		24	5	
Leather and leather goods	21	21			21		
Liquors, malt	26	25	1		25	1	
Lithographing	15	15			15		
Lumber and milling	101	96	4	1	101		
Machinery	34	30	1	3	33	1	
Mattresses and pillows	11	10	1		10	1	
Millinery	21	14	7		14	7	
Moldings and frames	2	2			2		
Oils and grease	6	6			6		
Paints, varnishes, etc.	4	4			4		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	6	6			6		
Patterns and models	5	5			5		
Photographs	8	8			8		
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	8	7	1		8		
Plating	3	3			3		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	26	26			26		
Printing and binding	99	95	3	1	97	2	
Roofing	7	7			7		
Rubber goods	8	8			8		

TABLE I. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Francisco—Cont.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.—Continued.							
Safes and vaults	3	3			3		
Shipwrights, calkers, etc.	16	14		2	16		
Slaughtering and meat packing	22	21	1		21	1	
Smelting	3	3			3		
Soap, tallow, glue, etc.	13	12		1	13		
Soda and mineral waters	6	6			6		
Stencils and stamps	3	3			3		
Stone and marble	23	23			23		
Stoves and furnaces	4	4			4		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	54	52	1	1	54		
Trunks, valises, etc.	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	20	19		1	20		
Totals	1470	1266	184	20	1294	175	1
Wholesale.							
Boots and shoes	11	11			11		
Cigars and tobaccos	20	14	6		14	6	
Clothing and furnishings	21	17	4		17	4	
Commission merchants	91	88	3		88	3	
Drugs and chemicals	10	9	1		9	1	
Dry goods	14	7	7		7	7	
Furniture	9	9			9		
Gas and electric goods	14	14			14		
Groceries	42	36	6		37	5	
Hardware	35	34		1	35		
Household goods	7	6	1		5	2	
Importers	9	9			9		
Junk	7	7			7		
Leather	6	6			6		
Liquors	81	77	4		77	4	
Machinery and implements	19	19			19		
Meat	4	3	1		3	1	
Millinery	3	3			3		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	12	10	2		10	2	
Paper	7	6	1		6	1	
Rubber goods	15	15			15		
Stationery	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	73	68	5		67	6	
Totals	512	470	41	1	470	42	
Retail.							
Boots and shoes	16	12	4		12	4	
Butcher shops and markets	104	59	45		59	45	
Clothing and furnishings	70	47	23		47	23	
Confectionery	5	5			5		
Department stores	10	10			10		
Dry goods	28	21	7		21	7	
Drug stores	50	31	19		31	19	
Florists and nurseries	15	13	2		15		
Furniture	25	21	4		21	4	
Groceries	62	28	34		28	34	
Hardware	37	24	12	1	25	12	
Household goods, crockery, glass-ware, etc.	9	5	4		5	4	
Jewelry	3	3			3		
Leather goods	7	4	3		4	3	
Music, musical instruments, etc.	9	6	3		6	3	
Stationery	18	9	9		9	9	
Miscellaneous	44	36	8		36	8	
Totals	512	334	177	1	337	175	

TABLE I. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Francisco—Cont.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Banks -----	12	12			12		
Feed and fuel -----	48	44	3	1	45	3	
Lumber and shipping -----	28	28			28		
Milk depots -----	21	18	3		18	3	
Offices -----	177	173	4		173	4	
Teaming, livery, and storage -----	138	108	29	1	108	29	1
General -----	42	34	6	2	35	7	
Totals -----	466	417	45	4	419	46	1
<i>Recapitulation.</i>							
Manufacturing -----	1470	1266	184	20	1294	175	1
Wholesale -----	512	470	41	1	470	42	
Retail -----	512	334	177	1	337	175	
Miscellaneous -----	466	417	45	4	419	46	1
Grand totals -----	2960	2487	447	26	2520	438	2

TABLE II. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Los Angeles.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	71	62	9		71		
Awnings, tents, etc.	4	4			4		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	158	147	11		152	6	
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	11	11			11		
Boilers, engines, and tanks.	3	3			3		
Boots and shoes	5	2	3		5		
Boxes, paper	3	3			3		
Boxes, wood	2	1	1		2		
Brick and tile	14	10	3	1	10	3	1
Brooms and brushes	3	2	1		3		
Canning	7	7			7		
Carriages and wagons	13	10	3		11	2	
Cigars and cigarettes	3	3			3		
Cleaning and dyeing	16	12	4		15	1	
Clothing	90	85	5		89	1	
Confectionery	25	24	1		25		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	36	30	6		35	1	
Cooperage	2	2			2		
Copper and brass goods	4	4			4		
Drugs and chemicals	3	3			3		
Electric goods and supplies	14	12	2		14		
Fixtures, gas and electric	14	11	3		13	1	
Flouring mill products	8	8			8		
Foundry and machine shop products.	37	33	4		35	2	
Furniture	11	11			11		
Glass and glassware	7	6	1		7		
Harness and saddlery	5	2	3		4	1	
Hats, caps, and furnishings.	13	13			13		
Ice	5	5			5		
Iron, structural and architectural.	5	5			5		
Jewelry and watches.	20	19	1		20		
Laundries, hand	4	4			4		
Laundries, steam	22	14	8		13	8	1
Leather and leather goods	3	3			3		
Liquors, malt	8	8			8		
Lithographing	9	8	1		9		
Lumber and milling	55	50	5		54	1	
Machinery	22	19	3		21	1	
Mattresses and pillows	3	3			3		
Millinery	26	26			26		
Moldings	5	5			5		
Oil and grease	5	3	2		5		
Paints and varnishes	2	2			2		
Photographs	4	4			4		
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	7	4	2	1	6	1	
Plating	2	1	1		2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.	19	17	2		19		
Printing and binding.	58	34	24		57	1	
Rubber goods	8	6	1	1	7		1
Slaughtering and meat packing	11	9	2		10	1	
Soda and mineral waters	3	3			3		
Stencils and stamps	3	3			3		
Stone and marble	13	11	2		13		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	22	21	1		22		
Trunks, valises, etc.	8	8			8		
Miscellaneous	26	21	5		25	1	
Totals	960	837	120	3	925	32	3

TABLE II. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Los Angeles—Cont.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Wholesale.							
Boots and shoes.....	4	4			3	1	
Cigars and Tobaccos.....	11	11			11		
Clothing and furnishings.....	7	7			7		
Commission merchants.....	12	11	1		12		
Drugs and chemicals.....	7	7			7		
Dry goods.....	2	2			2		
Furniture.....	3	3			3		
Gas and electric goods.....	5	5			5		
Groceries.....	32	31	1		31	1	
Hardware.....	24	23	1		23	1	
Jewelers.....	3	3			3		
Junk.....	3		2	1		2	1
Liquors.....	5	4	1		4	1	
Machinery and implements.....	22	22			22		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	11	7	4		11		
Paper.....	4	4			4		
Rubber goods.....	7	7			7		
Stationery.....	3	2	1		2	1	
Miscellaneous.....	36	33	3		35	1	
Totals.....	201	186	14	1	192	8	1
Retail.							
Boots and shoes.....	23	23			23		
Butcher shops and markets.....	15	14	1		14	1	
Clothing and furnishings.....	41	40	1		41		
Department stores.....	8	8			8		
Dry goods.....	8	8			8		
Drug stores.....	18	18			18		
Florists and nurseries.....	11	7	4		11		
Furniture.....	28	26	2		28		
Groceries.....	22	21	1		22		
Hardware.....	13	13			13		
Household goods, crockery, glass- ware, etc.....	4	4			4		
Music, musical instruments, etc.....	10	10			10		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	6	5	1		6		
Stationery.....	12	11	1		11	1	
Miscellaneous.....	25	23	2		24	1	
Totals.....	244	231	13		241	3	
Miscellaneous.							
Feed and fuel.....	11	10		1	11		
Milk depots.....	5	5			5		
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	31	23	7	1	31		
General.....	62	61	1		62		
Totals.....	109	99	8	2	109		
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing.....	960	837	120	3	925	32	3
Wholesale.....	201	186	14	1	192	8	1
Retail.....	244	231	13		241	3	
Miscellaneous.....	109	99	8	2	109		
Grand totals.....	1514	1353	155	6	1467	43	4

TABLE III. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Oakland.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	20	20			20		
Awning, tents, etc.	2	2			2		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	56	49	7		49	7	
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	4	4			4		
Boxes, wood	2	1	1		1	1	
Brick and tile	5	4	1		4	1	
Canning	3	3			3		
Carriages and wagons	5	4	1		4	1	
Cleaning and dyeing	4	4			4		
Clothing	10	10			10		
Confectionery	7	7			7		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.	13	13			13		
Copper and brass goods	2	1	1		1	1	
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Electrical goods and supplies	5	5			5		
Fixtures, gas and electric	3	3			3		
Flouring mill products, etc.	2	1	1		1	1	
Foundry and machine shop products	10	5	5		5	5	
Glass and glassware	3	3			3		
Gloves	3	3			3		
Harness and saddlery	3	3			3		
Hats, caps, and furnishings	2	2			2		
Iron, structural and architectural	3	3			3		
Jewelry and watches	7	7			7		
Laundries, hand	5	4	1		4	1	
Laundries, steam	11	11			11		
Liquors, malt	6	6			6		
Lithographing	2	2			2		
Lumber and milling	32	25	5	2	27	5	
Machinery	4	3	1		3	1	
Millinery	15	15			15		
Paints, varnishes, etc.	3	3			3		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	2	1	1		1	1	
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	4	4			4		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	3			3		
Printing and binding	14	13	1		13	1	
Rubber goods	2	2			2		
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	3	2	1		2	1	
Miscellaneous	16	15	1		15	1	
Totals	300	270	28	2	272	28	
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants	20	18	2		19	1	
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Furniture	2	2			2		
Groceries	10	10			10		
Hardware	7	6	1		6	1	
Junk	4	2	2		2	2	
Liquors	5	5			5		
Machinery and implements	3	3			3		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	3	2	1		2	1	
Miscellaneous	11	9	2		9	2	
Totals	67	59	8		60	7	

TABLE III. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Oakland—Cont.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited.	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Retail.							
Boots and shoes.....	9	8	1	-----	8	1	-----
Butcher shops and markets.....	25	23	2	-----	23	2	-----
Clothing and furnishings.....	25	25	-----	-----	25	-----	-----
Department stores	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Dry goods	5	5	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Drug stores	8	8	-----	-----	8	-----	-----
Florists and nurseries.....	5	5	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Furniture	16	16	-----	-----	16	-----	-----
Groceries	20	20	-----	-----	20	-----	-----
Hardware	9	9	-----	-----	9	-----	-----
Household goods, crockery, glass- ware, etc.	4	4	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Jewelry	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Music, musical instruments, etc.....	9	8	1	-----	9	-----	-----
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Stationery	6	6	-----	-----	6	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	17	17	-----	-----	17	-----	-----
Totals	166	162	4	-----	163	3	-----
Miscellaneous.							
Feed and fuel.....	20	15	5	-----	15	5	-----
Milk depots	7	7	-----	-----	7	-----	-----
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	36	29	7	-----	30	6	-----
General	4	4	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Totals	67	55	12	-----	56	11	-----
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	300	270	28	2	272	28	-----
Wholesale	67	59	8	-----	60	7	-----
Retail	166	162	4	-----	163	3	-----
Miscellaneous	67	55	12	-----	56	11	-----
Totals	600	546	52	2	551	49	-----

TABLE IV. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Sacramento.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	12	6	6		12		
Canning	4	4			4		
Carriages and wagons	4	4			4		
Cigars and cigarettes	3	3			2	1	
Clothing	4	4			4		
Confectionery	3	3			3		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	2	2			2		
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Foundry and machine shop products ..	3	3			3		
Furniture	2	2			2		
Harness and saddlery	2	2			2		
Liquors, malt	2	2			2		
Lumber and milling	3	3			3		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	3			3		
Printing and binding	8	7	1		8		
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	3			3		
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	7	7			7		
Totals	71	64	7		70	1	
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants	4	4			4		
Groceries	4	4			4		
Hardware	4	4			4		
Liquors	6	6			6		
Machinery and implements	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	4	3		1	4		
Totals	24	23		1	24		
Retail.							
Boots and shoes	2	2			2		
Butcher shops and markets	3	3			3		
Clothing and furnishings	3	3			3		
Department stores	4	4			4		
Dry goods	2	2			2		
Drug stores	19	19			19		
Furniture	5	5			5		
Groceries	7	6		1	7		
Hardware	2	1	1		1	1	
Jewelry	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	11	11			11		
Totals	61	59	1	1	60	1	
Miscellaneous.							
Milk depots	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery and storage	7	7			7		
Totals	9	9			9		
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	71	64	7		70	1	
Wholesale	24	23		1	24		
Retail	61	59	1	1	60	1	
Miscellaneous	9	9			9		
Grand totals	165	155	8	2	163	2	

TABLE V. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Jose.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	7	7			7		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	28	27	1		28		
Brick and tile	2	2			2		
Canning	4	4			4		
Carriages and wagons	5	5			5		
Cigars and cigarettes	3	3			3		
Cleaning and dyeing	3	3			3		
Confectionery	4	4			4		
Electrical goods and supplies	2	2			2		
Foundry and machine shop products	2	2			2		
Gloves	2	2			2		
Laundries, hand	2	2			2		
Laundries, steam	5	5			5		
Liquors, malt	3	3			3		
Lumber and milling	5	5			5		
Machinery	3	3			3		
Millinery	5	5			5		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	2	1	1		2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	4	4			4		
Printing and binding	9	9			9		
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	9	8	1		9		
Totals	111	108	3		111		
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants	2	2			2		
Groceries	4	4			4		
Machinery and implements	4	4			4		
Miscellaneous	6	6			6		
Totals	16	16			16		
Retail.							
Boots and shoes	4	4			4		
Butcher shops and markets	8	8			8		
Clothing and furnishings	14	14			14		
Department stores	3	3			3		
Dry goods	3	3			3		
Furniture	4	4			4		
Groceries	10	10			10		
Hardware	2	2			2		
Music, musical instruments, etc.	2	2			2		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	10	10			10		
Totals	62	62			62		
Miscellaneous.							
Banks	6	6			6		
Feed and fuel	5	5			5		
Teaming, livery, and storage	10	10			10		
Totals	21	21			21		
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	111	108	3		111		
Wholesale	16	16			16		
Retail	62	62			62		
Miscellaneous	21	21			21		
Grand totals	210	207	3		210		

TABLE VI. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Stockton.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.....	10	3	7		5	5	
Clothing	4	4			4		
Flouring mill products.....	4		4		4		
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	4			4		
Harness and saddlery.....	2	1	1		1	1	
Laundries, steam	4	4			1	3	
Lumber and milling.....	5	5			5		
Machinery	5	5			5		
Millinery	2	1	1		2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.....	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	6	4	2		5	1	
Totals	48	33	15		38	10	
Wholesale.							
Miscellaneous	6	6			6		
Totals	6	6			6		
Retail.							
Boots and shoes.....	6	6			6		
Butcher shops and markets.....	3	2	1		2	1	
Clothing and furnishings.....	6	2	4		6		
Department stores	2	2			2		
Dry goods	4	1	3		3	1	
Drug stores	14	11	3		13	1	
Furniture	3	2	1		3		
Hardware	4		4		4		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc.....	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	8	2	1		3		
Totals	48	31	17		45	3	
Miscellaneous.							
Feed and fuel.....	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	5	5			5		
General	3	2	1		3		
Totals	10	9	1		10		
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing	48	33	15		38	10	
Wholesale	6	6			6		
Retail	48	31	17		45	3	
Miscellaneous	10	9	1		10		
Grand totals	112	79	33		99	13	

TABLE VII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Diego.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	12	10	2	-----	7	5	-----
Cleaning and dyeing -----	2	1	-----	1	1	1	-----
Confectionery -----	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Electrical goods and supplies -----	2	1	1	-----	1	1	-----
Foundry and machine shop products -----	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	1
Laundries, steam -----	3	2	1	-----	2	1	-----
Lumber and milling -----	3	3	-----	-----	2	1	-----
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.	2	1	1	-----	1	1	-----
Stone and marble -----	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Miscellaneous -----	15	15	-----	-----	14	1	-----
Totals -----	49	42	6	1	37	11	1
Wholesale.							
Commission merchants -----	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Groceries -----	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Miscellaneous -----	3	2	-----	1	2	-----	1
Totals -----	9	8	-----	1	8	-----	1
Retail.							
Clothing and furnishings -----	5	4	1	-----	4	1	-----
Department stores -----	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Dry goods -----	4	1	2	1	2	-----	2
Drug stores -----	5	4	1	-----	5	-----	-----
Furniture -----	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Groceries -----	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Hardware -----	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Household goods, crockery, glass- ware, etc.	3	2	1	-----	3	-----	-----
Music, musical instruments, etc.	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Stationery -----	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Miscellaneous -----	8	7	1	-----	7	1	-----
Totals -----	40	33	6	1	36	2	2
Recapitulation.							
Manufacturing -----	49	42	6	1	37	11	1
Wholesale -----	9	8	-----	1	8	-----	1
Retail -----	40	33	6	1	36	2	2
Grand totals -----	98	83	12	3	81	13	4

TABLE VIII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Fresno.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	1	1			1		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	3	2	1		3		
Confectionery	1	1			1		
Electrical goods and supplies	1	1			1		
Flouring mill products	1	1			1		
Foundry and machine shop products	1	1			1		
Harness and saddlery	2	2			2		
Laundries, steam	2	1	1		1	1	
Liquors, malt	1	1			1		
Lumber and milling	6	2	4		6		
Machinery and implements	2	1	1		2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	2	2			2		
Printing and binding	3	2		1	3		
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	2			2		
Soda and mineral water	1		1			1	
Totals	29	20	8	1	27	2	
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Clothing and furnishings, retail	8	1	7		8		
Commission merchants	1	1			1		
Department stores	4	1	3		4		
Drug stores	2	2			2		
Feed and fuel	1	1				1	
Furniture, retail	2	1	1		2		
Groceries, retail	1		1		1		
Hardware, retail	2	1	1		2		
Liquors, wholesale	1	1			1		
Milk depots	1	1			1		
Teaming, livery, and storage	3		3		1	2	
Miscellaneous	1		1		1		
Totals	27	10	17		24	3	
Recapitulation.							
Factories	29	20	8	1	27	2	
Stores and offices	27	10	17		24	3	
Grand totals	56	30	25	1	51	5	

TABLE IX. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Berkeley.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.....	2	2			2		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc....	2	2			2		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	2	2			2		
Boilers, engines, and tanks.....	1	1			1		
Canning	1	1			1		
Cleaning and dyeing	1	1			1		
Confectionery	1	1			1		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	2	2			2		
Drugs and chemicals	2	2			2		
Elevators	1	1			1		
Flouring mill products	1	1			1		
Foundry and machine shop products....	1	1			1		
Hats, caps, and furnishings.....	1	1			1		
Ink	1	1			1		
Iron, structural and architectural....	1	1			1		
Laundries, hand	1	1			1		
Laundries, steam	2	2			2		
Leather and leather goods	1	1			1		
Liquors, malt	1	1			1		
Lumber and milling	10	10			10		
Machinery	2	2			2		
Mattresses and pillows	1	1			1		
Oils and grease	2	2			2		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.....	2	2			2		
Printing and binding	4	4			4		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	6	6			6		
Soap, tallow, glue, etc.	2	2			2		
Miscellaneous	5	4	1		4	1	
Totals	59	58	1		58	1	
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Clothing and furnishings, retail.....	1	1			1		
Dry goods, retail	8	8			3		
Feed and fuel	1	1			1		
Groceries, retail	1	1			1		
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	7	6	1		7		
Totals	13	12	1		13		
Recapitulation.							
Factories	59	58	1		58	1	
Stores and offices.....	13	12	1		13		
Grand totals	72	70	2		71	1	

TABLE X. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Alameda.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	1	1			1		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	8	8			8		
Brick and tile	2	2			2		
Cleaning and dyeing	1	1			1		
Clothing	1	1			1		
Confectionery	2	2			2		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	4	3	1		4		
Jewelry and watches	1	1			1		
Laundries	2	2			2		
Lumber and milling	2	2			2		
Machinery	1	1			1		
Paints, oils, varnishes, etc.	1	1			1		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	3	3			3		
Printing and binding	2	2			2		
Soap and borax	1	1			1		
Totals	32	31	1		32		
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Butcher shops and markets	8	8			8		
Clothing and furnishings, retail	1	1			1		
Drug stores	2	2			2		
Dry goods, retail	4	4			4		
Furniture, retail	1	1			1		
Groceries, retail	5	4	1		4	1	
Liquors, wholesale	3	3			3		
Milk depots	2	2			2		
Paints, varnishes, etc.	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	4	4			4		
Totals	35	34	1		34	1	
Recapitulation.							
Factories	32	31	1		32		
Stores and offices	35	34	1		34	1	
Grand totals	67	65	2		66	1	

TABLE XI. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Pasadena.

Industry.	Number of es- tablishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	6		6		6		
Awnings, tents, etc.	1		1		1		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	15	13	2		14	1	
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.	1	1			1		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	1		1		1		
Brick and tile	1	1			1		
Canning	1		1		1		
Carriages and wagons	1		1		1		
Clothing	5	5			5		
Confectionery	1		1		1		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	4	1	3		4		
Electrical goods and supplies	4	3	1		4		
Fixtures, gas and electric	1	1			1		
Flouring mill products	1		1		1		
Foundry and machine shop products	3	1	2		3		
Furniture	4	1	3		4		
Glass and glassware	1	1			1		
Ice	1	1			1		
Laundries, steam	3	2	1		3		
Lumber and milling	6	6			6		
Millinery	6	6			6		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	5	5			5		
Printing and binding	5	4	1		5		
Stone and marble	1		1		1		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.	1		1		1		
Miscellaneous	1		1		1		
Totals	80	52	28		79	1	
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Fac- tories.							
Boots and shoes, retail	2	2			2		
Butcher shops and markets	4	3	1		4		
Clothing and furnishings, retail	4	4			4		
Department stores	2	2			2		
Dry goods, retail	6	6			6		
Drug stores	3	3			3		
Feed and fuel	3	1	2		3		
Furniture, retail	3	3			3		
Groceries, retail	7	7			7		
Hardware, retail	4	4			4		
Jewelry, retail	2	2			2		
Music, musical instruments, etc.	1	1			1		
Paints, oils, wall paper, etc., retail	1	1			1		
Stationery, retail	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage	3	1	2		3		
Miscellaneous	6	5	1		6		
Totals	53	47	6		53		
Recapitulation.							
Factories	80	52	28		79	1	
Stores and offices	53	47	6		53		
Grand totals	133	99	34		132	1	

TABLE XII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in San Rafael.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.....	3	3			3		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.....	4	4			4		
Bar and store fixtures, billiards, etc.....	1	1			1		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	3	3			3		
Carriages and wagons.....	4	4			4		
Clothing.....	1	1			1		
Construction work, general contracting, etc.....	3	3			3		
Electrical goods and supplies.....	2	2			2		
Gloves.....	1	1			1		
Laundries, hand.....	5	5			5		
Laundries, steam.....	1	1			1		
Lumber and milling.....	3	3			3		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.....	3	3			3		
Printing and binding.....	2	2			2		
Soda and mineral water.....	1	1			1		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.....	1	1			1		
Miscellaneous.....	2	2			2		
Totals.....	40	40			40		
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Butcher shops and markets.....	6	6			6		
Clothing and furnishings, retail.....	1	1			1		
Feed and fuel.....	3	3			3		
Groceries, retail.....	1	1			1		
Hardware, retail.....	2	2			2		
Milk depots.....	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage.....	5	5			5		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1			1		
Totals.....	21	21			21		
Recapitulation.							
Factories.....	40	40			40		
Stores and offices.....	21	21			21		
Grand totals.....	61	61			61		

TABLE XIII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Miscellaneous Towns of the State.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Manufacturing.							
Automobiles, repairing, etc.	17	17			17		
Bakery products, restaurants, etc.	27	27			27		
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	21	21			21		
Boots and shoes	3	3			3		
Boxes, paper	2	2			2		
Boxes, wood	6	6			6		
Brick and tile	8	8			8		
Carriages and wagons	5	5			5		
Cleaning and dyeing	6	6			6		
Clothing	4	4			4		
Confectionery	1	1			1		
Construction work, general contract- ing, etc.	21	21			21		
Drugs and chemicals	6	6			6		
Electrical goods and supplies	4	3		1	3		1
Flouring mill products	5	5			5		
Foundry and machine shop products ..	11	9	2		10	1	
Glass and glassware	1	1			1		
Gloves	4	4			4		
Hats, caps, and furnishings.....	3	3			3		
Ice	8	8			8		
Iron, structural and architectural....	1	1			1		
Laundries, hand	19	18	1		19		
Laundries, steam	23	22		1	22		1
Leather and leather goods	13	12	1		13		
Liquors, malt	9	9			9		
Lumber and milling	55	52	3		55		
Machinery	6	6			6		
Paints, varnishes, etc.	1	1			1		
Paper	3	3			3		
Pastes, macaroni, etc.	1	1			1		
Pickles, preserves, sauces, etc.	4	4			4		
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting.....	13	12	1		13		
Printing and binding	15	15			15		
Rubber goods	1	1			1		
Shipwrights, calkers, etc.	3	3			3		
Slaughtering, meat packing, etc.	3	3			3		
Soap, tallow, glue, etc.	3	3			2	1	
Soda and mineral waters	2	2			2		
Stone and marble.....	17	17			17		
Tinware, sheet metal, etc.....	3	3			3		
Miscellaneous	4	4			4		
Totals	362	352	8	2	358	2	2

TABLE XIII. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories in Miscellaneous Towns of the State—Continued.

Industry.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Wholesale and Retail.—Stores and Offices.							
Boots and shoes, retail	1	1			1		
Butcher shops and markets	22	19	3		22		
Clothing and furnishings, retail	11	7	4		11		
Commission merchants	3	3			3		
Confectionery, retail	1	1			1		
Department stores	21	20	1		20	1	
Drug stores	11	10	1		11		
Dry goods, retail	22	22			22		
Feed and fuel	22	22			22		
Florists and nurseries	8	8			8		
Furniture, retail	8	7	1		8		
Groceries, retail	26	21	5		26		
Hardware, retail	10	10			10		
Household goods, crockery, glassware, etc., retail	1	1			1		
Liquors, wholesale	1	1			1		
Machinery and implements	2		2		2		
Meat, wholesale	1	1			1		
Milk depots	24	24			24		
Paints, oils, wall papers, etc., retail	2	2			2		
Teaming, livery, and storage	32	30	2		31	1	
Miscellaneous	8	8			8		
Totals	237	218	19		235	2	
Recapitulation.							
Factories	362	352	8	2	358	2	2
Stores and offices	237	218	19		235	2	
Grand totals	599	570	27	2	593	4	2

TABLE XIV. Sanitation and Ventilation of Stores and Factories, Summarized for the State, Fiscal Year 1909-10.

CITY.	Number of establishments visited	Sanitation.			Ventilation.		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
San Francisco	2960	2487	447	26	2520	438	2
Los Angeles	1514	1353	155	6	1467	43	4
Oakland	600	546	52	2	551	49	
Sacramento	165	155	8	2	163	2	
San Jose	210	207	3		210		
Stockton	112	79	33		99	13	
San Diego	98	83	12	3	81	13	4
Fresno	56	30	25	1	51	5	
Berkeley	72	70	2		71	1	
Alameda	67	65	2		66	1	
Pasadena	133	99	34		132	1	
San Rafael	61	61			61		
Miscellaneous towns	599	570	27	2	593	4	2
Totals	6647	5805	800	42	6065	570	12

AGRICULTURE

TABLE I. Distribution of Farms Visited in Farm Labor Investigation.

Farms operated by whites—		
Employing white labor only.....	1,135	
Employing white and Japanese labor.....	1,105	
Employing other kinds of labor.....	129	
Total white farms.....	2,869	
Farms operated by Japanese—		
Operated by owners.....	132	
Operated by cash lessees.....	1,170	
Operated by share lessees.....	431	
Total Japanese farms.....	1,733	
Grand total of all farms visited.....	4,102	

TABLE II. Distribution of Farms Operated by Whites Employing White Labor Only and Those Employing White and Japanese Labor, According to Size of Farm.

Size of farms.	Farms employing white labor only.		Farms employing white and Japanese labor.		Total farms.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 10 acres	50	4.4	17	1.5	67	3.0
10 to 19 acres	137	12.1	42	3.8	179	8.0
20 to 49 acres	376	33.1	236	21.4	612	27.3
50 to 99 acres	225	19.8	283	25.6	508	22.6
100 to 249 acres	202	17.8	261	23.6	463	20.7
250 to 499 acres	82	7.2	116	10.5	198	8.8
500 to 999 acres	35	3.1	85	7.7	120	5.4
1,000 acres and over.....	28	2.5	65	5.9	93	4.2
Totals	1,135	100.0	1,105	100.0	2,240	100.0

TABLE III. Distribution of Farms Operated by Japanese, Cash and Share Lessees, According to Size of Farms.

Size of farms.	Farms operated by cash lessees.		Farms operated by share lessees.		Total farms.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 5 acres -----	172	14.7	20	4.6	192	12.0
5 to 9 acres -----	223	19.1	30	7.0	253	15.7
10 to 19 acres -----	205	17.5	34	7.9	239	14.9
20 to 29 acres -----	157	13.4	53	12.3	210	13.1
30 to 39 acres -----	92	7.9	36	8.4	128	8.0
40 to 49 acres -----	84	7.2	48	11.2	132	8.3
50 to 75 acres -----	82	7.0	65	15.1	147	9.2
75 to 99 acres -----	46	3.9	26	6.0	72	4.5
100 to 199 acres -----	70	6.0	80	18.5	150	9.4
200-acres and over -----	39	3.3	39	9.0	78	4.9
Totals -----	1,170	100.0	431	100.0	1,601	100.0

TABLE IV. Distribution of Farms Operated by Whites Employing White Labor Only and Those Employing White and Japanese Labor, According to Principal Crop Grown.

Principal crops grown.	Employing white labor only.		Employing white and Japanese labor.		Total farms.	
	Total number visited.	Percentage containing less than 100 acres.	Total number visited.	Percentage containing less than 100 acres.	Total number visited.	Percentage containing less than 100 acres.
Berries -----			36	91.7	36	91.7
Citrus fruits -----	34	73.5	58	60.3	92	65.2
Deciduous fruits -----	271	90.7	382	56.8	653	70.9
Grapes -----	287	89.5	235	57.0	522	74.9
Hay and grain -----	262	30.9	18	11.1	280	29.6
Hops -----	38	92.1	38	71.0	76	81.7
Miscellaneous -----	71	47.9	47	10.6	118	33.0
Nursery products -----			23	34.8	23	34.8
Sugar beets -----	5	40.0	100	36.0	105	36.2
Vegetables -----	167	64.7	168	48.2	335	56.4
Totals -----	1,135	69.4	1,105	52.3	2,240	60.9

TABLE V. Number, Acreage, and Value of Crops Grown on Farms Visited.

Principal crops.	Total for all farms.			Farms of white farmers employing white labor only.			Farms of white farmers employing white and Japanese labor.			Farms of Japanese farmers.		
	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop	Number of farms	Acreage	Value of crop
Rennet	491	6,044	\$883,431	34	2,456	\$510,760	36	1,457	\$153,700	455	4,587	\$729,731
...	94	12,705	2,547,710	271	12,649	779,497	58	10,229	2,034,950	2	20	2,000
...	1,057	100,235	6,169,625	287	16,323	500,213	382	64,467	3,638,918	404	23,119	1,751,210
...	676	86,857	3,148,683	262	96,938	1,670,282	235	60,877	2,218,120	154	9,657	435,350
...	294	118,174	1,945,307	38	1,908	318,281	18	20,326	246,495	14	910	28,530
...	78	7,083	1,252,541	5	2,524	134,700	98	4,902	888,280	2	273	46,000
...	87	8,090	1,350,920	167	22,106	1,191,854	23	7,438	1,144,150	64	652	206,770
...	137	69,136	2,844,104	71	30,492	656,153	100	60,959	2,438,354	32	5,653	271,050
...	866	100,861	6,550,851	1,135	185,396	\$5,761,740	168	45,288	2,841,837	531	83,467	2,517,160
...	190	153,788	2,457,536	1,135	185,396	\$5,761,740	47	118,382	1,553,328	72	4,914	248,055
Totals	3,970	662,973	\$29,150,708	1,135	185,396	\$5,761,740	1,105	394,325	\$17,153,112	1,780	88,272	\$6,235,856

TABLE VI. Race of Labor Employed by White Farmers. (Showing Number and Sex, by Counties.)

Counties.	Number of farms	Total acreage	Races.											
			Totals.		Whites.		Japanese.		Chinese.		Mexicans.		Hindus.	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alameda	43	9807	1299	137	598	130	655	7	46					
Alpine														
Amador														
Butte	62	13057	1366	526	1238	526	24		5				12	
Calaveras														
Colusa														
Contra Costa	146	34379	1799	63	1031	61	672	2	39				57	
Del Norte														
El Dorado														
Fresno	153	34557	7224	522	1488	522	4912		354		101		232	40
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Imperial	96	21595	584	27	476	27	81				17		10	
Inyo														
Kern	1	640	123		13		50		60					
Kings	24	5531	1410	160	397	160	852		102		30		19	10
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles	45	25924	1197	86	381	81	558	5			257			1
Madera														
Marin														
Mariposa														
Mendocino	32	1426	1981	932	1594	679	68	1	2				317	252
Merced														
Modoc														
Mono														
Monterey	72	34865	1809	9	481	1	1317	8	11					
Napa	198	17321	1534	230	1247	226	205	4	82					
Nevada														
Orange	58	10644	1074	34	333	32	682	2	7		49			3
Placer	8	558	74	8	47	8	16						11	
Plumas														
Riverside	23	11071	264	30	179	30	61				24			

[illegible]

CHART I.

Race of Farm Labor Employed, According to Principal Crop Grown.

In this chart there is presented the percentage of farm labor of different races employed, according to the principal crop grown. These percentages are based on a record of 2,369 farms operated by white farmers. These farms were located in practically all the important agricultural and horticultural sections of the State. They contained 613,852 acres, on which were raised crops to the value of \$23,000,000. On these farms there were employed during the year a total of 63,198 persons. The chart shows at a glance the crops which are dependent upon either white or Japanese labor.

CHART I. 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Per cent.

Berries

Sugar beets - - - . .

Nursery products

Grapes - - - . .

Vegetables

Citrus fruit - - - . .

Deciduous fruit

Miscellaneous - - - . .

Hops - - - . .

Hay and grain - - - . .

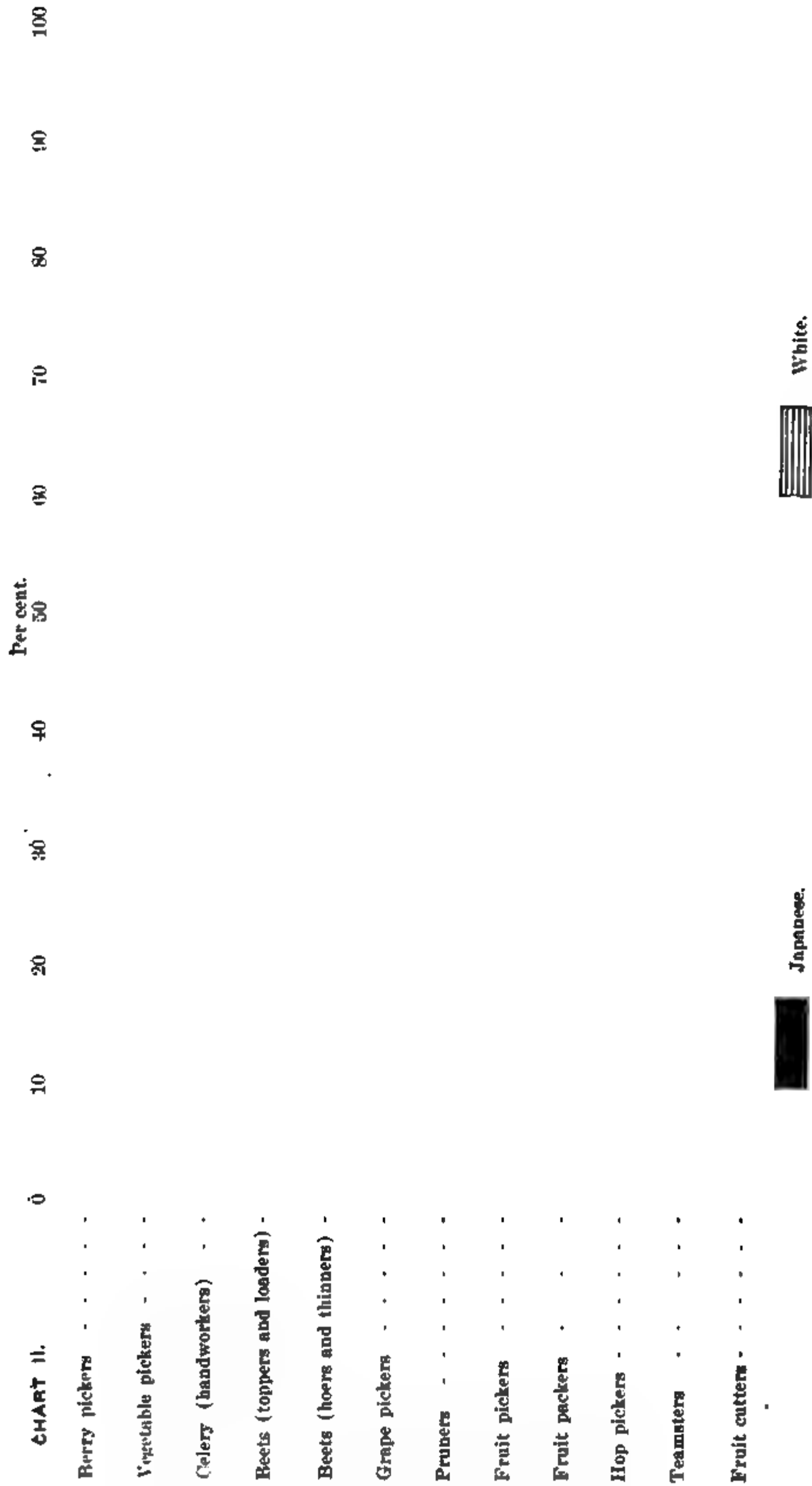
Japanese. All others. White.

White.

CHART II.

Race of Farm Labor Employed, According to Principal Occupations.

In this chart the percentage of white and Japanese labor is shown according to the various occupations. Reading down the list of occupations it shows the class of work which the white farm laborer dislikes and which is now performed by the Japanese, while reading up it shows the class of work which is still congenial to the white farm laborer, and in which the Japanese have been unable to gain a foothold. The white fruit packers and fruit cutters are practically all female.



1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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11. 10. 1977

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.



TABLE VII. Comparison of Wages in the United States and Europe.

Country	Industry	Wage (per hour)	Per cent. of U.S. wage
United States	Manufacturing	\$1.00	100
Germany	Manufacturing	1.20	120
France	Manufacturing	1.10	110
Italy	Manufacturing	0.80	80
Japan	Manufacturing	0.60	60
Sweden	Manufacturing	1.50	150
Norway	Manufacturing	1.40	140
Denmark	Manufacturing	1.30	130
Finland	Manufacturing	1.25	125
Belgium	Manufacturing	1.15	115
Netherlands	Manufacturing	1.10	110
Switzerland	Manufacturing	1.35	135
Austria	Manufacturing	1.20	120
Czech Republic	Manufacturing	1.10	110
Slovakia	Manufacturing	1.05	105
Poland	Manufacturing	0.90	90
Yugoslavia	Manufacturing	0.85	85
Greece	Manufacturing	0.70	70
Turkey	Manufacturing	0.65	65
India	Manufacturing	0.50	50
China	Manufacturing	0.40	40
Japan	Agriculture	0.30	30
United States	Agriculture	\$1.00	100
Germany	Agriculture	0.80	80
France	Agriculture	0.70	70
Italy	Agriculture	0.60	60
Japan	Agriculture	0.50	50
Sweden	Agriculture	0.90	90
Norway	Agriculture	0.85	85
Denmark	Agriculture	0.80	80
Finland	Agriculture	0.75	75
Belgium	Agriculture	0.70	70
Netherlands	Agriculture	0.65	65
Switzerland	Agriculture	0.60	60
Austria	Agriculture	0.55	55
Czech Republic	Agriculture	0.50	50
Slovakia	Agriculture	0.45	45
Poland	Agriculture	0.40	40
Yugoslavia	Agriculture	0.35	35
Greece	Agriculture	0.30	30
Turkey	Agriculture	0.25	25
India	Agriculture	0.20	20
China	Agriculture	0.15	15

TABLE IX. White and Japanese Labor Employed by White and Japanese Farmers, Showing Percentage Employed on Fixed Wage and on Contract.

OCCUPATIONS.	White farmers employing whites only.			White farmers employing whites and Japanese.				Japanese farmers employing Japanese.		
				White employees.		Japanese employees.				
	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract	Number of employees	Percentage on fixed wage	Percentage on contract	Number of employees
Berry pickers	181	100.0		19	47.4	52.6	291	32.6	67.4	2690
Berry pickers (F.)	2131	97.3		80		100.0	53	47.2	58.8	116
Box makers										31
Celery cutters	102		100.0	20	100.0		111	100.0		153
Cotton pickers	81	88.9	11.1	536	99.4	0.6	137	97.1	2.9	15
Cultivators										1197
Curers										24
Dryers	181	100.0		218	95.0	5.0	15	100.0		33
Farmhands	2131	97.3	2.7	2703	99.0	1.0	2748	79.2	20.8	2469
Firemen	22	100.0		32	100.0					
Foremen	48	100.0		144	99.3	0.7	22	100.0		1
Fruit cutters	55	41.8	58.2	350	28.9	71.1	29	27.6	72.4	57
Fruit cutters (F.)	725	7.2	92.8	1594	11.0	89.0	4	100.0		48
Fruit pickers	2910	52.2	47.8	2262	83.1	16.9	4914	65.1	34.9	2581
Fruit pickers (F.)	134	15.7	84.3	18		100.0				6
Gardeners										270
Grape pickers	1598	28.2	71.8	666	37.2	62.8	4693	20.4	79.6	2028
Grape pickers (F.)	65	7.7	92.3				29		100.0	
Harvest hands	365	95.1	4.9	65	15.4	84.6	150		100.0	
Hoers	409	83.9	16.1	280	97.5	2.5	719	38.1	61.9	225
Hoers and thinners	12	41.7	58.3				1054	6.3	93.7	146
Hop pickers	1770		100.0	2554		100.0	689		100.0	153
Hop pickers (F.)	876		100.0	1277		100.0	52		100.0	
Irrigators	10	100.0		5	100.0		48	100.0		
Kilnmen	41	100.0		101	100.0					
Laborers	116	94.8	5.2	299	100.0		1344	79.5	20.5	158
Melon pickers										915
Miscellaneous	181	96.7	3.3	505	96.2	3.8	401	86.5	13.5	32

CHART III.

Seasonal Employment of White and Japanese Farm Labor.

In this chart there is shown the season or period of employment of both white and Japanese farm labor. The numbers employed have been reduced to a percentage basis, and each column shows for the month the percentage to the total number employed during the year. The data used in compiling is the same as that in Chart I. It will be noticed that during the month of September the greatest number of both white and Japanese laborers are employed. In the case of the white farm laborer, about twelve times as many were required in the month of September as in the month of January. It will also be noted that the Japanese labor is more evenly distributed throughout the year than the white labor. This is due in a large measure to the mobility of the Japanese laborer, that is, his ability to travel from one district to another with the ripening of the various crops, thus spreading his labor over a greater period of time. The chart brings out very plainly the important fact that the bulk of farm labor is required only for a few months of the year, namely, from July to October.

Per cent
employed
each month.

WHITE.

CHART III.

JAPANESE.

25

20

15

10

5

0

Jan.
Feb.
March
April
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.

Jan.
Feb.
March
April
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.

TABLE X. Temporary Help Employed by White Farmers.
(Showing Average Duration of Employment.)

Average duration of employment.	White.			Japanese.		
	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Less than 1 week.....	0.96	1.15	0.27	4.53	4.57	-----
1 week to 2 weeks.....	7.49	6.97	9.32	5.42	5.31	18.71
2 weeks to 3 weeks.....	12.90	11.03	19.59	6.16	6.11	11.70
3 weeks to 1 month.....	13.00	11.70	17.65	5.16	5.08	16.87
1 month to 2 months.....	22.64	18.92	35.99	17.88	17.96	7.60
2 months to 3 months.....	11.26	11.63	9.95	22.51	22.53	19.30
3 months to 4 months.....	5.56	6.18	3.37	11.27	11.33	2.98
4 months to 5 months.....	4.26	5.13	1.14	10.21	10.21	9.94
5 months to 6 months.....	2.43	2.90	0.78	2.01	1.98	5.85
6 months to 1 year.....	2.85	3.26	1.37	4.20	4.23	1.17
Permanent	16.65	21.13	0.57	10.65	10.69	6.48
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XI. Temporary Help Employed by White Farmers.
(Showing Percentage Employed Each Month of the Year.)

Months.	White.			Japanese.		
	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Total Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	2.52	3.23	0.06	4.22	4.24	-----
February	2.99	3.85	-----	5.43	5.45	-----
March	3.33	4.30	-----	5.71	5.74	-----
April	3.51	4.32	0.75	5.32	5.34	-----
May	6.18	6.73	4.25	7.70	7.71	4.69
June	8.72	8.04	11.05	7.74	7.73	9.86
July	12.50	10.58	19.09	8.14	8.11	16.43
August	18.41	15.60	28.13	11.04	11.02	15.96
September	29.09	28.10	32.54	22.33	22.21	46.96
October	7.28	8.49	3.12	12.83	12.87	4.69
November	3.35	4.11	0.74	5.99	6.01	1.41
December	2.12	2.65	0.27	3.55	3.57	-----
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XII. Total Production of Sugar Beets in California, 1909.
(Showing Race of Farmer, Number of Farms, Acres Planted, Total and Average Production, and Value of Crops.

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms	Total acreage planted to beets	Average acres per farm	Total tons of beets produced	Average production per acre	Total value of beets
White	†1,180	71,213	*44.1	864,975	12.2	\$4,324,875
Japanese	94	5,200	55.8	51,401	9.9	257,005
Chinese	16	904	56.5	12,071	13.3	60,855
Totals	1,290	77,317	*45.0	928,447	12.0	\$4,642,735

†In addition 6,000 acres were planted and about 3,500 harvested by a Sugar Company, producing 20,000 tons, valued at \$100,000.

*Holdings of Sugar Companies (19,570 acres) included in total, but not in average acreage.

MINING

TABLE I. Wages Paid in Ledge Mining.

Occupations.	Wages per day.												Over \$4.00	
	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75		\$4.00
Total number of employees considered.....														
Foremen -----	99								2	76	1		21	68
Engineers -----	172								3	13	1		20	9
Firemen -----	19								2	35	5		1	5
Machinists -----	106								1	17	29		29	21
Blacksmiths -----	138								3	21	3		15	14
Carpenters -----	60								6	8	8		21	6
Timbermen -----	293								147	8	8		83	4
Drillers -----	746								449	163	80		11	4
Compressormen -----	50								33	3	3		8	4
Miners -----	885								454	45	85		60	4
Muckers -----	707								37					
Oarmen -----	466								105		2			
Shift bosses -----	89								2	5	39		19	14
Amalgamators -----	98								20	3	46		12	15
Concentrators -----	52								23	4	1		3	
Millmen -----	72								24	3	23		6	9
Oyaniders -----	28								13				1	
Labors -----	174								35	1	4		3	1
Clerks -----	79								12	4	18		5	22
Miscellaneous -----	282								82	24	22		18	26
Totals -----	4610	2	8	3	6	33	285	922	424	1571	460	53	278	218

TABLE II. Wages Paid in Dredge Mining.

Occupations.	Wages per day.												Total number of employees considered.
	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	Over \$4.00
Foremen -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	36
Dredgemasters -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	30
Engineers -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	3	---	---	21	---
Oilers -----	---	---	---	---	---	178	6	104	---	---	---	---	---
Blacksmiths -----	---	---	---	---	1	21	18	15	2	19	7	1	4
Carpenters -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	2	23	6	3	---
Machinists -----	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	5	2	19	5	6	---
Winchmen -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	124	---	---	---	---	---
Amalgamators -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	3	2
Olerks -----	---	---	---	---	7	2	---	9	---	9	---	1	7
Laborers -----	4	4	22	30	42	88	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous -----	---	---	---	4	1	10	1	5	---	6	---	---	31
Totals -----	4	4	22	34	51	307	53	286	12	77	18	87	110

TABLE III. Wages Paid in Smelters and Refineries.

Occupations.	Wages per day.										Total number of employees considered.
	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$4.00	Over \$4.00	
Office	30					1			6	23	
Foremen	53			1	3	4				40	
Mechanics	56		3	4	16	9		11	8	4	
Engineers	7						2	2	1	2	
Firemen	6				3	2		1			
Electricians	9			5				4			
Refiners	44			22	1		11	4	4	2	
Furnace men	483	12		79	15	151		132	5	39	
Converter men	133	5		68		35		24	2	4	
Miscellaneous	165	1	22	35	7	16	1	9			
Totals	936	39	77	209	45	218	16	191	26	114	

OIL

TABLE 1. Wages Paid in the Oil Fields of California.

Occupations.	Wages with board.														Number receiving wages with board.	Total number of employees considered.
	Under \$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$6.00	Over \$6.00		
Superintendents	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	2	---	2	13	7	2	23	49	132
Foremen	---	---	---	10	13	15	1	20	---	19	21	10	1	6	85	141
Gaugers	---	2	2	---	1	1	---	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	43	58
Engineers	---	---	1	---	---	37	2	8	6	---	---	---	---	---	24	51
Firemen	---	1	---	---	---	22	7	20	9	5	---	---	---	---	59	81
Machinists	1	---	---	---	7	12	2	7	2	21	12	5	1	---	105	129
Blacksmiths	1	1	---	2	---	12	2	10	5	8	2	6	2	1	49	69
Steamfitters	---	---	---	---	3	12	1	35	1	3	---	---	---	---	30	58
Carpenters	---	---	---	7	8	44	4	---	2	37	49	3	---	---	189	235
Well drillers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	32	31	38	222	369	637
Toolies	---	---	---	2	---	38	5	204	---	20	27	1	1	---	298	584
Oilers	---	---	---	1	42	8	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	158
Pumpers	9	---	14	66	40	30	7	12	---	7	---	---	---	---	185	489
Wellmen	---	---	1	50	143	15	57	26	---	9	---	1	---	---	302	423
Drivers	9	11	17	114	57	16	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	234	353
Laborers	16	16	257	172	72	22	27	38	---	2	---	---	---	---	622	1503
Miscellaneous	92	23	42	30	36	42	8	25	3	9	9	---	---	1	314	654
Totals	128	54	384	454	422	316	130	420	31	194	162	64	45	253	3007	5755

TABLE I. Wages Paid in the Oil Fields of California—Continued.

Occupations.	Wages without board.														Number receiving wages without board.
	Under \$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$6.00	Over \$6.00	
Superintendents										7	7	10	12	47	
Foremen				1					1	5	4	17	5	18	
Gaugers				2		4		6			1	2			
Engineers						3	3	12		3	4	1	1		
Firemen						2		20							
Machinists						1		4	1	8	1	14			
Blacksmiths						1	1	4		4	7	8			
Steamfitters				1			9	7		2	8	1			
Carpenters								2		21	15	6		2	
Well drillers										33	4	8	123	100	
Toolies				2		12	11	142	6	25	85	8			
Oilers				1	78	17	2	10							
Plumbers				24	18	118	41	89	9	5					
Wellmen				5	18	34	4	27	2	18	17	1			
Drivers			3	5	11	22	21	48		6	3				
Laborers		11	18	454	136	118	18	63	48	18	1	1			
Miscellaneous	7	4	11	104	36	73	28	28	2	27	15	1	2	2	
Totals	7	15	32	599	297	405	189	471	69	167	172	68	143	164	

TABLE II. Oil Fields of California.
(Showing Location and Number of Wells of Companies Reporting.)

Fields.	Total number of companies report- ing-----	Total number of wells-----	Wells.		
			Pumping -----	Flowing -----	Drilling -----
Coalinga -----	42	315	235	3	77
Kern River -----	51	663	621		42
Los Angeles -----	5	169	145	3	21
Midway -----	19	98	35	7	56
McKittrick -----	8	110	96		14
Santa Maria -----	13	214	181	1	32
Santa Paula -----	7	203	191	1	11
Sunset -----	8	71	40	4	27
Miscellaneous -----	7	8		1	7
Totals -----	160	1851	1544	20	287

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid on Oil Pipe Lines.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per day.														
					\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.00 Over	
	8	9	10	Over 10															
Total number of employees considered.	16	68	87	105	38	120	42	15	5	12	15	45	63	23	19	14	774	114	1575
Superintendents	3	11	2																16
Foremen		64	4																16
Clerks	66	15	6			1					24	14	18	4	8	1	15		
Engineers		46		59													51	18	
Pumpers				38											12				
Firemen		45		75															
Machinists	18	24																	
Machinists, helpers	5	10							5		2	3	16	2	2	5	10	4	
Blacksmiths		5																	
Brick masons		2		10															
Boilermakers	8	7									1	2	1		2	1	7		11
Teamsters		44	1						2		33	9							1
Carpenters	30	33																	
Line riders		21	2								2	6	14	2	1	2	81		7
Pipe fitters		19										7					1		
Inspectors		14															5		
Laborers	10	705	59		4				33	95	241	320	60	6	2		12		8
Miscellaneous	11	89	5	9		5	10		5	4	2	19	26	11	13	.1	10		
Totals	151	1154	79	191	4		7	10	46	101	307	466	239	39	94	74	116		72

TABLE IV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Oil Refineries.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									Number of employees considered.
	8	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over.	
Foremen	3	4	2	4				1	2	2	1	2	8	10
Office help		18		2					9	83	5	1	9	18
		46	7	37								35	2	90
		1	2	4								4	1	7
	204	78	7	1				4	26	100	40	80	26	290
		42	1	72					6	85	2	66	6	115
				43								36	7	43
Teamsters		34	1						26	4	4		1	35
Oil treaters	16	26	6	59					6	18	5	62	11	107
Labors		141	5	6				1	122	18	10	2	3	152
Miscellaneous		11	2	31					13	10	10	8	4	44
Totals	223	386	33	259			6	31	209	215	80	202	78	911

SELECTED INDUSTRIES

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Canning Industry of California.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
	Number of employees considered.				Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 and over.	
	8	9	10	Over 10										
Male Employees.	17		16	1										17
Superintendents and managers	26		15	3				1	1	2	10	4	4	8
Office help	43		37						5	4	21			9
Foremen	9	1	7					1		5	4			
Shipping clerks	10		9							4	2			
Receiving clerks	20		13						3	4	7			8
Engineers	31		25						2	1	10			
Boxmakers	33		31					2	4	9				
Boxladders	152		137	15				55	21	10				
Truckers	14		12	2					87	4	6			
Welghers	65		55	10				40	2	5	7			
Graders	14		14						18	5	1			1
Car loaders	17		14						10	4				
Syrup makers	31		22	3				1	6	5		1		
Syrupers	107		72	9				11	12	4	4			
Cookers	190		152	35			12	10	42	23	18			2
Warehousemen	119		63	38			8	55	107	12	7			1
Solderers	193		96	56			1	16	10	28	33	14		17
Outters	70		70	97			27	50	115	1				
Canners	979		603	376		8	25	315	15	5				
Laborers	112		80	32				47	486	129	12	4		
Miscellaneous									35	23	3	2		2
Totals	2252	5	1543	700		8	73	654	981	283	149	39		65

TABLE I. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Canning Industry of California—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
	8	9	10	Over 10	Number of employees considered.....	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.99.....	\$6.00 to \$8.99.....	\$9.00 to \$11.99....	\$12.00 to \$14.99...	\$15.00 to \$17.99...	\$18.00 to \$20.99...	\$21.00 to \$24.99...	\$25.00 and over..
<i>Female Employees.</i>	2	1	17	1	21				3	5	7	5		1
Office help			22	29	51			7		15	18			4
Foreladies	200		2185	1071	3456			629	1175	887	434	164	12	19
Outters			781	355	1136			234	210	348	196	113	5	
Canners			73	20	93			6	55	24	8			
Labelers			111	12	123			20	80	21				
Miscellaneous														
Totals	202	1	3189	1488	4880	8	160	896	1523	1300	663	289	17	24

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Packing Houses of California.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
					Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 and over.	
	8	9	10	Over 10										
Number of employees considered														
<i>Male Employees.</i>														
Superintendents and managers	144	1	117	25								4	2	138
Foremen	160		148	11								34	30	72
Office help	168	2	140	21	1		1	4	2			44	23	66
Engineers	72		68	3					7			26	14	7
Boxmakers	326		308	10				4	34			155	64	41
Boxladders	145		138	5				5	36			45	17	6
Truckers	563		508	51				32	396			21		
Doormen and welghers	274		255	16					146			30	7	11
Graders	339		316	7				84	161			34		
Sorters	112		103				15	60	37					
Dumpers	31		29	1					6		4			
Cutters	74		65			20	45							
Oar loaders	163		120	43					48			47	28	2
Packers	200		190				5	26	42			21	33	80
Stemmers	265		265						202			30	1	
Dippers	96		92	4				15	61			5	1	
Pressmen	135		133	2				2	106			14	4	
Laborers	1808		1683	51	1	1	30	202	1322			40		
Miscellaneous	295		272	22			4	17	186			16	6	11
Totals	5370	3	4950	272	2	21	101	451	2796	815	570	230		384

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Fruit Packing Houses of California—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Less than \$3.00	Wages per week.							
	8	9	10	Over 10		\$3.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$25.00 and over.	\$21.00 to \$24.99
<i>Female Employees.</i>													
Office help	5	6	50	17		1	3	7	17	21	19	4	6
Foreladies		13	77	1			1	9	27	34	19		1
Packers	28	411	4008	185	12	84	741	1056	1138	741	742	78	40
Sorters		38	386				258	121	30	15			
Carton makers		24	81			11		28	28	37	1		
Labelers		5	72		1		10	60	6				
Cutters		5	544				284	153	80	7		25	
Miscellaneous		27	214	5		2	40	122	71	6	1		4
Totals	33	529	5432	208	18	98	1337	1556	1397	861	782	107	51

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Employees in the Wineries of California.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.								
	■	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$2.00	\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to \$14.00	\$15.00 to \$17.00	\$18.00 to \$20.00	\$21.00 to \$24.00	\$25.00 and over.
Superintendents and managers	38	2	31	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	3	25
Bookkeepers	20	1	12	5	—	—	—	3	4	5	3	—	5
Winemakers	22	1	13	3	—	—	1	—	5	2	5	1	8
Distillers	27	—	23	4	—	—	—	—	6	9	6	5	2
Engineers	37	1	29	6	—	—	—	—	5	7	12	8	4
	32	2	25	3	—	—	—	1	8	8	—	—	—
	193	37	126	30	—	2	21	44	89	22	7	6	2
Laborers	371	16	288	67	—	—	41	116	189	9	1	3	2
Miscellaneous	50	1	41	1	—	—	1	15	14	13	1	5	1
Totals	790	64	538	128	—	2	64	195	331	79	39	31	49

TABLE IV. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Sugar Refineries and Factories.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per day.													Over \$4.00
	8	9	10	Over 10	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	
Managers and superin- tendents	5	4	3	6			1		7	1	18	29	1	23	8	23		17
Office help (M.)	22	53	8	83					5	2	5			23			4	2
Office help (F.)	1	7	4	3					3	71	11	66		3	3	9	1	1
Laboratory help	12	4	4	197	2	3	13	6			8	6		13		16	23	7
Foremen	110	18	1	91							5	4				7	2	10
Engineers	52	7	1	37							4	9		22		7		
Firemen	45	7		27				1						23		7	1	
Blacksmiths	14	3	2	5				1	1					7		3		1
Carpenters	40	12		13							2	8		7		8	1	13
Machinists	250	56	2	145				14	10	13	29	17		54	3	71	22	17
Machinists, helpers	59	54		5						19	1	2		6	2	10	2	3
Oilers	36	4		32					5	2	9	4		14				
Pressmen	139			139					33	6	84			14	2			
Beet sugar men	657			657			4	8	191	57	154	95		112	17	17		2
Cane sugar men	703	6		688				288	211		84	1		105	12	2		
Limekiln men	143			143					21	32	77	5		6	2			
Laborers	1040	419	16	605		5	29	195	163	107	369	53		108	6	6		4
Warehousemen	96			96					24	11	26	6		27			2	
Miscellaneous (M.)	130	28	18	86				5	21	10	58	7		12	5	11	1	
Miscellaneous (F.)	35	30	5		15	10	5		5									
Totals	3915	712	59	3008	17	18	52	518	700	331	944	312	604	74	190	21	57	77

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid by Light and Power Companies.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per day.													Over \$4.00
	8	9	10	Over 10	Under \$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	
General officers	21													1		2		18
Managers and superintendents	70	13	31	1										2		1	3	76
Office help (M.)	430	88			12	8		27	26	23	93	46	107	11	27	52	28	36
Office help (F.)	132	17			8	9	27	13		22	17	9	11	1	1	2	1	
Foremen	106	55	23								5	5	14	1	11	33	11	60
Inspectors	39	4	5								1				1	14	2	6
Engineers	55	30	23		1						2	6	20	6	6	17	3	39
Firemen	62	18	20	2							23	21	13	16	5			
Oilers	50	21	5				1	1			8		43					
Mechanics	76	21	33			3				11	43	36	57	20	38	18	28	13
Electricians	276	137	33					3	1	3	11	4	15	9	7	8	15	10
Electricians	81	24	2															
Electricians	190	48	31		1	1	4	3	26	12	60	33	72	10	34	2	5	2
Electricians	209	65	53		1		1	1	2	1	18	10	11	46	17	9	172	33
Electricians	52	14								20	31				2		11	2
Electricians	64	9	55					1		24	35	11	2	1		53		
Electricians	88	10	26							11	28	19	16	5	31	2	10	1
Electricians	25	27	14						6	8	4	1	29	7	1	5	3	2
Electricians	31	32	47		3			6	23	2	33	24	9	5	9	14	8	1
Electricians	120	14			1		4	1	2		41	13	25	5	19	4	7	5
Electricians	74	13								1	15	13	15	12	14	10	10	1
Electricians	67	13					1			3	3	4	30	1	42	2	2	
Electricians	323	25	26		2					17	53	183	30	1	2			
Electricians	412	64	64						23	2	9	66	21		3	1		
Electricians	98	2							404	353	721	93	43	3	8	1		
Electricians	101	1							31	44	84	20	44	4	19	5	4	
Electricians	1635	835	252		20	3	10	6										
Miscellaneous	121	57	140	10	20													
Totals	5531	1120	933	13	49	24	60	63	536	531	1353	629	690	195	378	225	417	361

TABLE VI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid by Water Companies.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per day.												Over \$4.00		
	8	9	10	Over 10	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75		\$4.00	
General officers -----	15																		15
Managers and superin-	16																		15
tendents -----	173				1														81
Office help (M.) -----	38																		
Office help (F.) -----	50																		12
Foremen -----	36																		5
Inspectors -----	49																		2
Meter men -----	16																		2
Filter men -----	30																		
Reservoir men -----	33																		
Service men -----	43																		
Engineers -----	55																		
Firemen -----	39																		
Mechanics -----	16																		
Collectors -----	269																		
Laborers -----	20																		
Miscellaneous -----																			
Totals -----	898	2		172	12		16	10	163	158	165	39	124	12	114	63	27		169

TABLE VII. Wages of Employees in Lumber Woods and Sawmills.

Occupations.	Number of employees considered.	Wages per week.						Totals
		\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	
Foremen	159	1	1	7	11	21	16	111
Clerks	148	4	7	59	30	41	22	46
Mechanics	661				231	217	113	40
Blacksmiths	71				10	31	29	1
Fillers	67			8	19	24	11	5
Sawyers	150	1	4	81	25	29	7	53
Setters	20				7	1	12	
Edgermen	56			2	8	24	22	
Millhands	1392	68	254	543	257	164	71	35
Engineers	147		2	5	14	59	41	26
Donkeymen	63		16	29	12	8		1
Firemen	147			33	71	42	1	
Trainmen	189			41	10	81	27	21
Timekeepers	12			6	6			4
Tallymen	25			3	6	7	5	
Teamsters	238			81	133	12	2	
Loaders	1206		63	429	620	87	7	
Fallers	433		145	150	119	24		
Loggers	1171	70	223	383	325	113	28	24
Onbearers	28			16	12			
	180			14	112	43	4	2
	33				7	4	22	
	2801	53	273	1672	703	70	23	
	46			9	23	12	2	
Miscellaneous	20		6	14				
	280	1	54	80	41	17	28	29
Totals	9707	196	1043	3615	2812	1141	436	393

TABLE VIII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Powder Factories.

Occupations.	Hours per day.			Wages per day.													Over \$4.00
	Number of employees considered																
	8	9	10	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	
Superintendents and man- agers	16	5	8	2									3				13
Office help (M.)	22	9	8	1										1			1
Office help (F.)	4	3	1	1													
Foremen	43	30	13						1	4	1	6	3	7	2		15
Engineers	15	4	8									3	3	5			4
Firemen	9	3	6							6		2	1				
Mechanics	92	21	16		3		1	7	9	6	6	7	10	14		17	12
Acid men	53	4	48	1				1	8	7	12	8	6	8			2
Mill men	43	31	10				1	18		3	1	14	6				
Box and keg makers	41	2	1	2	1	9		8		3	9	5	2				1
Labors	299	182	167					188	32	39	60	22					7
Miscellaneous (M.)	25	7	18		2	2		4	2	5	6	2		1	1		
Miscellaneous (F.)	21	12	9			10	2	2	3	4							
Totals	683	76	313	6	6	22	4	178	56	79	96	72	34	36	7	22	65

TABLE IX. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid at Cement Works.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per week.									
	8	9	10	Over 10	Less than \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$17.99	\$18.00 to \$20.99	\$21.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 and over.	
Superintendents and managers	13		13	6										13
Office help	56	6	44	6			1	3		5	8	3		36
Foremen	50		44	6						10	11	7		22
Chemists	30	4	26				3	5	1	5	6	5		5
Engineers	28		19	9						7	7	3		11
Firemen	4		2	2							4			
Oilers	56			56						50		6		
Mechanics	190		159	31					10	12	25	113		30
Burners and helpers	113			113					57	14	31	7		4
Millers	40			40						8	32			
Drillers	13		13						4	9				
Laborers	1711		1195	516					1891	216	88	15		1
Packers	45		18	27						5	40			
Miscellaneous	81	4	63	14				3	84	13	10	6		15
Totals	2430	14	1596	820			4	11	1497	354	262	165		137

TABLE X. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Hotels of San Francisco.

Occupations.	Hours per day.			Wages per month.																
	8	9	10	Over 10	\$15.00 and under	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$80.00	\$90.00	\$100.00	Over \$100.00
Male Employees.																				
Clerks	114	39	42	63	1	1	6	5	8	14	8	27	1	54	5	26	7	26	44	
Bookkeepers	27	12	15	2				2		2	1	1		1	1	1	18	14	11	
Bell boys	84	73	15	33	3	21	92	30	18	32	2	7								
Elevator operators	19	15	12	9		5	5	6	3	28	1	1		1						
Engineers	44	9	5	7				2	1	3	1	5		3	3	3	34	4	2	
Porters	37	55	39	29	1	3	13	19	8	30	40	28	3	10	8	1				
Cooks	33	54	104		2	3		2	5	33	1	4		2			39	10	95	
Dishwashers	20	33	33					20	23	37		11								
Pantrymen	8	23	30					5	1	29	23	2	1							
Waiters	42	8	227					6	1	2	46	76		139		2		1	2	
Bedmakers	5	1	2	4				3	3	4		2								
Miscellaneous	77	10	142	11			2	54	69	11	5	7	4	9	18	30	4	4	2	
Totals	510	332	671	153	7	33	118	154	140	225	128	171	17	219	80	66	105	102	60	96
Female Employees.																				
Clerks	17		6	2	1				1	3	1	5	2		1	2	2	1	5	1
Chambermaids	235	61	46		4	6	136	64	21	76	2	28		1						
Housekeepers	15	5	10	3		1	1	3	2	7	2	7		6	2	1		1		
Waitresses	165	6	8	1			16	43	102	16		3								
Miscellaneous	74	8	11	3		2	18	5	22	11	34	2		2						
Totals	506	80	81	9	5	9	171	115	148	113	89	45	2	9	3	3	2	5	6	1

TABLE XI. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in the Hotels of Los Angeles.

Occupations.	Number of employees considered.	Hours per day.				Wages per month.																	
		8	9	10	Over 10.	\$15.00 and under.	\$20.00.	\$25.00.	\$30.00.	\$35.00.	\$40.00.	\$45.00.	\$50.00.	\$55.00.	\$60.00.	\$65.00.	\$70.00.	\$80.00.	\$90.00.	\$100.00.	Over \$100.00.		
<i>Male Employees.</i>																							
Clerks	108	32	21	29	21		2	2	3	8	7	5	10	2	14	3	8	11	5	7	16		
Bartenders	31	10	14	7																			
Bell boys	105	39	38	25	3	35	27	24	6	2	9				1		1	2	3	21			
Bus boys	45	40		5																			
Elevator operators	43	15	12	14	2	2																	
Engineers	43	4	13	22	4																		
Porters	60	8	18	25	14	1																	
Cooks	112	21	3	78	10																		
Dishwashers	66	8	9	40	9		2																
Pantrymen	40	6	10	20	4																		
Waiters	159	100	7	51	1		3	3															
Bedmakers	7	2	3	2																			
Miscellaneous	146	63	34	42	7		4	4															
Totals	960	343	182	380	75	38	40	48	143	132	133	80	52	11	44	11	46	46	42	53		41	
<i>Female Employees.</i>																							
Clerks	44	23	9	11	1		1						4		4	1	6	3	1				
Chambermaids	205	63	71	71			57	23															
Housekeepers	29	10	5	10	4		1	7					2		2	3							
Waitresses	205	96	86	23				38															
Miscellaneous	91	31	17	35	8	6	12	16					3	2	5		2						
Totals	574	223	188	150	13	8	71	84	131	122	55	64	9	2	11	4	8	3	1	1			

TABLE XII. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid in Hotels of Miscellaneous Cities.

Occupations.	Hours per day.				Wages per month.																			
	Hours per day.				Over 10	\$15.00 and under	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$80.00	\$90.00	\$100.00	Over \$100.00			
	8	9	10	Over 10																				
Male Employees.																								
Clerks	84	12	12	42	18					1	4	6	1	6	7	13	5	10	5	9	8		9	
Bartenders	7			7																				
Bell boys	134	26	49	46	13		39		4	6	1													
Elevator operators	19	3	3	13					2	6														
Engineers	38	6		23	9				9		2	1			1	7	2	3	6		3		2	
Porters	59	4		49	6		6		9	11	10	1	6											
Cooks	112	22		81	9				2	4	9	8	6		1	21	1	28	7	4	5		19	
Dishwashers	66	6	8	50	2				13	6	1													
Pantrymen	18			17	1				1	6		2				1								
Walters	176	70	59	44	3				8	6			10			3		3	2	3	2			
Miscellaneous	178	38	46	87	7				30	18	53		10		2	10	5	18	1	8	8		5	
Totals	891	187	177	459	68	93	45	102	168	68	100	17	39	11	58	13	65	20	80	26			36	
Female Employees.																								
Clerks	18	3	1	8	6				7	3	1		2			2		1		1				
Chambermaids	162	82	23	57					17	2	13		1											
Housekeepers	12	1	1	7	3						8		3			1	2	2						
Waitresses	401	160	102	126	13				113	4	9		2											
Miscellaneous	105	54	15	36					11	19	6	1	4	1		6		1		1				
Totals	698	300	142	234	22	3	157	299	148	28	92	1	12	1	9	2	4			2				

TABLE II. *Waters 1340 White*

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

TABLE III. Wages Paid Japanese and Chinese Employees on American Vessels Engaged in the Shipping of the Port of San Francisco.
(Tabulated by Occupations.)

| Occupations. | Number of employees | Wages per month.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No salary | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | \$25.00 | \$22.50 | \$20.00 | \$17.50 | \$15.00 | \$12.50 | \$11.00 | \$10.00 | \$9.00 | \$8.00 | \$7.00 | \$6.00 | \$5.00 | \$4.00 | | \$2.50 |
| Freight clerks | 13 | | | | | 3 | 2 | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Sailmakers | 7 | | | | | 7 | 5 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Boatswains | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seamen | 171 | | | | | | 12 | | | 72 | | 171 | | | | | |
| Oilers | 84 | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 7 | 181 | 34 | | | | | |
| Firemen | 232 | | | | | | | | | | | 197 | | | | | |
| Coal passers | 197 | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | |
| Bakers | 21 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | 5 |
| Riggers | 4 | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | | 3 | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 25 | | 2 | | | 5 |
| | 35 | | 5 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 5 | | 4 | | | 25 | | | | | |
| | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | |
| Galley help | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | | | |
| Pantrymen | 37 | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | | 6 | |
| Waiters | 241 | | | | | | 5 | | 2 | | | 222 | 6 | | 4 | | |
| Mess boys | 86 | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 39 | | | | 30 |
| Interpreters | 7 | | | 4 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 1235 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 5 | 37 | 84 | 182 | 745 | 45 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 40 |

*Japanese and Chinese are paid in Mexican silver. Wages in this table have been reduced to equivalent in United States gold coin.

TABLE IV. Steam Railroad Employees in California, Fiscal Year 1909-1910.

| Occupations. | Number of employees | Average daily wage | Lowest average daily wage | Highest average daily wage |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| General officers | 211 | \$18.75 | \$0.83 | \$22.04 |
| Other officers | 206 | 6.95 | 1.67 | 8.25 |
| General office clerks | 2834 | 2.55 | 1.83 | 3.77 |
| | 1116 | 2.64 | 1.82 | 3.50 |
| | 3303 | 2.42 | 1.00 | 3.09 |
| | 1821 | 4.66 | 2.28 | 6.93 |
| | 1741 | 2.84 | 2.00 | 4.27 |
| Conductors | 1163 | 4.44 | 1.38 | 5.62 |
| Other trainmen | 8763 | 3.19 | 2.00 | 4.36 |
| Machinists | 1194 | 3.92 | 2.24 | 4.52 |
| Carpenters | 1751 | 3.15 | 2.18 | 4.04 |
| Other shopmen | 7890 | 2.67 | 2.13 | 3.42 |
| Section foremen | 1215 | 2.72 | 1.86 | 3.25 |
| Other trackmen | 11763 | 1.40 | 1.07 | 2.47 |
| Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen | 808 | 1.94 | 1.19 | 2.89 |
| Telegraph operators and | 926 | 3.04 | 1.66 | 4.69 |
| Employees (floating equal) | 928 | 2.80 | 2.51 | 3.08 |
| Other employees and laborers | 6752 | 2.52 | 2.95 | 4.03 |
| Total employees | 49970 | | | |

TABLE V. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Employees of Electric Railroads.

| Occupations. | Hours per day. | | | | Wages per day. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Over
\$4.00 | | |
|---|----------------|------|------|------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|----------------|--|----|
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | Over
10 | \$1.00 | \$1.25 | \$1.50 | \$1.75 | \$2.00 | \$2.25 | \$2.50 | \$2.75 | \$3.00 | \$3.25 | \$3.50 | \$3.75 | \$4.00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number
of employees
considered..... | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General officers | 37 | 21 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 69 |
| Managers and superin-
tendents | 28 | 8 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| Clerks (M.) | 311 | 92 | 142 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 |
| Clerks (F.) | 100 | 23 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| Foremen | | 140 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors | | 20 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conductors | | 530 | 2651 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motormen | | 531 | 2160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Starters | 4 | 10 | 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Station men | | 124 | 104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Switchmen | 75 | 2 | 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Watchmen | | 23 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Road and track men | | 2617 | 1036 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linemen | | 172 | 91 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricians | | 51 | 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dynamo and switch-
board men | 19 | 73 | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engineers | 5 | 14 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mechanics | 23 | 1221 | 771 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Draughtsmen | | 8 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil engineers | 26 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Painters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Car cleaners | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stevedores | | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 59 | 39 | 144 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 687 | 5955 | 7660 | 70 | 217 | 1739 | 778 | 526 | 959 | 1359 | 2944 | 1847 | 1984 | 591 | 506 | 321 | 249 | 852 | | | |

ORGANIZED LABOR

TABLE I. Building Trades and Affiliated Organizations in the State of California—1909-10.

| Trade and location. | Membership of union reporting. | Occupation. | Hours per day. | Wages. | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | Unit. | Minimum rate. | Ruling rate. |
| <i>Asbestos Workers.</i> | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 25 | Asbestos workers | 8 | Day | \$4 00 | \$4 00 |
| <i>Bricklayers and Masons.</i> | | | | | | |
| Bakersfield | 42 | Bricklayers | 8 | Hour | 75 | 75 |
| Long Beach | 23 | Bricklayers | 8 | Hour | 75 | 75 |
| Los Angeles | 170 | Bricklayers | 8 | Day | † | 5 00 |
| Oakland | 146 | Bricklayers | 8 | Hour | 87½ | 87½ |
| Pasadena | 31 | Bricklayers | 8 | Hour | 62½ | 68½ |
| Sacramento | 38 | Bricklayers | 8 | Day | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| San Diego | 30 | Bricklayers | 8 | Day | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| San Francisco | 400 | Bricklayers | 8 | Day | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| San Jose | 18 | Bricklayers | 8 | Day | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Stockton | 26 | Bricklayers | 8 | Day | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| <i>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 63 | Structural iron workers | 8 | Day | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| San Francisco | 500 | Structural iron workers | 8 | Hour | 62½ | † |
| San Francisco | 600 | Housesmiths, shop | 9 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| | | Housesmiths, outside | 8 | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| | | Housesmiths, apprentices | 8 to 9 | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| | | Pile drivers | 8 | Day | † | 4 00 |
| San Francisco | † | Bridge builders | 8 | Day | † | 4 50 |
| <i>Carpenters and Joiners.</i> | | | | | | |
| Alameda | 132 | Carpenters | 8 | Day | † | 4 00 |
| Bakersfield | 160 | Carpenters | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Berkeley (8 unions) | 395 | Carpenters | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Elmhurst | 52 | Carpenters | 8 | Day | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Eureka | 75 | Carpenters | 8 | Day | 4 00 | † |
| | | Millmen | 8 | Day | 3 25 | † |
| Fresno | 160 | Carpenters | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Gilroy | 16 | Carpenters | 8 | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Hanford | 71 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Hayward | 86 | Carpenters and millmen | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Lindsay | 24 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Lodi | 50 | Carpenters and millmen | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Long Beach | 69 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Los Angeles (3 unions) | 171 | Carpenters | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| Mill Valley | 75 | Carpenters | Day | 4 80 | 4 80 |
| Mountain View | 25 | Carpenters | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Oakland (4 unions) | 1948 | Carpenters | Day | 3 25 to 5 00 | 4 00 |
| Oakland | 650 | Millmen | Day | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Oroville | 55 | Carpenters | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Pacific Grove | 43 | Carpenters and millmen | Day | 4 80 | 4 80 |
| Palo Alto | 117 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Redlands | 70 | Carpenters | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Redwood City | 52 | Carpenters | Day | 3 00 to 4 00 | 3 50 |
| Sacramento | 550 | Mill hands | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Sacramento | 140 | Carpenters | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| San Diego | 285 | Carpenters | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| San Francisco (10 unions) | 5301 | Carpenters | Day | 3 25 | 4 00 |
| San Francisco | 550 | Millmen | Day | 5 50 | 5 50 |
| San Francisco | 56 | Carpenters | Day | 4 80 | 4 80 |
| San Francisco | 77 | Carpenters and millmen | Day | 3 25 to 5 00 | 3 25 to 5 00 |
| San Jose | 325 | Carpenters | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 to 3 50 |
| San Jose | 438 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 to 4 50 |
| San Luis Obispo | 30 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| San Mateo | 195 | Carpenters | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 to 4 50 |
| San Pedro | 45 | Carpenters | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Santa Barbara | 85 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Santa Rosa | 309 | Carpenters | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Stockton | 16 | Carpenters | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Sunnyvale | 116 | Carpenters | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Vallejo | 74 | Carpenters and millmen | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Visalia | 67 | Carpenters and millmen | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| Watsonville | 132 | Carpet and shade workers | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Carpet and Shade Workers. | | | | | |
| San Francisco | | | | | |
| Cement Workers. | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 79 | Finishers | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Sacramento | 120 | Finishers, helpers | Day | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| San Francisco | 895 | Labors | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| San Francisco | | Cement workers | Day | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| | | Finishers | Day | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| | | Finishers, helpers | Day | | |

†Not stated.

| <i>Elevator Conductors and Starters.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|--|--|--|------------|--|-------|--|-------------------|--|
| San Francisco | | Elevator conductors | | Elevator starters | | Month | | 70 00 | | 75 00 | |
| | | | | | | Month | | 80 00 | | 80 00 | |
| <i>Engineers, Stationary.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakland | | 196 | | Stationary engineers | | Day | | 3 50 | | 4 00 | |
| Sacramento | | 17 | | Hoisting engineers | | Day | | 6 00 | | 6 00 | |
| San Francisco | | 189 | | Stationary engineers | | Day | | 3 75 | | 3 75 | |
| San Jose | | 65 | | Stationary engineers | | Day | | 5 00 | | 5 00 | |
| San Pedro | | 8 | | Stationary engineers | | Day | | 3 50 | | 3 50 | |
| Stockton | | 22 | | Stationary engineers | | Day | | 3 00 | | 3 00 | |
| | | | | | | Day | | 3 00 | | 3 00 | |
| <i>Excavators, Street Concrete, and Asphalt Workers.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | | 300 | | Excavators, street concrete, and asphalt workers | | Day | | 2 50 | | 2 50 | |
| <i>Firemen, Stationary.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | | 241 | | Stationary firemen | | Day | | 2 75 | | 3 00 to 3 25 | |
| Vallejo | | 12 | | Stationary firemen | | Day | | 3 25 | | 3 25 | |
| <i>Hod Carriers.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | 61 | | Hod carriers | | Day | | 4 00 | | 4 00 | |
| San Francisco | | 700 | | Hod carriers | | Day | | 5 00 | | 5 00 | |
| Stockton | | 31 | | Hod carriers | | Day | | 4 00 | | 4 00 | |
| <i>House Razers and Movers.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | 12 | | House razers and movers | | Day | | 4 00 | | † | |
| San Francisco | | 65 | | House razers and movers | | Day | | 5 00 | | 5 00 | |
| <i>Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakland | | 54 | | Iron and steel workers | | Piece work | | | | | |
| <i>Lathers.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 7 | | Lathers | | Piece work | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | 92 | | Lathers | | Piece work | | | | | |
| | | 80 | | Lathers | | Piece work | | | | | |
| | | 32 | | Lathers | | Day | | 6 00 | | 6 00 | |
| | | 300 | | Lathers | | Day | | 6 00 | | | |
| San Jose | | 20 | | Lathers | | Piece work | | | | | |
| San Rafael | | 12 | | Lathers | | Piece work | | | | 4 00 av. per day. | |

†Not stated.

TABLE I. Building Trades and Affiliating Organizations in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

| Trade and location. | Membership of unions reporting. | Occupation. | Hours per day. | Wages. | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | Unit. | Minimum rate. | Regulating rate. |
| <i>Marble and Stone Workers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 12 | Marble cutters and setters----- | 8 | Day----- | \$4 50 | \$4 50 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 85 | Stone cutters ----- | 8 | Day----- | † | 4 50 |
| San Francisco ----- | 230 | Marble workers ----- | 8 | Day----- | 3 50 to 5 00 | 3 50 to 5 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 150 | Marble cutters, helpers----- | 8 | Day----- | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 182 | Stone cutters ----- | 8 | Day----- | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 15 | Stone sawyers ----- | 10 | Day----- | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 150 | Mosaic and terrazo workers----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 00 | † |
| | | Mosaic and terrazo workers, helpers ----- | 8 | Day----- | 3 00 | † |
| <i>Metal Polishers.</i> | | | | | | |
| San Francisco ----- | 42 | Brass finishers ----- | 8½ | Day----- | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| | | Chandeller workers ----- | 9 | Day----- | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| <i>Metal Workers, Sheet.</i> | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 17 | Coppersmiths, tinnerns, and pipe fitters ----- | 9 | Hour----- | 37½ | 37½ |
| Los Angeles ----- | 99 | Sheet metal workers ----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Sacramento ----- | 38 | Sheet metal workers ----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| San Diego ----- | 23 | Sheet metal workers ----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 540 | Sheet metal workers ----- | 8 | Day----- | 5 50 | 5 50 |
| San Jose ----- | 27 | Sheet metal workers ----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| <i>Painters, Paper hangers, and Decorators.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eureka ----- | 32 | Painters and paper hangers----- | 8 | Day----- | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Fresno ----- | 79 | Painters and paper hangers----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 00 | † |
| Gilroy ----- | 10 | Painters and paper hangers----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 00 | † |
| Los Angeles ----- | 42 | Painters and paper hangers----- | 8 | Day----- | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 40 | Sign painters ----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Los Gatos ----- | 14 | Painters and paper hangers----- | 8 | Day----- | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Monterey ----- | 26 | Painters and paper hangers----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Oakland ----- | 600 | Painters and paper hangers----- | 8 | Day----- | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Oakland ----- | 50 | Carriage painters ----- | 8 | Day----- | 3 00 to 4 00 | 3 00 to 4 00 |

| Oakland | Pictorial painters | 8 | Day | 6 50 | † | † |
|---|----------------------------------|---|------------|--------------|-------------------|---|
| Pasadena | Sign painters | 8 | Day | 5 30 | † | † |
| Riverside | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 3 50 to 4 00 | 3 50 to 4 00 | |
| Sacramento | Painters | 8 | Day | † | 3 00 | |
| San Francisco | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 | |
| San Francisco | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 4 50 to 5 00 | 4 50 to 5 00 | |
| San Jose | Sign and pictorial painters | 8 | Day | 5 50 | 5 50 to 6 50 | |
| San Mateo | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 4 00 | † | |
| San Rafael | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 | |
| Santa Barbara | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 | |
| Santa Cruz | Painters | 8 | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 | |
| Santa Rosa | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 | |
| Stockton | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 3 50 | † | |
| Vallejo | Painters and paper hangers | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 | |
| Plasterers. | | | | | | |
| Oakland | Plasterers | 8 | Day | 7 00 | 7 00 | |
| Sacramento | Plasterers | 8 | Day | 7 00 | 7 00 | |
| San Rafael | Plasterers and bricklayers | 8 | Day | 7 00 | 7 00 | |
| Plumbers, Gas Fitters, and Steam Fitters. | | | | | | |
| Fresno | Plumbers and steam fitters | 8 | Day | 3 50 to 5 00 | 5 00 | |
| Los Angeles | Plumbers | 8 | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 | |
| Oakland | Plumbers, gas, and steam fitters | 8 | Day | † | 6 00 | |
| Redlands | Plumbers | 8 | Day | † | 5 00 | |
| Richmond | Steam fitters | 8 | Day | 4 00 | † | |
| | Steam fitters, helpers | 8 | Day | 2 75 | † | |
| Sacramento | Plumbers | 8 | Day | 5 50 | 5 50 | |
| San Francisco | Plumbers, gas, and steam fitters | 8 | Day | 6 00 | 6 00 | |
| San Jose | Plumbers | 8 | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 | |
| San Rafael | Plumbers | 8 | Day | 3 50 | 5 00 | |
| Santa Rosa | Plumbers | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 | |
| Stockton | Plumbers | 8 | Day | 4 50 | † | |
| Vallejo | Plumbers, gas, and steam fitters | 8 | Day | 5 00 | † | |
| Roofers. | | | | | | |
| Oakland | Roofers (felt and composition) | 8 | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 | |
| San Francisco | Roofers (felt and composition) | 8 | Day | 6 00 | 7 50 | |
| Shinglers. | | | | | | |
| Oakland | Shinglers | 8 | Piece work | | 5 00 av. per day. | |
| San Francisco | Shinglers | 8 | Piece work | | 5 00 av. per day. | |

†Not stated.

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California—1909-10.

| Trade and location. | Membership of
unions report-
ing. | Occupation. | Hours
per day. | Wages. | | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Unit. | Minimum rate. | Ending rate. |
| <i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i> | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 97 | Bakers, bread and cake | 10 | Week | \$18 00 to 35 00 | † |
| Los Angeles | 90 | Bakers, bread and cake | | Day | 8 00 to 4 00 | † |
| Oakland | 153 | Bakers | 9 | Week | 21 00 | \$21 00 |
| Sacramento | 110 | Bakers | 9 | Week | 20 00 | † |
| | | Foremen | 9 | Week | 25 00 | † |
| San Francisco | 760 | Bakers | 9 | Week | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| San Francisco | 65 | Bakers | 9 | Day | 2 25 | 4 00 |
| San Francisco | 13 | Bakers | 8 | Week | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| San Francisco | 100 | Salesmen | 11 | Week | 21 00 | 21 00 |
| <i>Barbers</i> | | | | | | |
| | 44 | Barbers | 11 | Week | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| | 80 | Barbers | 8 to 9 | Week | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| | 6 | Barbers | 12 | | Percentage | |
| | 496 | Barbers | 12 | Week | 14 00 | 14 00 |
| | 10 | Barbers | 11 | Week | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| | 7 | Barbers | 11 | Week | 15 00 | 15 00 |
| | 40 | Barbers | 12 | Week | 15 00 | 15 00 |
| | 63 | Barbers | 12 | Week | 12 00 | 15 00 |
| | 635 | Barbers | 10½ | Week | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| | 83 | Barbers | 11½ | Week | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| Santa Barbara | 10 | Barbers | 11 | Week | † | 15 00 |
| Santa Rosa | 21 | Barbers | 10 | Week | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Vallejo | 42 | Barbers | 12½ | Week | 16 00 | 20 00 |
| <i>Blacksmiths and Helpers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 170 | Blacksmiths | 9 | Hour | 32½ | 40 |
| San Francisco | 110 | Blacksmiths | 8½ | Day | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| <i>Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.</i> | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 72 | Boiler makers | 9 | Hour | 45½ | 45½ |
| Sacramento | 106 | Boiler makers | 9 | Hour | 45½ | 54½ |
| San Francisco | 100 | Iron ship builders | 8½ | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

| Trade and location. | Membership of
unions report-
ing. | Occupation. | Hours
per day. | Wages. | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Unit. | Minimum rate. | Ruling rate. |
| <i>Engineers and Firemen, Locomotive.</i> | | | | | | |
| Dunsmuir ----- | 101 | Locomotive engineers ----- | | | Mileage basis | |
| Kern ----- | 147 | Locomotive engineers ----- | | | Mileage basis | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 85 | Locomotive engineers ----- | | | Mileage basis | |
| Oakland (2 unions) ----- | 470 | Locomotive engineers ----- | | | Mileage basis | |
| Sacramento ----- | 100 | Locomotive firemen ----- | | | Mileage basis | |
| San Francisco ----- | 120 | Locomotive engineers ----- | | | Mileage basis | |
| | | Locomotive firemen ----- | | | Mileage basis | |
| <i>Engineers, Marine.</i> | | | | | | |
| San Francisco ----- | 1300 | Marine engineers ----- | | Month ---- | \$70 00 to 130 00 | |
| <i>Engineers, Steam.</i> | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 65 | Steam engineers, brewery ----- | 8 | Day ----- | 4 00 | \$4 00 |
| | | Steam engineers, laundry ----- | 8 | Day ----- | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| | | Steam engineers, miscellaneous ----- | 10 to 12 | Day ----- | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 445 | Steam engineers ----- | 8½ | Month ---- | 90 00 | 110 00 |
| <i>Garment Workers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 325 | Garment workers ----- | 8 | Piece work | | 2 50 av. per day. |
| <i>Gas Workers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Oakland ----- | 140 | Gas workers ----- | 8 | Day ----- | 2 50 to 4 00 | 2 50 to 4 00 |
| Sacramento ----- | 63 | Gas makers ----- | 8 | Month ---- | 100 00 | 100 00 |
| | | Gas workers ----- | 8 | Day ----- | 2 50 to 3 50 | 2 50 to 3 50 |
| | | Meter men ----- | 8 | Month ---- | 80 00 | 90 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 325 | Gas workers ----- | 8 | Day ----- | 2 50 | 3 25 |
| <i>Horseshoers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Oakland ----- | 29 | Horseshoers ----- | 9 | Day ----- | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| San Francisco ----- | 98 | Horseshoers ----- | 9 | Day ----- | 5 00 | 5 00 |

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, and Bartenders.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Bakersfield | 161 | Bartenders | 10 | Week | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Los Angeles | 280 | Bartenders | 10 | Week | 18 00 | 21 00 |
| Los Angeles | 115 | Cooks | 11 | Week | 16 00 | 20 00 |
| Los Angeles | 240 | Waiters | 10 | Week | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Oakland | 100 | Bartenders | 10 | Week | 18 00 to 25 00 | 18 00 to 25 00 |
| Oakland | 350 | Cooks | 10 | Week | 15 00 to 27 50 | 15 00 to 27 50 |
| Oakland | | Waiters | 10 | Week | 10 00 to 12 00 | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| San Diego | 75 | Waitresses | 10 | Week | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| San Francisco | 800 | Bartenders | 10 | Week | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| San Francisco | | Bartenders | 10 | Week | 18 00 | 22 50 |
| San Francisco | 550 | Cooks | 10½ | Month | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| San Francisco | 403 | Cooks, hotel, and restaurant butchers | 10½ | Week | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| San Francisco | 1000 | Waiters | 10 | Week | 12 00 | 22 50 |
| San Jose | 140 | Bartenders | 10 | Week | † | † |
| Laundry Workers. | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 300 | Laundry workers† | 9 | Week | 7 00 to 18 00 | 7 00 to 18 00 |
| San Francisco | 1400 | Laundry workers† | 49 week. | Week | 7 00 to 18 00 | 7 00 to 18 00 |
| San Jose | 51 | Laundry workers† | 8 | Week | 6 00 to 15 00 | 10 00 to 18 00 |
| Leather Workers. | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 36 | Leather workers on horse goods-- | 9 | Piece work | | 2 50 av. per day. |
| Los Angeles | 31 | Leather workers on trunks and cases | 8½ | Day | 2 50 to 3 00 | 2 50 to 3 50 |
| San Francisco | 105 | Leather workers on horse goods-- | 9 | Piece work | | 3 50 to 3 75 av. day. |
| San Francisco | † | Tanners | 9 | Day | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| San Jose | 12 | Leather workers on horse goods-- | 9 | Day | 2 75 | † |
| Longshoremen. | | | | | | |
| Oakland | 230 | Lumber handlers | 9 | Hour | | 8 00 to 25 00 av. wk. |
| San Francisco | 600 | Lumber handlers | 9 | Hour | 50 | 50 |
| San Pedro | 120 | Longshoremen | 9 | Hour | † | † |
| Stockton | 70 | Lumber handlers | 9 | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 |

†Not stated.

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

| Trade and location. | Membership of
unions report-
ing. | Occupation. | Hours
per day. | Wages. | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | Unit. | Minimum rate. | Rolling rate. |
| <i>Machinists.</i> | | | | | | |
| Dunsmuir | 52 | Machinists, railroad | 9 | Hour | \$0 43 | \$0 43 |
| Los Angeles | 320 | Machinists, contract | 9½ | Hour | 32 | 35 |
| | | Machinists, railroad | 9 | Hour | 43 | 43 |
| Oakland | 650 | Machinists | 8½ | Day | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Oakland | 144 | Machinists, railroad | 9 | Hour | 43 | 43 |
| Sacramento | 200 | Machinists, railroad | 9 | Hour | 43 | 43 |
| San | 32 | Machinists | 9 | Day | 3 25 | 3 75 |
| San | 1400 | Machinists | 9 | Day | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| San Francisco | 125 | Machinists, railroad | 8½ | Hour | 43 | 43 |
| | | Machinists, apprentices, 1st year | 8½ | Week | 4 00 | |
| | | 2d year | 8½ | Week | 5 00 | |
| | | 3d year | 8½ | Week | 6 00 | |
| | | 4th year | 8½ | Week | 7 00 | |
| San Francisco | 50 | | 8½ | Day | \$2 75 | \$2 75 to \$3 50 |
| San Jose | 34 | | 8 | Day | 3 50 | † |
| Vallejo | 200 | Machinists | 8 | Hour | 52 | 52 |
| <i>Meat Cutters and Butchers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Bakersfield | 35 | Meat cutters and butchers | 10 | Week | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| | | Delivery men | 10 | Week | 15 00 | 15 00 |
| San Francisco | 680 | Meat cutters and butchers | 10 | Week | 20 00 | † |
| <i>Miners.</i> | | | | | | |
| Big Oak Flat | 8 | Miners | 8 | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Bodie | 80 | Miners | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Delamar | 150 | Miners | 8 | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Grass Valley | 580 | Miners | 8 | Day | 2 00 | 3 00 |
| Randsburg | 97 | Miners | 8 | Day | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Mojave | 69 | Millmen | 8 | Day | 4 00 to 4 50 | 4 00 to 4 50 |
| | | Miners | 8 | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Stent | 4 | Millmen | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| | | Miners | 8 | Day | 2 50 | 2 50 |

[illegible]

†Not stated.

TABLE II. Organizations Other Than Building Trades in the State of California, 1909-10—Continued.

| Trade and location. | Membership of unions reporting. | Occupation. | Hours per day. | Wages. | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Unit. | Minimum rate. | Rating rate. |
| <i>Telegraphers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Oakland | 200 | Railroad telegraphers | 9 to 12 | Month | \$75 25 | \$75 25 |
| <i>Typographical Union.</i> | | | | | | |
| Chico | 15 | | 8 | Day | 2 50 | 2 50 to 3 50 |
| Eureka | 22 | | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 to 5 00 |
| | | | 8 | Day | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| | | | 8 | Day | 4 00 to 4 50 | 4 50 |
| | | | 8 | Day | 3 00 to 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Fresno | 55 | | 8 | Day | 3 50 | † |
| | | day | 7½ | Day | 4 00 | † |
| | | a, night | 7½ | Day | 4 50 | † |
| Los Angeles | 321 | Job printers | 8 | Week | \$20 00 | † |
| | | Newspaper printers, day | 8 | Week | 27 00 | † |
| | | Newspaper printers, night | 8 | Week | 30 00 | † |
| Marysville | 11 | Job printers | 8 | Week | 15 00 | \$15 00 |
| | | Newspaper printers, day | 8 | Week | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| | | | 8 | Week | 24 00 | 27 00 |
| Nevada City and Grass Valley | 14 | | 8 | Day | 2 50 to 4 00 | 2 50 to 4 00 |
| | | | 8 | Day | 2 50 to 3 50 | 3 00 to 4 50 |
| Oakland | 145 | | 8 | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| | | | 7½ | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| | | | 7½ | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Palo Alto | 15 | | 8 | Week | 18 00 to 24 00 | 18 00 to 24 00 |
| | | | 8 | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Pasadena | 37 | | 8 | Day | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Richmond, and Contra Costa Co. | 15 | | 8 | Week | 19 00 to 24 00 | 19 00 to 24 00 |
| Riverside | 22 | | 8 | Week | 18 00 | 18 00 to 25 00 |
| Sacramento | 145 | | 8 | Week | 22 50 | † |
| | | | 8 | Week | 22 50 to 27 50 | † |
| | | | 8 | Week | 21 00 to 27 00 | † |
| San Bernardino | 29 | Job printers | 8 | Week | 18 00 | 20 00 to 24 00 |
| San Diego | 76 | Newspaper printers, day | 8 | Day | 4 00 | † |
| | | Newspaper printers, night | 8 | Day | 4 00 | † |
| | | | 8 | Day | 4 50 | † |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| San Francisco | 925 | Compositors† | 7½ to 8 | Day | 4 00 to 5 33 | 4 00 to 5 33 |
| San Francisco | 72 | Mallers | 7½ to 8 | Day | 8 41½ | 8 41½ |
| San Jose | 88 | Job printers | 7½ to 8 | Day | 8 50 to 4 00 | 8 50 to 4 00 |
| | | Newspaper printers, day | 7½ to 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| | | inters, night | 7½ to 8 | Day | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| San Luis Obispo | 11 | | 8 | Day | 2 50 | 2 50 |
| San Mateo | 12 | | 8 | Week | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| Santa Rosa | 20 | | 8 | Week | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| Stockton | 96 | Newspaper printers, day | 8 | Day | 8 75 to 4 25 | 8 75 to 4 25 |
| | | Newspaper printers, night | 8 | Day | 4 25 to 4 75 | 4 25 to 4 75 |
| Visalia | 13 | Compositors | 9 | Week | 18 00 | † |
| Woodworkers. | | | | | | |
| Oakland | 30 | Boxmakers and sawyers | 9 | Day | 3 00 to 3 25 | † |
| San Francisco | 173 | Boxmakers and sawyers | 9 | Day | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 23 | Art glass workers | 8 | Day | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Los Angeles | 14 | Tile setters | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Ocean View | 100 | Cemetery workers | 8 | Day | 3 00 | † |
| San Francisco | 25 | Baggage messengers and transfer men | 12 | Week | 20 00 | † |
| | | Bootblacks | 13 to 15 | Week | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| San Francisco | 275 | Casters | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| San Francisco | 65 | Castings chippers | 8½ | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| San Francisco | 50 | | 8 | Day | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| San Francisco | 155 | | 8½ | Piece work | 6 00 av. per day | 6 00 av. per day |
| San Francisco | 20 | | 9 | Piece work | 22 50 av. per week | 22 50 av. per week |
| San Francisco | 60 | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 175 | Rammermen | 9 | Day | 3 50 | † |
| San Francisco | 50 | Pattern makers | 10 | Month | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| San Francisco | 40 | Shade makers and hangers | 8 | Day | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| San Francisco | 182 | Soap makers | 8 | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| San Francisco | 40 | Soap workers | 8 | Day | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| San Francisco | 36 | Soap wrappers* | 9 | Day | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| | | Soda and mineral water bottlers | 9 | Day | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| San Francisco | 35 | Sugar workers | 9 | Day | 1 50 | 1 50 |
| San Francisco | 150 | Undertakers | 10 | Day | 2 50 | 3 50 |
| San Francisco | 50 | Upholsterers | † | Month | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| San Francisco | 140 | Waterworks employees | 8 | Day | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| San Francisco | 30 | | 8 | Day | 2 50 | 3 25 |

*Female. †Both sexes. ‡Not stated.

TABLE IV. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

| Occupations. | Total number of persons given employment. | Number of persons given employment in Oakland | Number of persons given employment outside Oakland | Wages per day. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | | | \$1.00 | \$1.25 | \$1.50 | \$1.75 | \$2.00 | \$2.25 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 and over |
| Bakers | 8 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 12 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | |
| Carpenters | 13 | 11 | 2 | | | | | | | 7 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Choremnen | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | 42 | 32 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairymen | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardeners | 12 | 3 | 9 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Help, general | 52 | 30 | 22 | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 10 | | 2 |
| Help, hotel | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Help, kitchen | 51 | 48 | 3 | 1 | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Laborers | 316 | 121 | 195 | 3 | | 19 | 106 | 74 | 50 | 38 | | 10 | 1 | |
| Mechanics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Painters | 7 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Porters | 9 | 7 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Ranch hands | 27 | 1 | 26 | 16 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Stablemen | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teamsters | 82 | 15 | 67 | | 9 | 1 | 6 | 22 | 39 | 3 | | | | |
| Walters | 10 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 656 | 292 | 364 | 20 | 12 | 28 | 112 | 97 | 90 | 52 | 25 | 23 | 1 | 2 |

TABLE V. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

| Occupations. | Total number of persons given employment | Number of persons given employment in Oakland | Number of persons given employment outside Oakland | Wages per day. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | | | \$1.00 | \$1.25 | \$1.50 | \$1.75 | \$2.00 | \$2.25 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 and over |
| Bakers | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 9 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Carpenters | 9 | 4 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| Choremen | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | 49 | 34 | 15 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Dairymen | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardeners | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Help, general | 16 | 10 | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Help, hotel | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Help, kitchen | 70 | 62 | 8 | 5 | | 1 | | 4 | | | 1 | | | |
| Laborers | 292 | 96 | 196 | | 15 | 15 | 63 | 80 | 51 | 37 | 5 | 3 | | 1 |
| Mechanics | 9 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 3 |
| Miners | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Painters | 8 | 3 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | 7 | | | |
| Porters | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranch hands | 26 | 1 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Stablemen | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teamsters | 28 | 22 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| Walters | 26 | 13 | 13 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 4 | | | | |
| Totals | 595 | 286 | 309 | 17 | 19 | 26 | 64 | 93 | 69 | 49 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 4 |

Agencies in Oakland.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1909.)

| Wages per month. | | | | | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| \$15.00 and under | \$20.00 | \$25.00 | \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 | \$70.00 | \$75.00 and over | Under \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 | \$6.00 and over |
| 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 12 | | 3 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 3 | | |
| | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 1 | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 19 | 10 | | 1 | |
| 2 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 3 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | 80 | 40 | 52 | 140 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 4 | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 13 | 3 | | | 1 | | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | 29 | 46 | | | | |
| | | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 6 | 10 | 29 | 46 | 24 | 31 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 88 | 79 | 146 | 263 | 40 | 33 | 6 | 6 | |

Agencies in Oakland.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

| Wages per month. | | | | | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| \$15.00 and under | \$20.00 | \$25.00 | \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 | \$70.00 | \$75.00 and over | Under \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 | \$6.00 and over |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 5 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 7 | | 5 | 2 | | 2 | | |
| | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 16 | 6 | 5 | | 2 | | | 8 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 62 | 78 | 52 | 92 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | | |
| | | 4 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | 16 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | 16 | 8 | | | | | |
| | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 6 | 2 | 10 | 7 | | 1 | | | |
| 5 | 8 | 27 | 75 | 33 | 19 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 92 | 138 | 121 | 179 | 25 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 2 |

TABLE VI. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

| Occupations. | Total number of persons given employment. | Number of persons given employment in Sacramento. | Number of persons given employment outside Sacramento. | Wages per day. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | | | | \$1.00. | \$1.25. | \$1.50. | \$1.75. | \$2.00. | \$2.25. | \$2.50. | \$3.00. | \$3.50. | \$4.00. | \$5.00 and over. |
| Bakers | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 16 | 1 | 15 | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Carpenters | 15 | | 15 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | |
| Choremeh | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | 54 | 9 | 45 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Dairymen | 43 | 4 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardeners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Help, general | 20 | 2 | 18 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Help, hotel | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Help, kitchen | 22 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Laborers | 1006 | 20 | 986 | 4 | 19 | 79 | 498 | 274 | 119 | 7 | | | | |
| Mechanics | 27 | 1 | 26 | | | | | | 2 | | 18 | 1 | 1 | |
| Miners | 18 | | 18 | | | | | | | | 10 | 8 | | |
| Painters | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Porters | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranch hands | 565 | 15 | 550 | 3 | 254 | 108 | 90 | 46 | | | | | | |
| Stablemen | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teamsters | 108 | 3 | 105 | | 6 | 6 | | 1 | 73 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Waiters | 6 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 1916 | 75 | 1841 | 8 | 283 | 194 | 589 | 323 | 195 | 32 | 39 | 25 | 2 | |

TABLE VII. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

| Occupations. | Total number of persons given employment. | Number of persons given employment in Stockton. | Number of persons given employment outside Stockton. | Wages per day. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | | | | \$1.00. | \$1.25. | \$1.50. | \$1.75. | \$2.00. | \$2.25. | \$2.50. | \$3.00. | \$3.50. | \$4.00. | \$5.00 and over. |
| Bakers | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Blacksmiths | 13 | 8 | 5 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Carpenters | 8 | 2 | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Choremen | 26 | 2 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | 90 | 14 | 76 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Dairymen | 22 | 4 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardeners | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Help, general | 36 | 15 | 21 | | | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | |
| Help, hotel | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Help, kitchen | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laborers | 90 | 32 | 58 | | 7 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Mechanics | 19 | 7 | 12 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Miners | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Painters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Porters | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranch hands | 452 | 5 | 447 | | 243 | 72 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Stablemen | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teamsters | 98 | 16 | 82 | | 29 | 14 | | 3 | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| Walters | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 886 | 123 | 763 | 7 | 281 | 94 | 17 | 22 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 4 | | |

Agencies in Sacramento.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

| Wages per month. | | | | | | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--|
| \$15.00 and under | \$20.00 | \$25.00 | \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 | \$70.00 | \$75.00 and over | Under \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 | \$6.00 and over | |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 4 | | |
| | | | | 3 | 34 | 6 | | | | | | | 2 | 37 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | 7 | 5 | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 289 | 181 | 533 | 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 5 | 1 | 19 | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 25 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 75 | 396 | 88 | 4 | 2 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 39 | 27 | 42 | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 7 | 16 | 39 | 48 | 58 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 79 | 758 | 320 | 673 | 36 | 41 | 3 | 6 | | |

Agencies in Stockton.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

| Wages per month. | | | | | | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| \$15.00 and under | \$20.00 | \$25.00 | \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 | \$70.00 | \$75.00 and over | Under \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 | \$6.00 and over |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | |
| 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 1 | 9 | 9 | | | 6 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 16 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 11 | 31 | 30 | 8 | 7 | 2 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 17 | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | | | | | |
| | | 8 | 22 | | 9 | | | | | | 4 | 38 | 25 | 21 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 12 | | 6 | 4 | | | 7 | 180 | 242 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 11 | | | | | | | 16 | 67 | 13 | 2 | | | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 47 | 137 | 84 | 69 | 14 | 22 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 272 | 407 | 119 | 43 | 17 | 4 | 2 | |

TABLE VIII. Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

TABLE IX. Female Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

| Occupations. | Total number of persons given employment. | Number of persons given employment in San Francisco. | Number of persons given employment outside San Francisco. | Wages | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | | \$15.00 and under. | \$20.00. | \$25.00. |
| Chambermaids | 88 | 22 | 11 | | 2 | 19 |
| Cooks | 88 | 31 | 52 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| House girls | 61 | ■ | 23 | 1 | 6 | 22 |
| Housework, general | 73 | 46 | 27 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| Laundry workers | 8 | 1 | 7 | | | 1 |
| Linen workers | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Nurse girls | 16 | 9 | 7 | | 1 | 1 |
| Saleswomen | 16 | 16 | | | | |
| Waitresses | 126 | 45 | 81 | 2 | | 44 |
| Totals | 417 | 208 | 209 | 7 | 14 | 120 |

Agencies in San Diego.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

| Wages per month. | | | | | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| \$15.00 and under | \$20.00 | \$25.00 | \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 | \$70.00 | \$75.00 and over | Under \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 and over |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | | 1 | |
| 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 5 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| | | | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 52 | 154 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 2 | |
| | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 1 | 2 | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 6 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 3 | | | 11 | 10 | 85 | 206 | 47 | 16 | 7 | 2 |

Agencies in San Francisco.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1909.)

| per month. | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 and over | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 and over |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | |
| 11 | 21 | 22 | | 14 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 14 |
| 15 | 13 | 4 | | | | 1 | 7 | 24 | 18 | 14 | | 2 | |
| 32 | 8 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 29 | 9 | | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 7 | 7 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 1 | 15 | | | | | | | | 15 | 1 | | | |
| 51 | 27 | | | 2 | | 4 | 8 | 41 | 61 | 12 | | | |
| 124 | 95 | 35 | | 20 | 2 | 14 | 25 | 125 | 139 | 69 | 1 | 26 | 18 |

TABLE X. Female Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

| Occupations. | Total number of persons given employment. | Number of persons given employment in San Francisco | Number of persons given employment outside San Francisco | Wages | | |
|--------------------|---|---|--|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | \$15.00 and under | \$20.00 | \$25.00 |
| Chambermaids | 44 | 27 | 17 | | 6 | 24 |
| Cooks | 58 | 17 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| House girls | 58 | 49 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 17 |
| Housework, general | 47 | 28 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Laundry workers | 7 | 8 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Linen workers | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Nurse girls | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | |
| Saleswomen | 16 | 16 | | | | |
| Waitresses | 107 | 41 | 66 | 2 | | 49 |
| Totals | 342 | 183 | 159 | 6 | 21 | 103 |

TABLE XI. Oriental Employment
(Showing Number of Persons Furnished Positions in Various

| Occupations. | Total number of persons given employment. | Number of persons given employment in San Francisco | Number of persons given employment outside San Francisco | Wages per week. | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | \$5.00 and under | Over \$5.00 to \$7.50 | Over \$7.50 to \$10.00 | \$10.00 and over |
| Bedmakers | 16 | 14 | 2 | | | | |
| Cooks | 101 | 73 | 28 | | 2 | 5 | |
| Help, kitchen | 24 | 22 | 2 | | | | |
| Help, laundry | 11 | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| House servants | 43 | 37 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Pantrymen | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Porters | 11 | 9 | 2 | | | | |
| School boys | 21 | 20 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Waiters | 31 | 21 | 10 | | 1 | | |
| Totals | 261 | 205 | 56 | 8 | 4 | 6 | |

Agencies in San Francisco.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

| per month. | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--|
| \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 and over | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 and over | |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | | | | 4 | 25 | 10 | 5 | | | | |
| 15 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 16 | |
| 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 22 | 19 | 7 | | 8 | 2 | |
| 19 | 7 | 6 | | 1 | | 3 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| | 2 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | 16 | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | |
| 32 | 21 | 3 | | | | 4 | 2 | 51 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| 85 | 68 | 33 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 113 | 125 | 39 | 5 | 15 | 18 | |

Agencies in San Francisco.
Occupations, their Wages and Fees, during Month of April, 1910.)

| Wages per month. | | | | | | | | | | Fees. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| \$10.00 and under | \$15.00 | \$20.00 | \$25.00 | \$30.00 | \$35.00 | \$40.00 | \$45.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 and over | \$0.25 | \$0.50 | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 and over |
| | | | | 13 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 26 | 17 | 25 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 23 | 7 | 18 | 10 |
| | | | 2 | 8 | 10 | 4 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 12 | 3 | 4 | |
| | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| | | 3 | 11 | 21 | 5 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | 4 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 8 | |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 88 | 50 | 46 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 30 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 73 | 22 | 34 | 13 |

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE I. EMPLOYMENT ACTS

Showing number of persons furnished positions in 1935

| Type of position | Federal Government | | State Government | | Local Government | | Private Industry | | Total | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Executive | 1,234 | 12.3 | 567 | 5.6 | 890 | 8.9 | 3,456 | 34.5 | 5,147 | 51.4 |
| Legislative | 456 | 4.5 | 234 | 2.3 | 123 | 1.2 | 789 | 7.8 | 1,592 | 15.9 |
| Judicial | 123 | 1.2 | 67 | 0.6 | 34 | 0.3 | 210 | 2.1 | 434 | 4.3 |
| Professional | 2,345 | 23.4 | 1,234 | 12.3 | 678 | 6.7 | 5,678 | 56.7 | 9,935 | 99.3 |
| Technical | 1,567 | 15.6 | 890 | 8.9 | 456 | 4.5 | 3,210 | 32.1 | 6,123 | 61.2 |
| Skilled | 3,456 | 34.5 | 1,789 | 17.8 | 901 | 9.0 | 7,890 | 78.9 | 14,036 | 140.3 |
| Semi-skilled | 2,109 | 21.0 | 1,012 | 10.1 | 543 | 5.4 | 4,567 | 45.6 | 8,231 | 82.3 |
| Unskilled | 1,876 | 18.7 | 987 | 9.8 | 432 | 4.3 | 3,210 | 32.1 | 6,505 | 65.0 |
| Total | 10,000 | 100.0 | 5,000 | 50.0 | 2,500 | 25.0 | 20,000 | 200.0 | 37,500 | 375.0 |

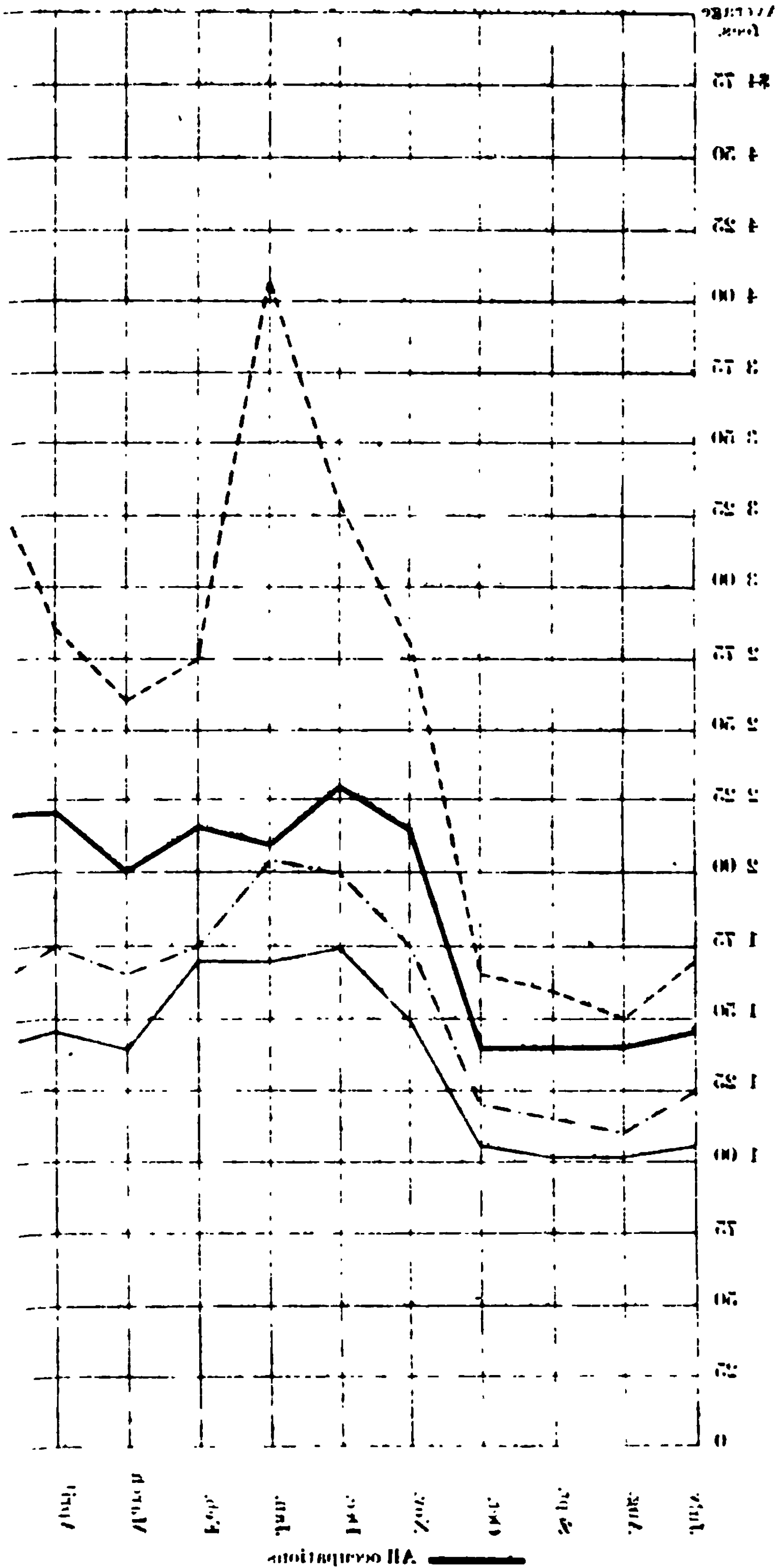
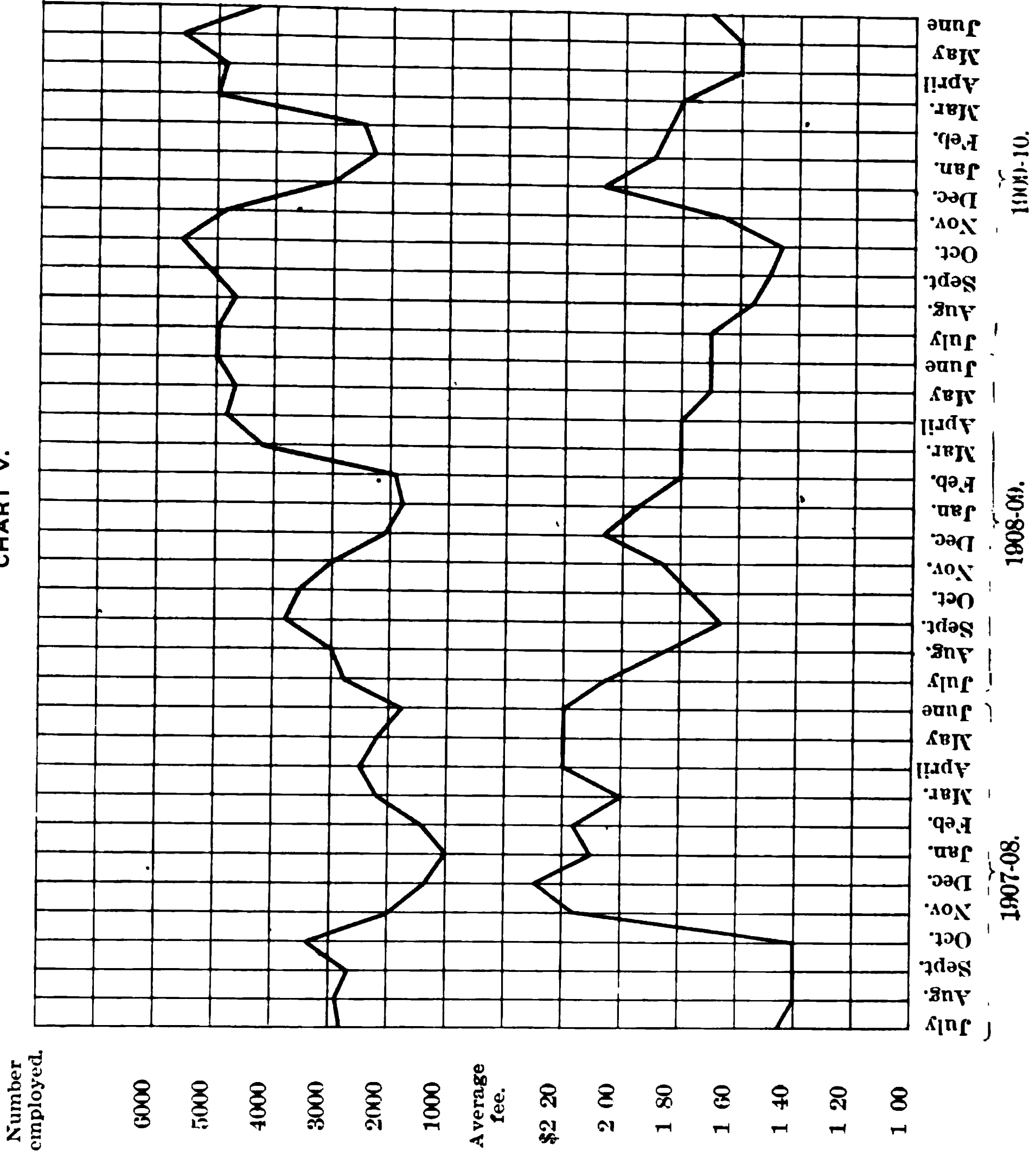


CHART V.

Relation of Average Fees to Number Employed, 1907-08 to 1909-10.

The upper curve represents the total number of persons to whom employment was furnished in each month during the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1910. The lower curve represents the average fees paid by these persons. It will be noticed that as the number of persons employed increased, the average fee decreased. The chart brings out clearly the relation between the supply and demand of labor and the fee charged by employment agents. During the winter months when the supply of labor was greater than the demand, the fees were high. while during the summer months when the supply of labor was equal to or less than the demand, the fees were small.

CHART V.



(Showing number of persons furnished positions in various offices)

[illegible]

CHART V.

[illegible]

CHILD LABOR

CHILD LABOR

Table I.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 2,527 age and schooling certificates were issued in the State. Of this number 1,375 were issued to literate males and 870 to literate females, making a total of 2,245 certificates issued to literates. 179 certificates were issued to illiterate males and 103 to illiterate females, making a total of 282 certificates issued to illiterates.

In the county of San Francisco 808 certificates were issued. Of this number 765 were issued to literates, and 43 to illiterates. In the county of Los Angeles 1,077 certificates were issued, of which 954 were issued to literates and 123 to illiterates. In the county of Alameda 404 certificates were issued, of which 295 were issued to literates and 109 to illiterates.

Ninety and six-tenths per cent of the total number of certificates were issued to the counties of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Alameda.

Table III.

Of the total number of certificates issued to literates, 47.6 per cent were born in California, 40.2 per cent were born in the United States, exclusive of California, and the remaining 12.2 per cent in foreign countries. Of the total number issued to illiterates, 24.1 per cent were born in California, 16.7 per cent in the United States, exclusive of California, 20.0 per cent in Russia, 13.1 per cent in Hawaii, 10.0 per cent in Italy, and 16.1 per cent in other foreign countries.

Table II.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 2,723 age and schooling certificates were issued in the State. Of this number 1,503 were issued to literate males and 922 to literate females, making a total of 2,425 certificates issued to literates. 219 certificates were issued to illiterate males and 79 to illiterate females, making a total of 298 certificates issued to illiterates.

In the county of San Francisco 737 certificates were issued, of which 718 were issued to literates and 19 to illiterates. In the county of Los Angeles 1,298 certificates were issued of which 1,088 were issued to literates, and 210 to illiterates. In the county of Alameda 415 certificates were issued, of which 352 were issued to literates and 63 to illiterates. The certificates issued in these three counties make up 90.0 per cent of the total issued in the State.

Table IV.

Of the total number of certificates issued to literates, 47.2 per cent were born in California, 41.8 per cent in the United States, exclusive of California, and the remaining 11.0 per cent in foreign countries.

Of those issued to illiterates, 21.1 per cent were born in California, 36.9 per cent in the United States, exclusive of California, 15.5 per cent in Russia, 8.1 per cent in Hawaii, 4.4 per cent in Italy, the remaining 14.0 per cent being born in other foreign countries.

Table V.

In the investigation of stores and factories throughout the State, a record was kept of the number and ages of minors employed. In the establishments investigated there were employed a total of 157,886, of which 296, or 0.2 per cent, were minors from twelve to fourteen years of age, 2,184, or 1.4 per cent, were minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age, and 7,230, or 4.5 per cent, were minors from sixteen to eighteen years of age, making a total of 9,710 minors employed. These minors under the age of eighteen years constituted 6.1 per cent of the total number of persons employed, which shows a slight decrease when compared with the figures compiled in the last report of this Bureau, in which the number of minors under eighteen years of age constituted 7.0 per cent of the total number of persons employed. In the city of San Francisco minors constituted 5.6 per cent of the total number of persons employed; in the city of Los Angeles 5.2 per cent, and in the city of Oakland 10.5 per cent. A marked decrease in the percentage of minors employed in stores and offices in San Francisco was shown. In this investigation they amounted to 6.7 per cent of the total number of persons employed, whereas, in the previous investigation, they amounted to 13.8 per cent. The percentage employed in factories remains about the same, namely, 4.9 per cent.

Table VI.

Some of the principal industries employing minors were canneries, drug stores, department stores, dry goods stores, confectionery, and printing and binding.

In canneries, minors under 18 years constituted 22.3 per cent, in drug stores 16.8 per cent, in department stores 15.5 per cent, in dry goods stores 15.1 per cent, in confectionery 13.9 per cent, and in printing and binding establishments 12.2 per cent.

TABLE I. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State
(Showing Age, Sex and Literacy)

| Counties. | Total
certificates
issued | Total. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Male. | | | Female. | | |
| | | Total. | 14 years. | 15 years. | Total. | 14 years. | 15 years. |
| Alameda | 404 | 242 | 156 | 86 | 162 | 92 | 70 |
| Alpine | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Amador | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Butte | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Calaveras | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Colusa | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Del Norte | None | issued. | | | | | |
| El Dorado | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Fresno | 32 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| Glenn | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Humboldt | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Imperial | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Inyo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Kern | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Kings | 6 | 4 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Lake | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Lassen | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1077 | 682 | 454 | 228 | 395 | 227 | 168 |
| Madera | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Marin | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Mariposa | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Mendocino | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Merced | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Modoc | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Mono | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Monterey | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Napa | 16 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Nevada | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Orange | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Placer | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Plumas | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Riverside | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 62 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 38 | 25 | 13 |
| San Benito | None | issued. | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 10 | 3 | 3 | | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| San Diego | 22 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| San Francisco | 808 | 487 | 354 | 133 | 321 | 188 | 133 |
| San Joaquin | 33 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| San Luis Obispo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| San Mateo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Santa Cruz | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Shasta | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Sierra | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 10 | 10 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Solano | 8 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Sonoma | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Sutter | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Tehama | 14 | 14 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| Trinity | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Tulare | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Ventura | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Yolo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Yuba | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Totals | 2527 | 1554 | 1049 | 505 | 973 | 562 | 411 |

of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.
of Applicants, by Counties.)

| Total | Literate. | | | | | | Total | Illiterate. | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Male. | | | Female. | | | | Male. | | | Female. | | |
| | Total | 14 years | 15 years | Total | 14 years | 15 years | | Total | 14 years | 15 years | Total | 14 years | 15 years |
| 295 | 179 | 115 | 64 | 116 | 64 | 52 | 109 | 63 | 41 | 22 | 46 | 28 | 18 |
| 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 4 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 954 | 598 | 396 | 202 | 356 | 209 | 147 | 123 | 84 | 58 | 26 | 39 | 18 | 21 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 59 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 36 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 |
| 10 | 3 | 3 | | 7 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 765 | 460 | 336 | 124 | 305 | 178 | 127 | 43 | 27 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| 33 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 8 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 14 | 4 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2245 | 1375 | 930 | 445 | 870 | 506 | 364 | 282 | 179 | 119 | 60 | 103 | 56 | 47 |

TABLE II. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State
(Showing Sex, Age and Literacy

| Counties. | Total certificates
issued | Total. | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | Male. | | | Female. | | |
| | | Total | 14 years | 15 years | Total | 14 years | 15 years |
| Alameda | 415 | 246 | 152 | 94 | 169 | 102 | 67 |
| Alpine | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Amador | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Butte | 17 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Calaveras | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Colusa | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Del Norte | None | issued. | | | | | |
| El Dorado | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Fresno | 49 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 11 |
| Glenn | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Humboldt | No record. | | | | | | |
| Imperial | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Inyo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Kern | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Kings | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Lake | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Lassen | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1298 | 827 | 544 | 283 | 471 | 296 | 175 |
| Madera | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Marin | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Mariposa | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Mendocino | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Merced | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Modoc | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Mono | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Monterey | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Napa | 25 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Nevada | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Orange | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Placer | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Plumas | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Riverside | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 87 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 57 | 30 | 27 |
| San Benito | None | issued. | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | None | issued. | | | | | |
| San Diego | 23 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | |
| San Francisco | 737 | 483 | 314 | 169 | 254 | 174 | 80 |
| San Joaquin | 10 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| San Luis Obispo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| San Mateo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 28 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Santa Cruz | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Shasta | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Sierra | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 1 |
| Solano | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Sonoma | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Stanislaus | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Sutter | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Tehama | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Trinity | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Tulare | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Ventura | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Yolo | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Yuba | None | issued. | | | | | |
| Totals | 2723 | 1721 | 1108 | 613 | 1002 | 627 | 375 |

of California during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.
of Applicants, by Counties.)

| Total | Literate. | | | | | | Total | Illiterate. | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Male. | | | Female. | | | | Male. | | | Female. | | |
| | Total | 14 years | 15 years | Total | 14 years | 15 years | | Total | 14 years | 15 years | Total | 14 years | 15 years |
| 352 | 204 | 125 | 79 | 148 | 84 | 64 | 63 | 42 | 27 | 15 | 21 | 18 | 3 |
| 17 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1088 | 660 | 417 | 243 | 428 | 260 | 168 | 210 | 167 | 127 | 40 | 43 | 36 | 7 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| 82 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 54 | 29 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 23 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 718 | 476 | 310 | 166 | 242 | 165 | 77 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 10 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2425 | 1503 | 949 | 554 | 922 | 563 | 359 | 298 | 219 | 159 | 60 | 79 | 64 | 15 |

TABLE III. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.
(Showing sex and literacy of applicants by countries of birth.)

| Country of birth. | Total literate and illiterate. | | | Literate. | | | Illiterate. | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------|-----------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| California | 1136 | 678 | 458 | 1068 | 630 | 438 | 68 | 48 | 20 |
| Rest of the United States.. | 949 | 632 | 317 | 902 | 587 | 315 | 47 | 45 | 2 |
| Austria-Hungary | 12 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| British Isles | 47 | 25 | 22 | 46 | 25 | 21 | 1 | | 1 |
| Canada | 27 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| France | 11 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | 24 | 16 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 3 | |
| Hawaii | 58 | 34 | 24 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 37 | 20 | 17 |
| Italy | 92 | 56 | 36 | 64 | 37 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 9 |
| Mexico | 11 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Portugal | 19 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Russia | 80 | 34 | 46 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 56 | 22 | 34 |
| Scandinavia | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Spain | 21 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous | 33 | 21 | 12 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Totals | 2527 | 1554 | 973 | 2245 | 1375 | 870 | 282 | 179 | 103 |

TABLE IV. Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in State of California for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing sex and literacy of applicants by countries of birth.)

| Country of birth. | Total literate and illiterate. | | | Literate. | | | Illiterate. | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------|-----------|------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| California ----- | 1207 | 784 | 423 | 1144 | 731 | 413 | 63 | 53 | 10 |
| Rest of the United States-- | 1124 | 721 | 403 | 1014 | 622 | 392 | 110 | 99 | 11 |
| Austria-Hungary ----- | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| British Isles ----- | 36 | 22 | 14 | 35 | 21 | 14 | 1 | 1 | ----- |
| Canada ----- | 22 | 14 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 3 | ----- |
| France ----- | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Germany ----- | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ----- |
| Hawaii ----- | 46 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 14 | 10 |
| Italy ----- | 82 | 41 | 41 | 69 | 33 | 36 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Mexico ----- | 26 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | ----- |
| Portugal ----- | 12 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Russia ----- | 74 | 33 | 41 | 28 | 15 | 13 | 46 | 18 | 28 |
| Scandinavia ----- | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ----- |
| Spain ----- | 26 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 39 | 27 | 12 | 34 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Totals ----- | 2723 | 1722 | 1001 | 2425 | 1503 | 922 | 298 | 219 | 79 |

TABLE V. Minors Employed in Stores and Factories in Different Localities in California.

| Locality. | Total number of employees | Total number of minors | Percentage of minors | Minors.
16 to 18 years. | | | Minors.
14 to 16 years. | | | Minors.
12 to 14 years. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|----------------------------|------|--------|----------------------------|------|--------|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco: | 38353 | 1864 | 4.9 | 1582 | 1021 | 561 | 280 | 189 | 91 | 2 | 2 | --- |
| Factories | 25761 | 1719 | 6.7 | 1190 | 836 | 354 | 523 | 298 | 225 | 6 | 6 | --- |
| Stores and offices | | | | | | | | | | | | --- |
| Totals | 64114 | 3583 | 5.6 | 2772 | 1857 | 915 | 803 | 487 | 316 | 8 | 8 | --- |
| Los Angeles: | 29445 | 1364 | 4.6 | 1123 | 790 | 333 | 171 | 129 | 42 | 70 | 70 | --- |
| Factories | 19833 | 1197 | 6.0 | 792 | 416 | 376 | 395 | 182 | 213 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Stores and offices | | | | | | | | | | | | --- |
| Totals | 49378 | 2561 | 5.2 | 1915 | 1206 | 709 | 566 | 311 | 255 | 80 | 77 | 3 |
| Oakland: | 8540 | 967 | 11.3 | 738 | 234 | 504 | 161 | 51 | 110 | 68 | 33 | 35 |
| Factories | 4709 | 423 | 9.0 | 297 | 171 | 126 | 126 | 72 | 54 | --- | --- | --- |
| Stores and offices | | | | | | | | | | | | --- |
| Totals | 13249 | 1390 | 10.5 | 1035 | 405 | 630 | 287 | 123 | 164 | 68 | 33 | 35 |
| Sacramento: | 2380 | 382 | 16.0 | 198 | 110 | 88 | 135 | 80 | 55 | 49 | 34 | 15 |
| Factories | 2575 | 338 | 13.1 | 260 | 93 | 167 | 64 | 17 | 47 | 14 | 14 | --- |
| Stores and offices | | | | | | | | | | | | --- |
| Totals | 4955 | 720 | 14.5 | 458 | 203 | 255 | 199 | 97 | 102 | 63 | 48 | 15 |
| San Jose: | 2875 | 405 | 14.1 | 240 | 134 | 106 | 114 | 56 | 58 | 51 | 51 | --- |
| Factories | 1288 | 64 | 5.0 | 59 | 43 | 16 | 4 | 4 | --- | 1 | 1 | --- |
| Stores and offices | | | | | | | | | | | | --- |
| Totals | 4163 | 469 | 11.3 | 299 | 177 | 122 | 118 | 60 | 58 | 52 | 52 | --- |
| Stockton: | 1396 | 81 | 5.8 | 59 | 25 | 34 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Factories | 653 | 54 | 8.3 | 49 | 38 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Stores and offices | | | | | | | | | | | | --- |
| Totals | 2049 | 135 | 6.6 | 108 | 63 | 45 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 |

+Not stated.

| San Diego:
Factories
Stores and offices | 943
860 | 18
75 | 1.9
8.7 | 13
55 | 11
39 | 2
16 | 5
19 | 5
18 | 1
1 | 1
1 | 1
1 | 1
1 |
|---|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Totals | 1803 | 93 | 5.2 | 68 | 50 | 18 | 24 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fresno:
Factories
Stores and offices | 590
501 | 32
69 | 5.4
13.8 | 13
49 | 13
13 | 36 | 19
20 | 19
18 | 2 | | | |
| Totals | 1091 | 101 | 9.3 | 62 | 26 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 2 | | | |
| Berkeley:
Factories
Stores and offices | 1642
144 | 53
3 | 3.2
2.1 | 43
8 | 21
3 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 1786 | 56 | 3.1 | 46 | 24 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Alameda:
Factories
Stores and offices | 489
194 | 27
12 | 5.5
6.2 | 27
8 | 27
8 | | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Totals | 683 | 39 | 5.7 | 35 | 35 | | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Pasadena:
Factories
Stores and offices | 1368
638 | 119
59 | 8.7
9.3 | 82
46 | 42
33 | 40
13 | 25
13 | 8
10 | 17
3 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Totals | 2006 | 178 | 8.9 | 128 | 75 | 53 | 38 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| San Rafael:
Factories
Stores and offices | 359
107 | 19 | 5.3 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Totals | 466 | 19 | 4.1 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Miscellaneous:
Factories
Stores and offices | 9801
2342 | 284
82 | 2.9
3.5 | 219
67 | 169
40 | 50
27 | 62
12 | 48
12 | 14 | 3
3 | 3
3 | |
| Totals | 12143 | 366 | 3.0 | 286 | 209 | 77 | 74 | 60 | 14 | 6 | 6 | |
| Totals:
Factories
Stores and offices | 98181
59705 | 5615
4095 | 5.7
6.9 | 4355
2875 | 2606
1783 | 1749
1142 | 999
1185 | 596
639 | 403
546 | 261
35 | 199
82 | 62
3 |
| Grand totals | 157886 | 9710 | 6.1 | 7230 | 4339 | 2891 | 2184 | 1235 | 949 | 296 | 231 | 65 |

TABLE VI. Minors Employed in Selected Industries in California.

| Industries.
(Selected.) | Total number of
employees..... | Total number of
minors..... | Percentage of
minors..... | Minors.
Under 16 years. | | | Minors.
16 to 18 years. | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | Total..... | Male..... | Female..... | Total..... | Male..... | Female..... |
| Canneries | 12788 | 2852 | 22.3 | 1010 | 366 | 644 | 1842 | 455 | 1387 |
| Cigar and tobacco manufacturing..... | 712 | 90 | 12.6 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 67 | 7 | 60 |
| Clothing and furnishings manufacturing..... | 5086 | 231 | 4.5 | 34 | 19 | 15 | 197 | 84 | 113 |
| Confectioners | 2929 | 407 | 13.9 | 47 | 13 | 29 | 360 | 96 | 264 |
| Department stores | 8050 | 1245 | 15.5 | 484 | 164 | 320 | 761 | 171 | 590 |
| | 4976 | 753 | 15.1 | 387 | 157 | 200 | 396 | 135 | 261 |
| | 1196 | 201 | 16.8 | 40 | 38 | 2 | 161 | 161 | |
| | 1003 | 43 | 4.3 | 6 | 6 | | 37 | 30 | 7 |
| | 6580 | 105 | 1.6 | 8 | 3 | | 97 | 48 | 49 |
| Machinery manufacturing and foundries..... | 9061 | 340 | 3.8 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 324 | 315 | 9 |
| Printers and binders..... | 6322 | 796 | 12.2 | 311 | 233 | 18 | 485 | 419 | 66 |

ORIENTAL

| |
|-----------------|
| ORIENTAL |
|-----------------|

Table II.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid to Chinese by Chinese employers, in stores and factories in the city of San Francisco, a record was obtained from 154 establishments, employing a total of 1,622 persons, of whom 569, or 34.2 per cent, were classified as copartners. 1,014, or 62.5 per cent of the total number considered, worked 10 hours per day; 106, or 6.6 per cent, worked 11 hours; 361, or 22.2 per cent, worked 12 hours, and 141, or 8.7 per cent, worked over 12 hours. Wages paid to employees, excluding those paid to copartners (who share in the profits of the business), ranged from \$3 to \$21 per week. 2.0 per cent received from \$3 to \$6 per week; 20.2 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 53.4 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 20.9 per cent received from \$12 to \$15; 3.0 per cent received from \$15 to \$18, while 0.5 per cent received from \$18 to \$21.

Table III.

In the investigation of hours of labor and wages paid to Chinese by Chinese employers, in stores and factories in the city of Oakland, data was secured from 58 establishments, employing a total of 648 persons, of whom 403, or 62.2 per cent, were copartners. Of the total number of persons considered, 84.9 per cent worked 10 hours per day; 8.9 per cent worked 11 hours, and 6.2 per cent worked 12 hours. The wages paid to employees, excluding copartners, ranged from less than \$3 to \$15 per week. 0.8 per cent received less than \$3 per week; 0.8 per cent received from \$3 to \$6; 29.0 per cent received from \$6 to \$9; 57.6 per cent received from \$9 to \$12; 11.8 per cent received from \$12 to \$15.

Table IV.

In a total of 154 Chinese establishments inspected in the city of San Francisco, the sanitation in 72, or 46.8 per cent, was reported as "good"; 75, or 48.7 per cent, as "fair," and in 7, or 4.5 per cent, as "bad." Ventilation in 76 establishments, or 49.3 per cent, was reported as "good"; 75, or 48.7 per cent, as "fair," and in 3, or 2.0 per cent, as "bad."

Table V.

Fifty-eight Chinese establishments were inspected in the city of Oakland. Of this number, in 36, or 62.1 per cent, the sanitary condition was reported as "good," and in 22, or 37.9 per cent, as "bad." The same report was made on ventilation.

TABLE I. Arrivals and Departures of Orientals, Port of San Francisco, during the Two Years ending September 30, 1910.

| Race and year. | Asia. | | | | Hawaiian Islands and Tahiti. | | | | Net increase..... | Net decrease..... |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Arrivals..... | Departures..... | Increase..... | Decrease..... | Arrivals..... | Departures..... | Increase..... | Decrease..... | | |
| Oct. 1, 1908, to Oct. 1, 1909: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | 589 | 2774 | ----- | 2185 | 45 | 24 | 21 | ----- | ----- | 2164 |
| Chinese | 7109 | 5461 | 1648 | ----- | 52 | 41 | 11 | ----- | 1659 | ----- |
| Koreans | 9 | 12 | ----- | 8 | 5 | ----- | 5 | ----- | 2 | ----- |
| Totals | 7707 | 8247 | ----- | 540 | 102 | 65 | 37 | ----- | ----- | 503 |
| Oct. 1, 1909, to Oct. 1, 1910: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | 995 | 2850 | ----- | 1855 | 54 | 39 | 15 | ----- | ----- | 1840 |
| Chinese | 4979 | 5483 | ----- | 504 | 85 | 119 | ----- | 34 | ----- | 538 |
| Koreans | ----- | 8 | ----- | 8 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 9 |
| Totals | 5974 | 8341 | ----- | 2367 | 139 | 159 | ----- | 20 | ----- | 2387 |
| Totals for two years: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | 1584 | 5624 | ----- | 4040 | 99 | 63 | 36 | ----- | ----- | 4004 |
| Chinese | 12088 | 10944 | 1144 | ----- | 137 | 160 | ----- | 23 | 1121 | ----- |
| Koreans | 9 | 20 | ----- | 11 | 5 | 1 | 4 | ----- | ----- | 7 |
| Totals | 13681 | 16588 | ----- | 2907 | 241 | 224 | 17 | ----- | ----- | 2890 |

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REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

| Industry and occupation. | Hours per day. | | | | Wages per week. | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----|----|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | Over 12 | Less than \$3.00 | \$3.00 to \$5.99 | \$6.00 to \$8.99 | \$9.00 to \$11.99 | \$12.00 to \$14.99 | \$15.00 to \$17.99 | \$18.00 to \$20.99 | \$21.00 to \$24.99 | \$25.00 and over |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Broom Manufacturing (3 establishments).</i> | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broom makers | 34 | | | | | 14 | 10 | | 10 | | | | |
| Cooks | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Totals | 57 | | | | | 14 | 11 | | 11 | | | | |
| <i>Cigar Manufacturing (7 establishments).</i> | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 5 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packers and shippers | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Cigar makers | 68 | | 13 | | | | 12 | 22 | 29 | 5 | | | |
| Cooks | 5 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Totals | 91 | 20 | 2 | | | | 13 | 28 | 30 | 5 | | | |
| <i>Clothing Manufacturing (10 establishments).</i> | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutters | 4 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Tailors | 48 | | 11 | 4 | | | | 26 | 1 | 21 | | | |
| Operators | 40 | | | | | | 40 | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 30 | | 4 | 2 | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Cooks | 6 | | 1 | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Totals | 145 | 19 | 8 | | | | 40 | 38 | 5 | 21 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|--|--|---|----|----|---|
| Drug Stores (2 establishments). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Olerks | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Porters | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Cooks | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Totals | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| General Merchandise (43 establishments). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 48 | 48 | 32 | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 45 | 45 | 32 | 4 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 165 | 213 | 162 | 3 | 32 | 16 | | | | 47 | | |
| Porters and packers | 3 | 59 | 36 | | 15 | 8 | | | | 30 | 5 | |
| Cooks | 7 | 34 | 24 | | 4 | 6 | | | | 15 | 9 | 1 |
| Totals | 268 | 399 | 286 | 15 | 66 | 32 | | | | 92 | 14 | 1 |
| Hardware, etc. (4 establishments). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | | 7 | | | 7 | | | | | 7 | | |
| Packers | | 11 | | | 6 | 5 | | | | 9 | | |
| Cooks | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| Totals | 8 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 6 | | | | 18 | | |
| Jewellers (5 establishments). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 5 | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 5 | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | | 8 | | | 6 | 2 | | | | 7 | | |
| Jewelers | | 19 | 7 | | 12 | | | | | 19 | | |
| Cooks | | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | 3 | | |
| Totals | 10 | 42 | 7 | | 29 | 6 | | | | 29 | | |
| Ladies furnishings (13 establishments).* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 15 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | | 42 | 33 | | 6 | 3 | | | | 19 | 8 | 5 |
| Operators | | 72 | 55 | | 12 | 5 | | | | 55 | 6 | |
| Packers | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 8 | | |
| Totals | 25 | 147 | 110 | 2 | 24 | 11 | | | 2 | 77 | 14 | 5 |

***8 female whites.**

TABLE II. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO during the Fiscal Year 1909-10—Continued.

(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

| Industry and occupation. | Number of
copartners | Number of
employees | Hours per day. | | | | Wages per week. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----|-----|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | Over
12 | Less than
\$3.00 | \$3.00 to
\$5.99 | \$6.00 to
\$8.99 | \$9.00 to
\$11.99 | \$12.00 to
\$14.99 | \$15.00 to
\$17.99 | \$18.00 to
\$20.99 | \$21.00 to
\$24.99 | \$25.00 and
over | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Laundries (33 establishments).</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 3 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 7 | 7 | | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Markers | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Washers | | 68 | 24 | 12 | 20 | 12 | | | | 2 | 37 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Ironers | | 177 | 47 | 34 | 76 | 20 | | 4 | 16 | 92 | 65 | | | | | | | |
| Drivers | 11 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 | | | | 1 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cooks | | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 21 | 287 | 81 | 54 | 109 | 43 | | 5 | 25 | 123 | 110 | 3 | | | | | | |
| <i>Liquors (3 establishments).</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 5 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 10 | 10 | 7 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 20 | 21 | 16 | | 5 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Markets—Meat, Fish, etc. (15 establishments).</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 16 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 21 | 22 | 7 | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 5 | 20 | 6 | | 14 | | | | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Butchers | | 48 | 9 | 8 | 33 | 8 | | | 11 | 28 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | | 13 | 3 | | 6 | 4 | | | 5 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 42 | 119 | 38 | 13 | 66 | 7 | | | 21 | 45 | 11 | | | | | | | |

TABLE III. Hours of Labor and Wages Paid to Chinese by Chinese Employers in Stores and Factorles in the CITY OF OAKLAND during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

(Tabulated by Industries and Occupations.)

| Industry and occupation. | Number of
copartners | Number of
employees | Hours per day. | | | | Wages per week. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----|----|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | Over
12 | Less than
\$3.00 | \$3.00 to
\$5.99 | \$6.00 to
\$8.99 | \$9.00 to
\$11.99 | \$12.00 to
\$14.99 | \$15.00 to
\$17.99 | \$18.00 to
\$20.99 | \$21.00 to
\$24.99 | \$25.00 and
over | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cigar Manufacturing (5 establishments).</i> | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 14 | 14 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | | 48 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar makers | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 26 | 79 | 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>General Merchandise (27 establishments).</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 35 | 35 | 33 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers | 27 | 27 | 26 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 137 | 153 | 131 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Porters and packers | 7 | 31 | 22 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | 3 | 28 | 23 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 209 | 274 | 235 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Laundries (2 establishments).</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ironers | | 18 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washers | | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drivers | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 4 | 29 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE IV. Inspection of Chinese Stores and Factories in San Francisco.

| Industry. | Number of establishments considered | Total number of persons employed | Sanitation. | | | Ventilation. | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|--------------|------|-----|
| | | | Good | Fair | Bad | Good | Fair | Bad |
| Broom manufacturing ----- | 3 | 57 | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Olgar manufacturing ----- | 7 | 91 | 4 | 3 | | 4 | 3 | |
| Drugs ----- | 2 | 15 | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Clothing manufacturing ----- | 10 | 145 | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 5 | |
| General merchandise ----- | 43 | 399 | 23 | 20 | | 23 | 20 | |
| Hardware, etc. ----- | 4 | 28 | | 4 | | | 4 | |
| Jewelry ----- | 5 | 42 | | 5 | | | 5 | |
| Ladies' furnishings ----- | 13 | 147 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 11 | |
| Laundries ----- | 33 | 287 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 3 |
| Liquors ----- | 3 | 21 | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Markets, meat, etc. ----- | 15 | 119 | 3 | 12 | | 3 | 12 | |
| Newspapers and printing ----- | 3 | 37 | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Oriental bazaars ----- | 6 | 131 | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 4 | |
| Restaurants ----- | 3 | 38 | | 3 | | | 3 | |
| Shoe manufacturing ----- | 4 | 65 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Totals ----- | 154 | 1622 | 72 | 75 | 7 | 76 | 75 | 3 |

TABLE V. Inspection of Chinese Stores and Factories in Oakland.

| Industry. | Number of establishments considered | Total number of persons employed | Sanitation. | | | Ventilation. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|--------------|------|-----|
| | | | Good | Fair | Bad | Good | Fair | Bad |
| Olgar manufacturing ----- | 5 | 79 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | |
| General merchandise ----- | 27 | 274 | 17 | 10 | | 17 | 10 | |
| Laundries ----- | 2 | 29 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Markets, meat, etc. ----- | 10 | 89 | 3 | 7 | | 3 | 7 | |
| Restaurants ----- | 6 | 57 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | |
| Tailors ----- | 5 | 88 | 5 | | | 5 | | |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 3 | 32 | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Totals ----- | 58 | 648 | 36 | 22 | | 36 | 22 | |

SOCIAL STATISTICS

SOCIAL STATISTICS**MISDEMEANORS.****Table I.**

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 51,169 convictions for misdemeanors were reported in the State. Complete data on ages was only furnished in 28,223 instances. The latter figure has been used as a basis in drawing percentages. Of this number considered, 43, or 0.2 per cent, were under 15 years of age; 1,313, or 4.6 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years; 9,005, or 31.9 per cent, were between 20 and 30 years; 7,695, or 27.3 per cent, were between 30 and 40 years; 5,515, or 19.5 per cent, were between 40 and 50 years; and 4,652, or 16.5 per cent, were 50 years of age or over. Of the total number convicted, 49,277, or 96.3 per cent, were males, and 1,892, or 3.7 per cent, were females.

Table II.

Complete data on occupations was reported in 29,792 instances. Of the total number considered, 10,147, or 34.0 per cent, gave their occupations as laborers, 1,296, or 4.4 per cent, as sailors; and 1,179, or 4.0 per cent, were teamsters. Some of the other occupations which stand out prominently are cooks, 3.8 per cent; clerks, 3.1 per cent; carpenters, 2.5 per cent; housewives, 2.4 per cent; merchants, 2.1 per cent; painters, 2.0 per cent; domestics, 1.7 per cent; waiters, 1.7 per cent; and miners, 1.4 per cent. The twelve occupations enumerated above constituted 63.1 per cent of the total.

Table III.

The data on the nature of offense committed by persons convicted of misdemeanors is complete. 29,565, or 57.8 per cent, were convicted for drunkenness; 5,334, or 10.4 per cent, for vagrancy; 3,196, or 6.3 per cent, for disturbing the peace; 1,856, or 3.6 per cent, for petit larceny; 1,184, or 2.3 per cent, for gambling; and 774, or 1.5 per cent, for battery. These six offenses constituted 81.9 per cent of the total.

Table IV.

Data on the length of sentence was complete in 38,392 instances. Of this number, 511, or 1.3 per cent, were sentenced to serve 3 days or less; 896, or 2.3 per cent, from 4 to 5 days; 2,314, or 4.5 per cent, from 6 to 10 days; 3,351, or 8.7 per cent, from 11 to 30 days; 880, or 2.3 per cent, from 31 to 60 days; 1,826, or 4.8 per cent, over 60 days; 5,212, or 13.6 per cent, were fined; 2,910, or 7.6 per cent, forfeited their bail and in 20,475 instances, or 53.4 per cent, sentence was suspended.

Table V.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 50,777 convictions for misdemeanors were reported in the State. Complete data on ages was furnished in 28,438 instances. Of this number, 976, or 3.4 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years of age; 8,482, or 29.8 per cent, between 20 and 30 years; 7,803, or 27.5 per cent, between 30 and 40 years; 5,993, or 21.1 per cent, between 40 and 50 years; and 5,178, or 18.2 per cent, were 50 years of age and over. Of the total number convicted, 48,382, or 95.3 per cent, were males, and 2,395, or 4.7 per cent, were females.

Table VI.

Complete data on occupations was secured in 28,772 instances. Of this number, 10,379, or 36.1 per cent, gave their occupation as laborers; 1,292, or 4.5 per cent, as cooks; 1,190, or 4.1 per cent, as sailors; and 1,085, or 3.8 per cent, as teamsters. Some of the other occupations which stand out prominently are: Carpenters, 2.5 per cent; clerks, 2.4 per cent; housewives, 2.1 per cent; waiters, 2.0 per cent; painters, 2.0 per cent; miners, 1.9 per cent; domestics, 1.9 per cent, and merchants, 1.5 per cent. The twelve occupations enumerated above constituted 64.8 per cent of the total.

Table VII.

The data on nature of offense committed by persons convicted of misdemeanors is complete. 29,792, or 58.7 per cent, were convicted for drunkenness; 4,803, or 9.4 per cent, for vagrancy; 3,315, or 6.5 per cent, for disturbing the peace; 1,669, or 3.3 per cent, for petit larceny; 1,158 or 2.3 per cent for gambling, and 739, or 1.5 per cent, for battery. The convictions for these six offenses make up 81.7 per cent of the total convictions.

Table VIII.

Data on the length of sentence is complete in 37,700 instances. Of this number, 711, or 1.9 per cent, were sentenced to serve 3 days or less; 1,056, or 2.8 per cent, from 4 to 5 days; 2,668, or 7.1 per cent, from 6 to 10 days; 3,485, or 9.3 per cent, from 11 to 30 days; 1,014, or 2.7 per cent, from 31 to 60 days; 1,724, or 4.6 per cent, over 60 days; 3,968, or 10.5 per cent, were fined; 3,061, or 8.1 per cent, forfeited their bail, and in 19,997 instances, or 53.1 per cent, sentence was suspended.

The total number of convictions for misdemeanors decreased from 53,400 for the fiscal year 1906-07, to 50,777 for the fiscal year 1909-10. Persons 30 years of age and over made up 65.3 per cent of the total for the fiscal year 1906-07; 62.8 per cent for the fiscal year 1907-08; 63.3

per cent for the fiscal year 1908-09; 66.8 per cent for the fiscal year 1909-10. In occupations, laborers constituted 38.0 per cent for the fiscal year 1906-07; 37.2 per cent for the fiscal year 1907-08; 34.0 per cent for the fiscal year 1908-09; 36.1 per cent for the fiscal year 1909-10. The twelve occupations—laborers, cooks, sailors, teamsters, carpenters, clerks, housewives, waiters, painters, miners, domestics, and merchants—made up 65.4 per cent of the total for the fiscal year 1906-07; 63.7 per cent for the fiscal year 1907-08; 63.1 per cent for the fiscal year 1908-09; 64.8 per cent for the fiscal year 1909-10. The most common offense was drunkenness. During the fiscal year 1906-07, 65.0 per cent of the total convictions was for drunkenness. For the fiscal year 1907-08, 58.0 per cent; for the fiscal year 1908-09, 57.8 per cent; for the fiscal year 1909-10, 58.7 per cent. The six offenses—drunkenness, vagrancy, disturbing the peace, petit larceny, gambling, and battery—made up 86.2 per cent of the total in the fiscal year 1906-07; 87.7 per cent in the fiscal year 1907-08; 81.9 per cent in the fiscal year 1908-09; 81.7 per cent in the fiscal year 1909-10.

FELONIES.

Table I.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 1,017 convictions for felonies were reported. These represent only those persons convicted of felonies, and committed to the state penitentiaries. Those sent to reform schools and those admitted to probation are treated in separate tables. Of the total number under consideration, 73, or 7.2 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years of age; 497, or 48.9 per cent, were between 20 and 30 years; 255, or 25.1 per cent, were between 30 and 40 years; 129, or 12.7 per cent, were between 40 and 50 years; 62, or 6.1 per cent, were 50 years or over. Only 6 females were convicted of felonies.

Table II.

Two hundred and forty, or 23.6 per cent, of the persons convicted gave their occupation as laborers. Some of the other occupations that stand out prominently are cooks, 7.3 per cent; carpenters, 4.5 per cent; teamsters, 4.5 per cent; waiters, 4.0 per cent; farmers, 3.0 per cent; miners, 2.8 per cent; machinists, 2.8 per cent; painters, 3.8 per cent; clerks, 2.6 per cent. These ten occupations constituted 57.9 per cent of the total.

Table III.

The most common offense was burglary, 368 persons, or 36.2 per cent, being convicted of this crime. 143, or 14.1 per cent, were convicted of grand larceny; 91, or 9.0 per cent, of forgery; 67, or 6.6 per cent, of robbery; 58, or 5.7 per cent, of assault; 41, or 4.0 per

cent, of murder; and 41, or 4.0 per cent, of rape. The persons convicted of these seven offenses made up 79.6 per cent of the total.

Table IV.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 186, or 18.3 per cent, were sentenced to serve less than 2 years; 519, or 51.0 per cent, to serve from 2 to 5 years; 183, or 18.0 per cent, from 6 to 10 years; 66, or 6.5 per cent, from 11 to 20 years; 24, or 2.4 per cent, over 20 years, while 32, or 3.1 per cent, were given life sentences, and 7 were condemned to death.

Table V.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 978 convictions for felonies were reported. Of this number, 71, or 7.3 per cent, were between 15 and 20 years of age; 421, or 43.0 per cent, were between 20 and 30 years; 260, or 26.6 per cent, were between 30 and 40 years; 138, or 14.1 per cent, were between 40 and 50 years, and 88, or 9.0 per cent, were 50 years or over.

Table VI.

Two hundred and seven persons, or 21.2 per cent of the total, gave their occupations as laborers; 68, or 6.9 per cent, as cooks; 46, or 4.7 per cent, as carpenters; 42, or 4.3 per cent, as waiters; 39, or 3.9 per cent, as teamsters; 35, or 3.6 per cent, as clerks; 28, or 2.9 per cent, as machinists; 28, or 2.9 per cent, as miners; 26, or 2.7 per cent as painters, and 26, or 2.7 per cent, as bookkeepers. These ten occupations made up 55.8 per cent of the total.

Table VII.

The most common offense was burglary. 363, or 37.1 per cent of the total, were convicted of this crime; 130, or 13.3 per cent, were convicted of grand larceny; 84, or 8.6 per cent, for forgery; 77, or 7.9 per cent, for robbery; 56, or 5.7 per cent, for assault; 39, or 4.0 per cent, for murder; 26, or 2.7 per cent, of rape. These seven offenses constitute 79.3 per cent of the total.

Table VIII.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 179, or 18.3 per cent, were sentenced to serve less than 2 years; 532, or 54.4 per cent, to serve from 2 to 5 years; 156, or 16.0 per cent, from 6 to 10 years; 57, or 5.8 per cent, from 11 to 20 years; 21, or 2.1 per cent, over 20 years, while 28, or 2.9 per cent, were given life sentences, and 5 were condemned to death.

Table IX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, three counties failed to report the number of persons convicted of felonies and admitted to

probation. In the counties reporting, 226 persons were admitted to probation. Of this number, 218 were males and 8 were females. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, nine counties failed to report. In the counties reporting, 348 persons were admitted to probation. Of this number, 337 were males and 11 females.

DIVORCE.

Table I.

In presenting statistics on divorce, only final decrees have been considered, no account being taken of interlocutory decrees.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 22,244 marriages were recorded in the State of California. During the same period there were granted 3,087 final decrees of divorce, the percentage of divorce to marriage being 13.9 per cent, or more than one divorce to every eight marriages. In the county of San Francisco, there were 4,055 marriages and 802 divorces, or practically one divorce to every five marriages. In Los Angeles County, there were 4,667 marriages and 686 divorces, or about one divorce to every seven marriages. In Alameda County, there were 2,453 marriages and 328 divorces, or more than one divorce to every eight marriages. Alpine County was the only county in which no divorces were granted. Marin County had 801 marriages and only 18 divorces, or less than one divorce to every 45 marriages.

Of a total of 3,087 divorces granted in the State, husbands were plaintiffs in 846 instances, or 27.4 per cent, while wives were plaintiffs in 2,241 instances, or 72.6 per cent. In the county of San Francisco 27.2 per cent of the actions were brought by the husband, and 72.8 per cent by the wife. In Los Angeles County 29.2 per cent were brought by the husband, and 70.8 per cent by the wife. In Alameda County 25.9 per cent were brought by the husband, and 74.1 per cent by the wife.

Of the total number of couples to whom divorces were granted, 2,036, or 65.9 per cent, were married in California; 823 couples, or 26.7 per cent, were married in the United States, excluding California; 124 couples, or 4.0 per cent, were married in foreign countries, while in 104 instances the place of marriage was not stated.

In San Francisco County, 65.7 per cent were married in California, and 21.9 per cent in the United States outside of California. In Los Angeles County only 51.8 per cent were married in California and 41.6 per cent in the United States outside of California.

Table II.

Divorces were granted to couples married less than five years in 570 instances; to couples married five to ten years in 1,249 instances; to couples married eleven to twenty years in 835 instances; and to couples married over twenty years in 411 instances, representing respectively 18.5 per cent; 40.5 per cent; 27.0 per cent; and 13.3 per cent of the total. Of couples married over ten years, the State shows 40.3 per cent, while the county of San Francisco shows 39.4 per cent, the county of Los Angeles 39.8 per cent, and the county of Alameda 38.7 per cent.

Table III.

Of the total number of divorces, 182 or 5.9 per cent, were granted for adultery; 919, or 29.8 per cent, for extreme cruelty; 1,378 or 44.6 per cent, for wilful desertion; 477 or 15.4 per cent, for neglect and failure to provide; 104 or 3.4 per cent, for intemperance; and 27 or 0.9 per cent for conviction of a felony.

Table IV.

Of a total of 3,087 couples to whom divorces were granted, 1,857 or 60.2 per cent, were without children. In the county of San Francisco 63.1 per cent were without children. In the county of Los Angeles 64.0 per cent, and in the county of Alameda 57.0 per cent. In the State there were about seven minor children to every ten divorces. In the county of San Francisco, about six children to every ten divorces. In the county of Los Angeles, about six children to every ten divorces, and in Alameda County, about seven children to every ten divorces. There were 2,128 minor children affected by the granting of divorces. Of this number, 493, or 23.2 per cent were less than five years of age. 766, or 36.0 per cent, from five to ten years of age; and 711, or 33.4 per cent, were over ten years. In 158 instances the ages were not given.

Table V.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 23,645 marriages were recorded. During the same period 3,334 final decrees of divorce were granted, the percentage of divorce to marriage being 14.1 per cent, or about one divorce to every seven marriages. In the county of San Francisco, there were 4,327 marriages and 874 divorces, or one divorce to every five marriages. In Los Angeles County there were 5,110 marriages and 776 divorces, or one divorce to every seven marriages. In Alameda County there were 2,496 marriages and 417 divorces, or one divorce to every six marriages. In Alpine and Mono counties no divorces were granted.

Of a total of 3,334 divorces granted in the State, husbands were plaintiffs in 906 instances, or 27.2 per cent, while wives were plaintiffs in 2,428 instances, or 72.8 per cent. In San Francisco County 30.5 per

cent of the actions were brought by the husband, and 69.5 per cent by the wife.

In Los Angeles County 25.4 per cent were brought by the husband and 74.6 per cent by the wife. In Alameda County 25.9 per cent were brought by the husband and 74.1 per cent by the wife.

Of the total number of couples to whom divorces were granted, 2,148, or 64.4 per cent, were married in California; 881 couples, or 26.4 per cent, were married in the United States excluding California; 152, or 4.6 per cent, were married in foreign countries, while in 153 instances the place of marriage was not stated. In San Francisco County 66.1 per cent were married in California and 21.9 per cent in the United States outside of California, while in Los Angeles County only 50.4 per cent were married in California and 41.2 per cent in the United States outside of California.

Table VI.

Divorces were granted to couples married less than five years in 683 instances; to couples married from 5 to 10 years in 1,306 instances; to couples married 11 to 20 years in 886 instances; and to couples married over 20 years in 425 instances, representing, respectively, 20.5 per cent, 39.2 per cent, 26.6 per cent, and 12.7 per cent of the total. Of couples married over ten years the State shows 39.3 per cent, while in the county of San Francisco they represent 34.4 per cent; in Los Angeles County 39.4 per cent; and in Alameda County 42.0 per cent.

Table VII.

Of the total number of divorces granted, 139, or 4.2 per cent, were for adultery; 999, or 30.0, for extreme cruelty; 1,566, or 47.0, for wilful desertion; 465, or 13.9 per cent, for neglect and failure to provide; 135 or 4.0 per cent, for intemperance; and 30, or 0.9 per cent, for conviction of a felony.

Table VIII.

Of the total number of 3,334 couples to whom divorces were granted, 2,041, or 61.2 per cent, were without children. In San Francisco County 68.3 per cent were without children; in Los Angeles County, 67.3 per cent; and in Alameda County 54.7 per cent. In the State there were about seven minor children to every ten divorces; in the county of San Francisco about five; in Los Angeles County about six; and in Alameda County about seven. There were 2,242 minor children affected by the granting of divorces. Of this number, 585, or 26.1 per cent, were less than five years of age; 838, or 37.4 per cent, were from 5 to 10 years; and 703, or 31.3 per cent, were over 10 years. In 116 instances the ages were not given.

In the table following is given the number of marriages and divorces in the State of California for the four fiscal years ending June, 30, 1910:

| Fiscal year. | Number of Marriages. | Number of divorces. | Percentage of divorce to marriage. |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1906-07..... | 22,734 | 2,177 | 9.6 |
| 1907-08..... | 22,238 | 2,783 | 12.5 |
| 1908-09..... | 22,244 | 3,087 | 13.9 |
| 1909-10..... | 23,645 | 3,334 | 14.1 |

During the four years ending June 30, 1910, the number of marriages in the State increased but 4.0 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 53.1 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage grew from about one divorce to every ten marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07 to one divorce in every seven marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10. In the county of San Francisco the number of marriages increased 12.0 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 74.8 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage increased from about one divorce to every eight marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07 to one divorce in every five marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10. In the county of Los Angeles the number of marriages increased 5.1 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 46.4 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage increased from about one divorce to every eleven marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07, and over one divorce to every seven marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10.

In the county of Alameda the number of marriages decreased 21.2 per cent, whereas the number of divorces increased 129.0 per cent. The ratio of divorce to marriage increased from about one divorce to every eighteen marriages in the fiscal year 1906-07 to about one divorce to every six marriages in the fiscal year 1909-10.

TABLE I. Ages of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of misdemeanors | Ages. | | | | | | | Sex. | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Under 15 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 29 years | 30 to 39 years | 40 to 49 years | 50 years and over | Unknown | Total females | Total males |
| Alameda | 7503 | 29 | 342 | 1796 | 1730 | 1318 | 1044 | 1244 | 688 | 6815 |
| Alpine (no convictions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 28 | | 1 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | 27 |
| Butte | 936 | | 4 | 46 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 805 | 2 | 934 |
| Calaveras | 7 | | | 2 | 4 | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Colusa | 61 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 43 | 1 | 60 |
| Contra Costa | 317 | 1 | 38 | 117 | 49 | 28 | 8 | 76 | | 317 |
| Del Norte | 3 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| El Dorado | 27 | | | | | | | 27 | 1 | 26 |
| Fresno | 771 | | 32 | 256 | 214 | 159 | 110 | | 5 | 766 |
| Glenn | 22 | | | 11 | 7 | 4 | | | | 22 |
| Humboldt | 255 | | | 21 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 210 | 1 | 254 |
| Imperial | 42 | | 7 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 1 | | | 42 |
| Inyo | 58 | | | 14 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 57 |
| Kern | 389 | | 4 | 155 | 124 | 39 | 29 | 38 | | 389 |
| Kings | 355 | | 13 | 62 | 21 | 14 | 22 | 223 | | 355 |
| Lake | 13 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | 13 |
| Lassen | 9 | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | 9 |
| Los Angeles | 14498 | 3 | 155 | 561 | 323 | 166 | 204 | 13086 | 12 | 14486 |
| Madera | 152 | | | 24 | 32 | 16 | 34 | 46 | | 152 |
| Marin | 187 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 183 | 1 | 186 |
| Mariposa | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 4 |
| Mendocino | 55 | | 2 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 17 | | | 55 |
| Merced | 129 | | 2 | 35 | 50 | 34 | 8 | | | 129 |
| Modoc | 23 | | 3 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 22 |
| Mono | 8 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 8 |
| Monterey | 242 | | 12 | 67 | 42 | 22 | 7 | 92 | 5 | 237 |
| Napa | 158 | | 3 | 15 | 26 | 17 | 47 | 50 | | 158 |
| Nevada | 46 | | 1 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 11 | | 46 |
| Orange | 195 | | 23 | 65 | 54 | 17 | 11 | 25 | | 195 |
| Placer | 314 | | 34 | 96 | 67 | 36 | 15 | 66 | | 314 |
| Plumas | 30 | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | | 30 |
| Riverside | 216 | | 1 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 197 | | 216 |
| Sacramento | 2412 | | 18 | 111 | 89 | 61 | 43 | 2090 | 85 | 2327 |
| San Benito | 18 | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | 18 |
| San Bernardino | 1136 | | 56 | 335 | 171 | 79 | 25 | 470 | 8 | 1128 |
| San Diego | 995 | | 14 | 64 | 33 | 25 | 23 | 836 | 4 | 991 |
| San Francisco | 13620 | 4 | 400 | 4131 | 3763 | 2814 | 2478 | 30 | 994 | 12626 |
| San Joaquin | 188 | 1 | 24 | 80 | 40 | 18 | 10 | 15 | | 188 |
| San Luis Obispo | 244 | | 3 | 55 | 39 | 35 | 2 | 110 | | 244 |
| San Mateo | 166 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 75 | 49 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 162 |
| Santa Barbara | 506 | | 26 | 98 | 67 | 50 | 27 | 238 | 7 | 499 |
| Santa Clara | 1442 | 4 | 52 | 310 | 292 | 240 | 276 | 268 | 63 | 1379 |
| Santa Cruz | 278 | | 2 | 42 | 30 | 20 | 23 | 161 | 2 | 276 |
| Shasta | 114 | | 6 | 46 | 33 | 21 | 8 | | | 114 |
| Sierra | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Siskiyou | 29 | | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | | 29 |
| Solano | 766 | | 4 | 75 | 28 | 16 | 25 | 618 | 1 | 765 |
| Sonoma | 548 | | 1 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 497 | | 548 |
| Stanislaus | 75 | | | 9 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 39 | | 75 |
| Sutter | 5 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 5 |
| Tehama | 249 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 240 | | 249 |
| Trinity | 5 | | | | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Tulare | 336 | | | 38 | 43 | 28 | 5 | 222 | | 336 |
| Tuolumne | 14 | | 1 | 5 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 14 |
| Ventura | 141 | | 10 | 58 | 37 | 22 | 5 | 11 | | 141 |
| Yolo | 65 | | 5 | 22 | 17 | 9 | 12 | | 2 | 63 |
| Yuba | 763 | | 5 | 41 | 36 | 16 | 17 | 648 | 3 | 760 |
| Totals | 51169 | 43 | 1313 | 9005 | 7695 | 5515 | 4652 | 22946 | 1892 | 49277 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of misdemeanors | Agents | Bakers | Barbers | Bartenders | Blacksmiths | Boiler makers |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Alameda | 7503 | 77 | 39 | 57 | 38 | 40 | 16 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | 28 | | | | | 1 | |
| Amador | 936 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Butte | 7 | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | 61 | | | | | | |
| Colusa | 317 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Contra Costa | 8 | | | | | | |
| Del Norte | 27 | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 771 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Fresno | 22 | | | | | 2 | |
| Glenn | 255 | | | | | 1 | |
| Humboldt | 42 | | | | | | |
| Imperial | 58 | | | | | 1 | |
| Inyo | 889 | | | | | | |
| Kern | 855 | | | | | | |
| Kings | 13 | | | | | | |
| Lake | 9 | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 14498 | | 3 | 6 | | 8 | 3 |
| Los Angeles | 152 | | | | | 3 | |
| Madera | 187 | | | | | | |
| Marin | 4 | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | 55 | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| Mendocino | 129 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Merced | 23 | | | | | 1 | |
| Modoc | 8 | | | | | | |
| Mono | 242 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Monterey | 158 | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Napa | 46 | | | | 2 | | |
| Nevada | 195 | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Orange | 814 | | 2 | | 5 | 3 | |
| Placer | 30 | | | | | 1 | |
| Plumas | 216 | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 2412 | | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Sacramento | 18 | | | | | | |
| San Benito | 1136 | | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| San Bernardino | 995 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| San Diego | 13620 | 51 | 104 | 86 | 112 | 100 | 78 |
| San Francisco | 188 | | | | | | |
| San Joaquin | 244 | | | | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 166 | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | |
| San Mateo | 506 | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 2 |
| Santa Barbara | 1442 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Santa Clara | 278 | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Santa Cruz | 114 | | | | | 1 | |
| Shasta | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sierra | 29 | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 766 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Solano | 548 | | | 1 | | | |
| Sonoma | 75 | | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | 5 | | | | | | |
| Sutter | 249 | | | | 1 | | |
| Tehama | 5 | | | | | | |
| Trinity | 336 | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 14 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Tuolumne | 141 | | | 1 | | | |
| Ventura | 65 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Yolo | 763 | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 |
| Yuba | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 51169 | 144 | 171 | 185 | 193 | 202 | 123 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Bookkeepers | Bricklayers | Butchers | Carpenters | Cement workers | Chauffeurs | Gigar makers | Clerks | Conductors |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------|------------|
| Alameda | 31 | 24 | 41 | 219 | 20 | 144 | 37 | 395 | 26 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Butte | | | | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | 1 | 3 | 11 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Inyo | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 6 | | 1 | 17 | | 1 | 4 | 8 | |
| Madera | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Marin | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Merced | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Napa | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Nevada | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Orange | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Placer | | | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | 2 | 4 | |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | | 1 | 5 | | |
| San Diego | 1 | | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | 3 | |
| San Francisco | 63 | 71 | 86 | 384 | 57 | 142 | 33 | 484 | 23 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| San Mateo | | 2 | 2 | 11 | | | | 2 | |
| Santa Barbara | 2 | | 1 | 8 | | | | 3 | |
| Santa Clara | 1 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 4 | | | 16 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Shasta | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | 1 | | | 5 | | | | 1 | |
| Sonoma | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Yuba | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| Totals | 113 | 111 | 155 | 731 | 81 | 292 | 84 | 928 | 51 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Conductors | Cooks | Domestics | Electricians | Engineers | Expressmen | Farmers | Firemen | Gamblers |
|--------------------------|------------|-------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Alameda | 57 | 483 | 271 | 45 | 62 | 13 | 55 | 40 | 278 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | 16 | | | 3 | | 1 | 8 | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Fresno | | 11 | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Lassen | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 37 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 11 | |
| Madera | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | |
| Merced | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Modoc | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 7 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| Napa | | 2 | | | 1 | | 5 | | |
| Nevada | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Orange | | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Placer | | 9 | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | 16 | | 3 | 6 | | 1 | 4 | |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 13 | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 5 | |
| San Diego | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| San Francisco | 63 | 465 | 215 | 87 | 104 | 19 | 52 | 187 | |
| San Joaquin | | 3 | | | | | | 2 | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 7 | | |
| Santa Barbara | | 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Santa Clara | 1 | 19 | 11 | | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | |
| Santa Cruz | | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Shasta | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Solano | | 8 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Sonoma | | 3 | | | | | 7 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Tuolumne | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Ventura | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | 5 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Yuba | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Totals | 122 | 1140 | 506 | 162 | 202 | 36 | 197 | 274 | 280 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Gardeners | Hodcarriers | Hostlers | Housewives | Iron workers | Janitors | Laborers | Laundry workers | Machinists |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| Alameda | 70 | 21 | 48 | 177 | 27 | 16 | 1411 | 224 | 95 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| Butte | | 1 | 2 | | | | 88 | | 1 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | 16 | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | 7 | | 90 | 1 | 4 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | 21 | | |
| Fresno | | | 1 | | 3 | | 566 | | 10 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | 19 | | |
| Humboldt | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 27 | | 1 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | 32 | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | 42 | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | 351 | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | 132 | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | 12 | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | 6 | | |
| Los Angeles | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 844 | | 12 |
| Madera | 1 | | 1 | | | | 72 | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Mendocino | 1 | | | | | | 19 | | |
| Merced | | | 1 | | 1 | | 88 | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | 18 | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| Monterey | | | | | | | 88 | | |
| Napa | | | | 1 | | | 57 | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | 11 | | |
| Orange | | | | | | | 121 | | 3 |
| Placer | 1 | | | | 2 | | 196 | | 2 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | 25 | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | 17 | | |
| Sacramento | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 149 | | 9 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | 16 | | |
| San Bernardino | | | 1 | | 4 | | 438 | | 19 |
| San Diego | | | | | 1 | | 76 | 2 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 36 | 33 | 33 | 525 | 157 | 36 | 3157 | 98 | 187 |
| San Joaquin | | | | | | | 171 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | 132 | | |
| San Mateo | 6 | | 9 | 2 | 1 | | 64 | 3 | 3 |
| Santa Barbara | 2 | | 1 | | | | 119 | | 8 |
| Santa Clara | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 723 | 2 | 3 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | 1 | | 68 | | 1 |
| Shasta | | | | | | | 101 | | 2 |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | 1 | | | | | | 56 | | 3 |
| Sonoma | | | | 1 | | 1 | 45 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | 33 | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | 83 | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 125 | 2 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | 127 | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | | 25 | | 2 |
| Yuba | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | | 37 | | 3 |
| Totals | 126 | 58 | 105 | 714 | 211 | 59 | 10147 | 332 | 368 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Merchants | Millhands | Milkmen | Miners | Molders | Motormen | No occupation | Painters | Peddlers |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| Alameda | 303 | 32 | 3 | 57 | 25 | 3 | 353 | 161 | 118 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | 11 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Butte | | | | 5 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Calaveras | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | 1 | | 6 | 1 | | | 6 | 2 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 1 | | | 12 | 1 | | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Humboldt | | 2 | | | | | 6 | 1 | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | |
| Inyo | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | | | 51 | 11 | | 14 | 32 | 12 |
| Madera | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 |
| Marin | 1 | | 1 | | | | 130 | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | 2 | | | 3 | 2 | |
| Merced | | | | 17 | | | 3 | 1 | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Napa | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Nevada | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Placer | | | | 18 | 1 | | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Plumas | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | | 1 | 10 | | | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | 27 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | |
| San Diego | | | | 6 | 1 | | 8 | 3 | |
| San Francisco | 321 | 18 | 67 | 125 | 61 | 21 | 361 | 296 | 224 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| San Mateo | | 2 | | | 4 | | | 3 | |
| Santa Barbara | | 1 | | 7 | 4 | | 3 | 6 | |
| Santa Clara | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | | 23 | 29 | 16 |
| Santa Cruz | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Shasta | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | 1 | | | 15 | 2 | |
| Solano | | | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 10 | |
| Sonoma | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Stanislaus | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Tehama | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Yuba | | | | 6 | 1 | | | 3 | |
| Totals | 637 | 59 | 72 | 418 | 124 | 24 | 969 | 596 | 387 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Plasterers | Plumbers | Porters | Printers | Restaurant
Keepers | Salors | Salesmen | Saloon keepers | Shoe makers |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------|--------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Alameda | 42 | 72 | 47 | 51 | 7 | 209 | 95 | 9 | 25 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Butte | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 14 | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 39 | 1 | | 6 |
| Madera | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Merced | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Napa | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Orange | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Placer | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | | |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | | 3 | 1 | | 8 | 1 | | 4 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 4 | 1 | 11 | | 8 | | 1 | 3 |
| San Diego | | | | | | 8 | 1 | | |
| San Francisco | 89 | 113 | 74 | 127 | 118 | 954 | 121 | 27 | 78 |
| San Joaquin | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| San Mateo | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | |
| Santa Clara | 1 | 6 | | 7 | | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Solano | | 1 | 2 | | | 16 | | | 1 |
| Sonoma | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Yuba | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 138 | 219 | 141 | 210 | 131 | 1296 | 223 | 43 | 121 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Soldiers | Stevedores | Stonecutters | Tailors | Teamsters | Timers | Unclassified | Unknown | Walters |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|
| Alameda | 18 | 39 | 9 | 79 | 277 | 12 | 766 | | 94 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Butte | | | | | 6 | | 7 | 805 | 2 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | 2 | 43 | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | 12 | 1 | 30 | 77 | 7 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 50 | | 8 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | | | | 13 | 192 | |
| Imperial | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | 1 | 37 | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | 223 | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Los Angeles | 57 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 30 | 3 | 97 | 13080 | 23 |
| Madera | | | | 2 | 5 | | 5 | 48 | 1 |
| Marin | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 43 | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | 6 | | 8 | | |
| Merced | | | | | 5 | | 3 | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 1 | | | 1 | 6 | | 24 | 93 | 1 |
| Napa | 21 | | 1 | | 2 | | 6 | 50 | |
| Nevada | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| Orange | | | | | 1 | | 21 | 25 | 1 |
| Placer | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 14 | 1 |
| Plumas | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | 1 | 197 | |
| Sacramento | | | 3 | 1 | 8 | | 36 | 2086 | 7 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Bernardino | | | 1 | 4 | 25 | 3 | 38 | 472 | 5 |
| San Diego | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | | 20 | 834 | 5 |
| San Francisco | 283 | 133 | 39 | 125 | 726 | 21 | 1430 | 27 | 318 |
| San Joaquin | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 105 | |
| San Mateo | | | 1 | | 12 | 1 | 6 | 4 | |
| Santa Barbara | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 253 | 4 |
| Santa Clara | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 14 | 1 | 73 | 358 | 9 |
| Santa Cruz | | | 1 | | 3 | | 20 | 151 | 1 |
| Shasta | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | |
| Solano | 6 | | | | 2 | 1 | 18 | 617 | 1 |
| Sonoma | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 467 | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | 38 | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | 160 | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 1 | 199 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | 11 | |
| Yolo | | | | | 1 | | 8 | | 3 |
| Yuba | | | 1 | 2 | 14 | | 14 | 648 | 5 |
| Totals | 393 | 181 | 65 | 232 | 1179 | 49 | 2779 | 21377 | 502 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of misdemeanors | Assault | Auto laws | Battery | Beating the railroad | Begging | Bicycle ordinance | City and county ordinances not specified | Concealed weapons | Contempt of court |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Alameda | 7503 | 9 | 348 | 119 | 4 | 53 | 122 | 406 | 58 | 3 |
| Alpine (no conviction s.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 28 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 1 | |
| Butte | 936 | 1 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | 7 | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Colusa | 61 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Contra Costa | 317 | 2 | | 5 | 115 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Del Norte | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 27 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 771 | 4 | | 17 | | 19 | | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Glenn | 22 | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | 255 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Imperial | 42 | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Inyo | 58 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Kern | 389 | 6 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Kings | 355 | 3 | | 6 | | | | | | |
| Lake | 13 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 9 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 14498 | 6 | | 197 | | 77 | 107 | 455 | 123 | 7 |
| Madera | 152 | 4 | | 1 | | 10 | | | | |
| Marin | 187 | 2 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | |
| Mariposa | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 55 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | 129 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Modoc | 23 | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Mono | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 242 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | |
| Napa | 158 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Nevada | 46 | 4 | | 6 | | | | | 1 | |
| Orange | 195 | | | 4 | | | | 3 | | 1 |
| Placer | 314 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| Plumas | 30 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Riverside | 216 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 2412 | 7 | | 48 | | | | 56 | 8 | |
| San Benito | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 1136 | 12 | | 17 | 104 | | | | 3 | |
| San Diego | 995 | 2 | | 14 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | | 2 |
| San Francisco | 13620 | 22 | 20 | 206 | 50 | 245 | | 922 | 86 | 2 |
| San Joaquin | 188 | 6 | | 5 | 3 | | | 4 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 244 | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | 166 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | 506 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 1442 | 8 | 12 | 33 | | 29 | 150 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 278 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Shasta | 114 | 8 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Sierra | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 29 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | |
| Solano | 766 | 3 | | 5 | | | | | 1 | |
| Sonoma | 548 | 2 | | 13 | | 1 | | | | |
| Stanislaus | 75 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sutter | 5 | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | |
| Tehama | 249 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Trinity | 5 | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 336 | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 141 | 10 | | 2 | | | | 5 | 1 | |
| Yolo | 65 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| Yuba | 763 | 4 | | 7 | | | | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Totals | 51169 | 170 | 380 | 774 | 280 | 436 | 379 | 1876 | 298 | 27 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Cruelty to animals | Defaulting witness | Defrauding an innkeeper | Discharging firearms | Disturbing the peace | Drunk | Embezzlement | Failure to provide | Fast driving | Fish and game laws |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Alameda | 18 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 209 | 3735 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 19 |
| Alpine (no conviction s.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | 1 | | 10 | | | | | |
| Butte | | | 2 | | 61 | 805 | 2 | | | |
| Calaveras | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | 4 | 43 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | 4 | | 40 | 48 | 1 | | | |
| Del Norte | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | 18 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 1 | | 2 | | 155 | 186 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Glenn | | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | 2 | | 16 | 191 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Imperial | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | 20 | | | | | |
| Kern | 1 | | | | 78 | 37 | 1 | | | |
| Kings | | | | | 25 | 239 | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | 7 | | | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 228 | | 2 | 9 | 691 | 8453 | 9 | | 524 | 1 |
| Madera | | | | | 62 | 50 | | 1 | | |
| Marin | | | | | 166 | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | 1 | | 17 | 8 | | | | 4 |
| Merced | | | | | 45 | 17 | | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 1 | 32 | 92 | 2 | | | |
| Napa | | | 1 | 1 | 84 | 50 | | | | 1 |
| Nevada | | | 1 | | 9 | 12 | | | | |
| Orange | 1 | | 1 | | 31 | 26 | | | | 4 |
| Placer | 2 | | 6 | | 69 | 10 | 1 | | | |
| Plumas | | | | | 6 | 1 | | | | 12 |
| Riverside | | | | | 1 | 197 | | | | |
| Sacramento | 1 | | 6 | | 182 | 1705 | 1 | | | 8 |
| San Benito | | | | | 14 | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | | 91 | 495 | 2 | | | |
| San Diego | | | 1 | | 35 | 836 | | | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 197 | | 9 | 11 | 538 | 8984 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 40 |
| San Joaquin | | | | | 5 | | 2 | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | 3 | | 65 | 103 | | | | 1 |
| San Mateo | | | 4 | | 30 | 53 | | | | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | | | 2 | | 67 | 237 | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 60 | 688 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Santa Cruz | | | 1 | | 27 | 151 | 1 | | | |
| Shasta | | | 12 | | 29 | | | | | 2 |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | 6 | | | | | 1 |
| Solano | | | 3 | | 30 | 617 | | | | 9 |
| Sonoma | | | | | 8 | 441 | | 1 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | 1 | | 9 | 51 | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | 11 | 138 | | | | 7 |
| Trinity | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Tulare | | | | | 91 | 195 | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Ventura | 1 | | | | 5 | 15 | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | | 11 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Yuba | | | 7 | | 12 | 648 | | | | |
| Totals | 452 | 4 | 88 | 31 | 3196 | 29565 | 56 | 24 | 539 | 115 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Gambling | Hitching ordinance | Incorrigible | Indecent exposure | Juvenile laws | License | Liquor laws | Lottery | Malicious mischief | Misdemeanors not specified |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Alameda | 844 | 74 | | 9 | | 43 | 39 | 549 | 18 | 76 |
| Alpine (no convictions.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | 2 | | | | 3 |
| Butte | | | | 4 | | | 7 | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Contra Costa | | | | 9 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| El Dorado | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Fresno | 4 | | | 6 | | 1 | 3 | | | 12 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | 5 | | | 19 |
| Inyo | | | | 1 | | | 18 | | 2 | 2 |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | | 85 |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Lake | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Los Angeles | 105 | 127 | | 17 | | 182 | 5 | 70 | 134 | 1228 |
| Madera | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 2 |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | 3 |
| Merced | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | 5 | | | 10 |
| Mono | | | | | | | 6 | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Napa | | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | |
| Nevada | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 | |
| Placer | 2 | | | 3 | | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 8 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Riverside | | | | | | | 2 | | | 9 |
| Sacramento | 11 | | | 7 | | | 1 | | 2 | 15 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | 4 | | | 57 | | | 36 |
| San Diego | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 129 | | | 38 | 2 | 15 | 55 | 89 | 58 | 203 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 |
| San Luis Obispo | 2 | | | 5 | | 1 | | | 4 | 3 |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | | 3 | 8 |
| Santa Barbara | | | | 2 | | | | | 5 | 98 |
| Santa Clara | 84 | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 8 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Shasta | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sierra | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Solano | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Sonoma | | | | | | 2 | 7 | | | 4 |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 4 | | | 24 |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| Yolo | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | 5 |
| Yuba | | | | 3 | | | | | 5 | |
| Totals | 1184 | 201 | | 130 | 2 | 255 | 240 | 722 | 245 | 1904 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Nuisance | Obtaining money under false pretenses | Passing fictitious check | Petit larceny | Prostitution | Resisting an officer | Sleeping out | Threat to kill | Vagrancy | Vulgar language |
|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| Alameda | 8 | | | 108 | | 1 | 159 | | 399 | 38 |
| Alpine (no convictions.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | 5 | | | | | 2 | |
| Butte | | 1 | | 31 | | | | | 12 | |
| Calaveras | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | 2 | | 5 | | | | | 1 | |
| Contra Costa | | | | 17 | | | | | 73 | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 4 | 1 | 46 | | | | 1 | 294 | 1 |
| Glenn | | | | 8 | | | | | 4 | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | 7 | 1 | | | | 21 | |
| Imperial | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | 4 | | | | 2 | 4 | |
| Kern | | | | 49 | | | | | 128 | |
| Kings | | | | 20 | | | | | 61 | |
| Lake | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | 9 | | 380 | | | | | 1352 | |
| Madera | | | | 6 | | 1 | | | 9 | |
| Marin | | | | 2 | | | | | 12 | |
| Mariposa | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | 1 | | 5 | | | | | 10 | |
| Merced | | | | 3 | | | | | 55 | |
| Modoc | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 1 | | 13 | | | | | 92 | |
| Napa | | | | 8 | | | | | 3 | |
| Nevada | | | | 7 | | | | | 5 | |
| Orange | | | | 6 | | | | | 112 | |
| Placer | | | | 43 | | 2 | | | 149 | |
| Plumas | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 1 | |
| Riverside | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | |
| Sacramento | | 1 | | 174 | | | | | 179 | |
| San Benito | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 2 | | 89 | | | | | 224 | |
| San Diego | | 2 | | 33 | | 1 | | | 56 | |
| San Francisco | 37 | 12 | | 404 | 60 | 20 | | 2 | 1135 | |
| San Joaquin | | 1 | | 36 | | | | | 121 | |
| San Luis Obispo | | 1 | | 14 | | 2 | | | 38 | |
| San Mateo | | | | 13 | | | | | 48 | |
| Santa Barbara | | 1 | | 30 | | | | | 61 | |
| Santa Clara | | 1 | | 71 | | 1 | | | 244 | |
| Santa Cruz | | 1 | | 23 | | | | | 72 | |
| Shasta | | 7 | | 21 | | | | | 27 | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | 2 | | 9 | | | | | 4 | |
| Solano | | 3 | | 26 | | | | | 65 | |
| Sonoma | | 1 | | 15 | | | | | 53 | |
| Stanislaus | | | | 4 | | | | | 6 | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | 4 | | 13 | | | | | 66 | |
| Trinity | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | 8 | | | | | 11 | |
| Tuolumne | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Ventura | | | | 23 | | | | | 69 | |
| Yolo | | | | 14 | | | | | 25 | |
| Yuba | | | | 38 | | | | | 28 | |
| Totals | 45 | 63 | 5 | 1856 | 61 | 28 | 159 | 6 | 5334 | 39 |

TABLE IV. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of
misdemeanors | 3 days and under | 4 and 5 days | 6 to 10 days | 11 to 30 days | 31 to 60 days | Over 60 days | Fined | Bail forfeited | Probation | Sentence
suspended |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Alameda | 7503 | 4 | 15 | 31 | 68 | 73 | 131 | 1334 | 2647 | 1 | 3199 |
| Alpine (no convictions.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 28 | | 2 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | | | | |
| Butte | 936 | | 8 | 18 | 49 | 11 | 41 | 4 | | | 805 |
| Calaveras | 7 | | | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Colusa | 61 | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | | | 44 |
| Contra Costa | 317 | 35 | 79 | 43 | 66 | 13 | 32 | | | | 49 |
| Del Norte | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| El Dorado | 27 | | 12 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Fresno | 771 | | 222 | 216 | 219 | 51 | 63 | | | | |
| Glenn | 22 | | | 7 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| Humboldt | 255 | | | 9 | 32 | 9 | 10 | 4 | | | 191 |
| Imperial | 42 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Inyo | 58 | | | 1 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 12 | | 2 | |
| Kern | 389 | | 16 | 87 | 129 | 42 | 78 | | | | 37 |
| Kings | 355 | | 50 | 32 | 28 | 8 | 14 | | | | 223 |
| Lake | 13 | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Lassen | 9 | | | 4 | 2 | | 3 | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 14498 | 15 | 88 | 696 | 475 | 70 | 75 | 1 | | | 13078 |
| Madera | 152 | | 33 | 6 | 24 | 2 | 17 | 21 | | 3 | 46 |
| Marin | 187 | 82 | 62 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Mariposa | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | |
| Mendocino | 55 | | 1 | 16 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Merced | 129 | | 4 | 18 | 61 | 18 | 26 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Modoc | 23 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | | | 3 | |
| Mono | 8 | | | | 2 | 6 | | | | | |
| Monterey | 242 | | 10 | 31 | 82 | 13 | 14 | | | | 92 |
| Napa | 158 | | 11 | 14 | 33 | 7 | 14 | 29 | | | 50 |
| Nevada | 46 | | | 2 | 7 | 4 | 22 | | | | 11 |
| Orange | 195 | | 3 | 63 | 74 | 4 | 19 | 7 | | | 25 |
| Placer | 314 | 1 | 28 | 91 | 124 | 19 | 40 | 11 | | | |
| Plumas | 30 | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Riverside | 216 | | | 1 | 7 | | 11 | | | | 197 |
| Sacramento | 2412 | | 12 | 23 | 115 | 51 | 127 | 184 | | 1 | 1899 |
| San Benito | 18 | | | 3 | 12 | | 3 | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 1136 | 1 | 27 | 229 | 201 | 56 | 148 | 3 | | 1 | 470 |
| San Diego | 995 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 55 | 23 | 48 | 2 | | 3 | 834 |
| San Francisco | 13620 | 330 | 44 | 227 | 474 | 116 | 451 | 3215 | 105 | | 8658 |
| San Joaquin | 188 | 11 | 45 | 31 | 64 | 12 | 24 | | | | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 244 | 1 | 14 | 43 | 64 | 10 | 9 | | | | 103 |
| San Mateo | 166 | | 15 | 32 | 33 | 10 | 24 | | | | 52 |
| Santa Barbara | 506 | 2 | 22 | 52 | 108 | 25 | 19 | 40 | | | 238 |
| Santa Clara | 1442 | | 1 | 30 | 107 | 21 | 67 | 281 | 158 | 2 | 775 |
| Santa Cruz | 278 | | | 8 | 91 | 16 | 13 | | | | 150 |
| Shasta | 114 | | | 1 | 57 | 30 | 19 | 6 | | | 1 |
| Sierra | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 29 | | | 3 | 13 | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Solano | 766 | | 2 | 19 | 66 | 19 | 43 | | | | 617 |
| Sonoma | 548 | 21 | 25 | 46 | 48 | 17 | 17 | | | | 374 |
| Stanislaus | 75 | | | 1 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 9 | | | 38 |
| Sutter | 5 | | | | | | | 5 | | | |
| Tehama | 249 | | 17 | 19 | 49 | 9 | 5 | 12 | | | 138 |
| Trinity | 5 | | | | | | | 3 | | | 2 |
| Tulare | 336 | | 3 | 71 | 45 | 7 | 15 | | | | 195 |
| Tuolumne | 14 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | | | | |
| Ventura | 141 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 64 | 9 | 22 | | | | 11 |
| Yolo | 65 | | | 12 | 28 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Yuba | 763 | | | 3 | 44 | 24 | 44 | | | | 648 |
| Totals | 51169 | 511 | 896 | 2314 | 3351 | 880 | 1826 | 5212 | 2910 | 17 | 33252 |

TABLE V. Ages of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of misdemeanors. | Sex. | | Ages. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | Total males. | Total females. | Under 15 years. | 15 to 19 years. | 20 to 29 years. | 30 to 39 years. | 40 to 49 years. | 50 years and over. | Unknown. |
| Alameda | 6782 | 6189 | 593 | 5 | 207 | 1742 | 1827 | 1623 | 1378 | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 23 | 23 | | | | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | |
| Butte | 604 | 602 | 2 | | 16 | 76 | 85 | 48 | 67 | 312 |
| Calaveras | 8 | 8 | | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| Colusa | 96 | 95 | 1 | | | 8 | 8 | 3 | | 77 |
| Contra Costa | 225 | 224 | 1 | | 11 | 72 | 57 | 57 | 28 | |
| Del Norte | 8 | 8 | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| El Dorado | 18 | 17 | 1 | | | | | | | 18 |
| Fresno | 717 | 709 | 8 | | 22 | 218 | 212 | 141 | 124 | |
| Glenn | 29 | 29 | | | | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Humboldt | 237 | 235 | 2 | | 1 | 24 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 182 |
| Imperial | 28 | 28 | | | 2 | 18 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Inyo | 62 | 61 | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 41 |
| Kern | 427 | 426 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 82 | 175 | 113 | 41 | 12 |
| Kings | 279 | 279 | | | 5 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 223 |
| Lake | 9 | 9 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Lassen | 8 | 8 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Los Angeles | 14772 | 14322 | 450 | | 154 | 559 | 301 | 137 | 125 | 13496 |
| Madera | 251 | 251 | | | | 62 | 63 | 43 | 32 | 51 |
| Marin | 247 | 244 | 3 | | | | | | | 247 |
| Mariposa | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Mendocino | 66 | 66 | | | 3 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 12 | |
| Merced | 118 | 118 | | | 7 | 39 | 36 | 22 | 14 | |
| Modoc | 17 | 17 | | | | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | |
| Mono | 5 | 5 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Monterey | 279 | 279 | | | 6 | 56 | 33 | 19 | 9 | 156 |
| Napa | 219 | 219 | | | | 15 | 19 | 14 | 32 | 139 |
| Nevada | 42 | 42 | | | 2 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 7 | |
| Orange | 363 | 363 | | | 25 | 178 | 77 | 36 | 15 | 32 |
| Placer | 459 | 458 | 1 | | 12 | 139 | 103 | 61 | 42 | 102 |
| Plumas | 12 | 12 | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | |
| Riverside | 331 | 330 | 1 | | 10 | 37 | 25 | 13 | 6 | 240 |
| Sacramento | 2368 | 2356 | 12 | | 15 | 134 | 110 | 58 | 75 | 1976 |
| San Benito | 28 | 27 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 27 |
| San Bernardino | 1877 | 1855 | 22 | | 41 | 419 | 218 | 99 | 46 | 1054 |
| San Diego | 1738 | 1704 | 34 | | 83 | 204 | 206 | 154 | 101 | 1040 |
| San Francisco | 12411 | 11202 | 1209 | | 269 | 3444 | 3438 | 2708 | 2531 | 21 |
| San Joaquin | 183 | 179 | 4 | | 11 | 88 | 40 | 24 | 9 | 11 |
| San Luis Obispo | 206 | 205 | 1 | | 24 | 83 | 46 | 31 | 18 | 4 |
| San Mateo | 116 | 116 | | | 2 | 19 | 36 | 37 | 22 | |
| Santa Barbara | 591 | 589 | 2 | | 10 | 84 | 52 | 40 | 40 | 365 |
| Santa Clara | 1239 | 1210 | 29 | | 42 | 270 | 241 | 211 | 227 | 248 |
| Santa Cruz | 177 | 176 | 1 | | 5 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 71 |
| Shasta | 101 | 98 | 3 | | 2 | 39 | 31 | 21 | 8 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 49 | 47 | 2 | | 3 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 8 | |
| Solano | 770 | 767 | 3 | | 10 | 66 | 44 | 27 | 11 | 612 |
| Sonoma | 521 | 517 | 4 | | 1 | 15 | 42 | 39 | 45 | 379 |
| Stanislaus | 56 | 56 | | | 2 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 6 | |
| Sutter | 13 | 13 | | | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tehama | 176 | 176 | | | 2 | 7 | | 3 | 1 | 163 |
| Trinity | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Tulare | 212 | 212 | | | 1 | 35 | 44 | 32 | 10 | 90 |
| Tuolumne | 16 | 15 | 1 | | | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Ventura | 424 | 424 | | | 7 | 20 | 24 | 11 | 1 | 361 |
| Yolo | 188 | 188 | | | 4 | 29 | 30 | 20 | 9 | 96 |
| Yuba | 573 | 571 | 2 | | 4 | 34 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 479 |
| Totals | 50777 | 48382 | 2395 | 6 | 976 | 8482 | 7803 | 5993 | 5178 | 22339 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of
misdemeanors | Agents | Bakers | Barbers | Bar tenders | Blacksmiths | Bolter makers |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Alameda | 6782 | 128 | 43 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 32 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 23 | | | | 1 | | |
| Butte | 604 | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| Calaveras | 8 | | | | | | |
| Colusa | 96 | | | | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | 225 | | | 4 | | 2 | 2 |
| Del Norte | 8 | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 18 | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 717 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 5 |
| Glenn | 29 | | 1 | | | | |
| Humboldt | 237 | | | | 1 | | |
| Imperial | 28 | | | | | 1 | |
| Inyo | 62 | | | | | 2 | |
| Kern | 427 | | | | 1 | | |
| Kings | 279 | | | | | | |
| Lake | 9 | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 8 | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 14772 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Madera | 251 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Marin | 247 | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 66 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Merced | 118 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Modoc | 17 | | | | | | |
| Mono | 5 | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 279 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Napa | 219 | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 42 | | | | 1 | | |
| Orange | 363 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| Placer | 459 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Plumas | 12 | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 331 | | | 1 | | | |
| Sacramento | 2368 | | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| San Benito | 28 | | | | | 1 | |
| San Bernardino | 1877 | | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| San Diego | 1738 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| San Francisco | 12411 | 82 | 81 | 79 | 104 | 106 | 55 |
| San Joaquin | 183 | | | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 206 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| San Mateo | 116 | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | |
| Santa Barbara | 591 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Santa Clara | 1239 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 177 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | |
| Shasta | 101 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 49 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Solano | 770 | | | | | 1 | |
| Sonoma | 521 | | | 3 | | | |
| Stanislaus | 56 | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Sutter | 13 | | | | | | |
| Tehama | 176 | | | | | | |
| Trinity | 2 | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 212 | | | | | 1 | |
| Tuolumne | 16 | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 424 | | | 1 | | | |
| Yolo | 188 | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | |
| Yuba | 573 | | | 1 | | 5 | 2 |
| Totals | 50777 | 217 | 152 | 166 | 167 | 219 | 122 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Bookkeepers | Bricklayers | Butchers | Carpenters | Cement workers | Chauffeurs | Cigar makers | Clerks | Conductors |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------|------------|
| Alameda | 45 | 29 | 52 | 219 | 18 | 62 | 42 | 242 | 9 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | | | 2 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Imperial | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Inyo | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| Madera | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Merced | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Napa | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Orange | 1 | | 2 | 9 | | | 2 | | |
| Placer | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Plumas | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Riverside | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | | | | 7 | |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| San Diego | 1 | 1 | | 9 | | | | 2 | |
| San Francisco | 50 | 30 | 81 | 366 | 51 | 124 | 21 | 384 | 17 |
| San Joaquin | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | 5 | |
| Santa Barbara | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Santa Clara | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 7 | |
| Santa Cruz | | | 1 | 8 | | | | 1 | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | |
| Sonoma | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Stanislaus | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Yuba | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 113 | 83 | 174 | 719 | 82 | 203 | 74 | 681 | 29 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Contractors | Cooks | Domestics | Electricians | Engineers | Expressmen | Farmers | Firemen | Gambler |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alameda | 27 | 639 | 214 | 33 | 60 | 22 | 32 | 38 | 24 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | 9 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Colusa | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | 15 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 2 | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | |
| Fresno | | 20 | | 2 | 7 | | 8 | 3 | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Imperial | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | 47 | | 4 | 2 | | 20 | 11 | |
| Madera | | 5 | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Merced | | 7 | | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| Modoc | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 4 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Napa | | | | | 1 | | 9 | 1 | |
| Nevada | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Orange | | 8 | | 4 | 5 | | 2 | 1 | |
| Placer | | 18 | | | 5 | | 3 | 3 | |
| Plumas | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 | | |
| Sacramento | | 21 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | 2 | 3 | |
| San Benito | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 23 | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | |
| San Diego | | 12 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | |
| San Francisco | 49 | 395 | 315 | 87 | 107 | 19 | 39 | 204 | |
| San Joaquin | | 6 | 4 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| San Luis Obispo | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 |
| San Mateo | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | |
| Santa Clara | 1 | 9 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Santa Cruz | | 11 | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | |
| Shasta | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Solano | | 6 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Sonoma | | 3 | 2 | | | | 13 | | |
| Stanislaus | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 16 | | |
| Tuolumne | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | 4 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Yuba | | 5 | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Totals | 77 | 1292 | 546 | 150 | 213 | 44 | 201 | 288 | 26 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Gardeners | Hodcarriers | Hostlers | Housewives | Iron workers | Janitors | Laborers | Laundry workers | Mechanists |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| Alameda | 158 | 19 | 46 | 96 | 33 | 12 | 1520 | 168 | 110 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | 8 | | |
| Butte | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 177 | | 5 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | 15 | | |
| Contra Costa | 1 | | | | 1 | | 90 | 1 | 3 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | 7 | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | 6 | | |
| Fresno | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | | 467 | | 14 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | 23 | | |
| Humboldt | 1 | | | | | | 21 | 1 | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | 25 | | |
| Inyo | 1 | | | | | | 43 | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | 380 | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | 55 | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | 8 | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | 7 | | |
| Los Angeles | 2 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 736 | | 19 |
| Madera | 1 | | 1 | | | | 148 | | 1 |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Mendocino | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| Merced | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 71 | 1 | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | 15 | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| Monterey | | | 3 | | 2 | | 54 | | 2 |
| Napa | 2 | | 1 | | | | 29 | 1 | 2 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | 17 | | |
| Orange | | | 1 | | | | 225 | 1 | 4 |
| Placer | | | | | 2 | 1 | 295 | | 10 |
| Plumas | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | 65 | | 1 |
| Sacramento | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 151 | | 12 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | 24 | | |
| San Bernardino | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | 571 | 1 | 7 |
| San Diego | 1 | 1 | | | | | 497 | 2 | 6 |
| San Francisco | 34 | 39 | 77 | 492 | 140 | 27 | 2719 | 73 | 187 |
| San Joaquin | | | | | | | 105 | | 2 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | 158 | | |
| San Mateo | 4 | | | 1 | | | 46 | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | 2 | | | | 2 | | 113 | 1 | 5 |
| Santa Clara | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 701 | | 5 |
| Santa Cruz | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | 47 | 1 | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | 64 | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Solano | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | 76 | 2 | 3 |
| Sonoma | | | | 2 | | | 81 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | 1 | | 2 | | 26 | | 1 |
| Sutter | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | 175 | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 123 | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 8 | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | 62 | | |
| Yolo | 1 | | | | 2 | | 36 | | 1 |
| Yuba | 1 | | 2 | | | | 37 | | 1 |
| Totals | 225 | 65 | 148 | 605 | 201 | 41 | 10379 | 255 | 404 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Merchants | Milkmen | Milhands | Miners | Molders | Motormen | No occupation | Painters | Peddlers |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| Alameda | 219 | 10 | 22 | 61 | 14 | 4 | 438 | 140 | 114 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | 12 | | | 1 | | |
| Butte | | | 6 | 19 | | | 1 | 6 | |
| Calaveras | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | 20 | 1 | | | 9 | 1 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 2 | | 2 | 25 | 8 | | 4 | 14 | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Humboldt | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| Kern | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Kings | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Los Angeles | 5 | | 2 | 61 | 6 | | 7 | 29 | 4 |
| Madera | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 5 | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Merced | | | | 7 | 1 | | | 8 | 1 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Napa | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Nevada | | | 3 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Orange | | | | 9 | 4 | | | 5 | |
| Placer | | | 2 | 25 | 2 | | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| Plumas | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 4 | | | 3 | | | 57 | | |
| Sacramento | | | 2 | 19 | 4 | | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| San Bernardino | | | 1 | 41 | 7 | | 15 | 7 | 1 |
| San Diego | 8 | | 1 | 7 | 1 | | 33 | 16 | 3 |
| San Francisco | 179 | 37 | 71 | 155 | 53 | 20 | 424 | 259 | 202 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 10 | |
| San Mateo | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | | | | 11 | 2 | | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Santa Clara | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | | 35 | 10 | 10 |
| Santa Cruz | | | 1 | 4 | | | 4 | 1 | |
| Shasta | | | | 24 | | | 3 | 1 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | 1 | | | 33 | 3 | |
| Solano | | | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Sonoma | | | | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Stanislaus | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | 5 | 2 | | | 3 | |
| Yuba | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Totals | 426 | 51 | 118 | 558 | 118 | 25 | 1104 | 568 | 351 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Plasterers | Plumbers | Porters | Printers | Restaurant keepers | Salvors | Salesmen | Saloon keepers | Shoemakers |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|----------|----------------|------------|
| Alameda | 39 | 57 | 36 | 29 | 6 | 172 | 85 | 6 | 35 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | | 1 |
| Del Norte | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 4 | 5 | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Glenn | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | 9 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 31 | 4 | | 7 |
| Madera | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Marin | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 |
| Merced | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | | |
| Napa | 2 | 1 | | | | 4 | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Orange | | 1 | | | | 5 | 3 | | |
| Placer | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 10 | | | 3 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 8 | 2 | 6 | | 5 | | 1 | 1 |
| San Diego | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2 | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 62 | 109 | 76 | 131 | 82 | 882 | 110 | 26 | 71 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 2 | | 3 | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| San Mateo | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | | | | 4 | | 4 | 1 | | |
| Santa Clara | | 3 | | 6 | 2 | 6 | | | 3 |
| Santa Cruz | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | 2 | 1 | | 19 | | | |
| Sonoma | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Stanislaus | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 1 |
| Yuba | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 |
| Totals | 114 | 211 | 127 | 202 | 95 | 1190 | 210 | 36 | 137 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Soldiers | Stevedores | Stonecutters | Tailors | Teamsters | Tinners | Unclassified | Unknown | Walters |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
| Alameda | 10 | 43 | 8 | 68 | 246 | 7 | 567 | 1 | 76 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Butte | | | | 3 | 10 | | 14 | 318 | 6 |
| Calaveras | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | 77 | |
| Contra Costa | | 2 | | | 9 | | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Fresno | | | 2 | 2 | 13 | | 42 | 4 | 9 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Humboldt | 1 | | | | 3 | | 8 | 180 | 1 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Kern | | | | | | | 4 | 39 | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | 223 | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 20 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 47 | 1 | 78 | 13489 | 24 |
| Madera | | | | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 51 | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | 245 | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | 2 | | 11 | | |
| Merced | | | | | 6 | | 5 | | 2 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 156 | 3 |
| Napa | 9 | | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 139 | |
| Nevada | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 |
| Orange | | | 1 | 1 | 14 | | 17 | 32 | 1 |
| Placer | 1 | | | | 21 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Riverside | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 191 | |
| Sacramento | | | 1 | 5 | 24 | | 31 | 1992 | 9 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | 1 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 34 | 1054 | 13 |
| San Diego | 9 | 1 | | 3 | 6 | | 23 | 1041 | 8 |
| San Francisco | 334 | 153 | 61 | 144 | 581 | 24 | 1126 | 21 | 384 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 3 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 8 | 2 | |
| San Mateo | | | 1 | | 7 | | 11 | | 2 |
| Santa Barbara | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 379 | 1 |
| Santa Clara | | | | 5 | 21 | 2 | 30 | 302 | 6 |
| Santa Cruz | | | 1 | | 2 | | 14 | 56 | 3 |
| Shasta | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Solano | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 7 | 612 | 1 |
| Sonoma | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 12 | 380 | 1 |
| Stanislaus | | | | | 10 | | 2 | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 2 | 66 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | 361 | |
| Yolo | | | | 2 | 8 | | 10 | 94 | 2 |
| Yuba | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 479 | 4 |
| Totals | 389 | 202 | 77 | 260 | 1085 | 47 | 2140 | 22005 | 570 |

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of misdemeanors | Assault | Auto laws | Battery | Beating the railroad | Beating | Bicycle ordinance | City and county ordinances not specified | Concealed weapons | Contempt of court |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Alameda | 6782 | 14 | 149 | 98 | 17 | 6 | 80 | 285 | 41 | 2 |
| Alpine (no convictions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 23 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Butte | 604 | 4 | | 6 | 10 | | | | | |
| Calaveras | 8 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Colusa | 96 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 225 | 2 | | 7 | 28 | | | | 3 | |
| Del Norte | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 18 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 717 | 8 | | 7 | | 21 | | 1 | 10 | |
| Glenn | 29 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | 237 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Imperial | 28 | 3 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| Inyo | 62 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Kern | 427 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Kings | 279 | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Lake | 9 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 14772 | 12 | 740 | 238 | 54 | 93 | 67 | 918 | 96 | 9 |
| Madera | 251 | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | | | | |
| Marin | 247 | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 66 | | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | 118 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Modoc | 17 | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Mono | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 279 | | | 4 | 18 | | | | | |
| Napa | 219 | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 42 | | | 3 | 4 | | | | 2 | |
| Orange | 363 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| Placer | 459 | 6 | | 8 | 25 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Plumas | 12 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 331 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 2368 | 6 | | 18 | 7 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| San Benito | 28 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 1877 | 12 | | 23 | 225 | 2 | | | 7 | |
| San Diego | 1738 | 2 | 57 | 43 | 1 | | | 173 | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 12411 | 16 | 9 | 159 | 3 | 205 | | 533 | 104 | 4 |
| San Joaquin | 183 | 2 | | 16 | 11 | | | | 1 | |
| San Luis Obispo | 206 | 2 | | 7 | 1 | | | | | |
| San Mateo | 116 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | 2 |
| Santa Barbara | 591 | 2 | | 3 | 5 | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 1239 | | 22 | 25 | | 15 | 113 | 3 | 6 | |
| Santa Cruz | 177 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Shasta | 101 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Sierra (no convictions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 49 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Solano | 770 | 2 | | 12 | | | | | | |
| Sonoma | 521 | 2 | | 6 | | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | 56 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | 13 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Tehama | 176 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 212 | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | 16 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 424 | 5 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Yolo | 188 | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| Yuba | 573 | 1 | | 6 | | | | | | 5 |
| Totals | 50777 | 140 | 977 | 739 | 413 | 349 | 260 | 1917 | 276 | 32 |

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Cruelty to
animals..... | Defaulting
witness..... | Defrauding an
inkeeper..... | Discharging
firearms..... | Disturbing the
peace..... | Drunk..... | Embezzlement..... | Failure to provide | Fast driving..... | Fish and game
laws..... |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Alameda | 40 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 141 | 3616 | 14 | | 2 | 27 |
| Alpine (no conviction s). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | 4 | | 8 | | | | | |
| Butte | | | 3 | | 101 | 311 | 5 | | | 2 |
| Calaveras | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Colusa | | | 1 | | 3 | 77 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | 8 | | 66 | 11 | | 1 | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| El Dorado | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 2 | | 5 | | 147 | 238 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Glenn | | | | | 5 | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Humboldt | | | 2 | | 18 | 180 | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | 1 | | 21 | | | | | |
| Kern | | | | | 183 | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | 22 | 225 | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Los Angeles..... | 387 | | 5 | 3 | 714 | 7800 | 26 | | | 2 |
| Madera | | | | | 132 | 51 | | | 2 | |
| Marin | | | | | 109 | 108 | | | | 1 |
| Mariposa | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | 21 | 13 | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | 63 | | | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | 4 | | 1 | | | |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | | 24 | 155 | | | | |
| Napa | | | | | 59 | 140 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Nevada | | | 1 | | 9 | | | | | |
| Orange | | | 2 | | 24 | 34 | 2 | | | 4 |
| Placer | 2 | | 2 | | 205 | 54 | | | | |
| Plumas | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Riverside | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 191 | | | | |
| Sacramento | 3 | | 7 | | 52 | 1984 | 3 | | | 1 |
| San Benito..... | | | | | 23 | | | | | |
| San Bernardino..... | 1 | | | | 127 | 1072 | | | | 1 |
| San Diego..... | 7 | | | | 108 | 1027 | | 1 | | |
| San Francisco..... | 144 | | 1 | 11 | 452 | 9295 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 44 |
| San Joaquin..... | | | 1 | | 28 | | 2 | | | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo..... | | | | | 70 | | 1 | | | |
| San Mateo..... | | | | | 23 | 45 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Santa Barbara..... | | | | | 86 | 365 | 3 | | | |
| Santa Clara..... | | | 1 | 1 | 44 | 638 | 3 | | 2 | 3 |
| Santa Cruz..... | | | | | 14 | 56 | | 1 | | |
| Shasta | 1 | | 6 | | 25 | | | | | |
| Sierra (no conviction s). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | 3 | | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| Solano | | | | | 29 | 613 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Sonoma | | | 2 | | 20 | 386 | | | | 1 |
| Stanislaus | | | | | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 8 |
| Tehama | | | | | 26 | 1 | | | | |
| Trinity | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 1 | | | | 17 | 155 | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 1 | | 1 | | 13 | 362 | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | | 13 | 94 | | | | |
| Yuba | | | 2 | | 20 | 479 | | | | |
| Totals | 590 | 2 | 62 | 19 | 3315 | 29792 | 74 | 12 | 16 | 101 |

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Gambling | Hitching ordinance | Incorrigible | Indecent exposure | Juvenile laws | License | Liquor laws | Lottery | Malicious mischief | Misdemeanors not specified |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Alameda | 920 | 15 | | 10 | | 32 | 46 | 605 | 17 | 75 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Amador | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| Butte | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Colusa | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Contra Costa | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| El Dorado | | | | 8 | | 1 | 8 | | 1 | 23 |
| Fresno | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 6 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Humboldt | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | 24 | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Kings | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 195 | 112 | | 16 | | 406 | 45 | 122 | 43 | 1222 |
| Madera | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Marin | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Mariposa | | | | 2 | | | 15 | | | 5 |
| Mendocino | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Merced | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Mono | | | | 2 | | | | | 4 | 5 |
| Monterey | | | | | | | | | | |
| Napa | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Nevada | 3 | | | 3 | | | 1 | | 4 | 9 |
| Orange | | | | 5 | | 3 | | | 6 | 3 |
| Placer | | | | | | | 7 | | | |
| Plumas | | | | 1 | | 1 | 7 | | | 4 |
| Riverside | | | | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | 6 | 14 |
| Sacramento | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| San Benito | | | | 2 | | | 88 | | 1 | 33 |
| San Bernardino | 1 | | | 4 | | | 6 | 24 | 5 | 8 |
| San Diego | 7 | | | 24 | | 22 | 51 | 48 | 39 | 79 |
| San Francisco | 26 | 12 | | 3 | | | | | 6 | 15 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 1 | | | | | | 43 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| San Mateo | | | | 2 | | | | | | 33 |
| Santa Barbara | | | | 5 | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 29 |
| Santa Clara | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra (no convictions) | | | | | | | 2 | | | 7 |
| Siskiyou | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Solano | | | | | | 1 | 23 | | 3 | |
| Sonoma | | | | 4 | | | | | | 2 |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | 1 | 58 |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 3 | | | 15 |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Ventura | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | 11 |
| Yolo | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Yuba | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 8 |
| Totals | 1158 | 189 | 1 | 109 | 3 | 473 | 353 | 802 | 157 | 1810 |

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Nuisance | Obtaining money under false pretenses | Passing fictitious check | Petit larceny | Prostitution | Resisting an officer | Sleeping out | Threat to kill | Vagrancy | Vulgar language |
|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| Alameda | 10 | 2 | | 112 | | | 53 | | 323 | 22 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Butte | | 1 | | 24 | | 1 | | | 129 | |
| Calaveras | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | 9 | | | | | 1 | |
| Contra Costa | | | | 22 | | | | | 67 | |
| Del Norte | | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Fresno | | 2 | | 43 | | 2 | | | 185 | |
| Glenn | | | | 7 | | 1 | | | 4 | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | 11 | | | | | 16 | |
| Imperial | | | | 4 | | | | | 9 | |
| Inyo | | | | 5 | | | | | 5 | |
| Kern | | | | 53 | | | | | 124 | |
| Kings | | | | 13 | | | | | 15 | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | 6 | | 283 | 8 | 1 | | 1 | 1148 | |
| Madera | | | | 8 | | 1 | | | 50 | |
| Marin | | | | 3 | | | | | 18 | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | 5 | | | | | 5 | |
| Merced | | 1 | | 13 | | | | | 33 | |
| Modoc | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Mono | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | |
| Monterey | | 1 | | 10 | | 1 | | | 55 | |
| Napa | | | | 8 | | | | | 4 | |
| Nevada | | 1 | | 15 | | | | | 1 | |
| Orange | | | | 22 | | | | | 253 | |
| Placer | | 1 | | 54 | | 3 | | | 80 | |
| Plumas | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | 14 | | | | | 99 | |
| Sacramento | | 1 | | 124 | | | | 2 | 125 | |
| San Benito | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 1 | | 109 | | | | | 172 | |
| San Diego | | 1 | 1 | 54 | | | | 2 | 206 | |
| San Francisco | 10 | 6 | | 263 | 25 | 20 | | 6 | 774 | 4 |
| San Joaquin | | 1 | 2 | 72 | | | | | 22 | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | 9 | | | | | 72 | |
| San Mateo | | | | 6 | | | | | 29 | |
| Santa Barbara | | 3 | | 16 | | | | | 72 | |
| Santa Clara | 1 | 3 | | 73 | | | | | 238 | |
| Santa Cruz | | 1 | | 13 | | | | | 89 | |
| Shasta | | | | 27 | | | | | 80 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | 1 | | 20 | | | | | 4 | |
| Solano | | | | 23 | | 1 | | | 83 | |
| Sonoma | | | | 22 | | | | | 55 | |
| Stanislaus | | | | 12 | | | | | 18 | |
| Sutter | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | 25 | | | | | 64 | |
| Trinity | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | 4 | | | | | 15 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | 1 | | 9 | | | | | 15 | |
| Yolo | | | | 6 | | | | | 65 | |
| Yuba | | | | 21 | | | | | 26 | |
| Totals | 21 | 36 | 8 | 1669 | 33 | 31 | 53 | 11 | 4803 | 26 |

TABLE VIII. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of misdemeanors. | 3 days and under. | 4 and 5 days. | 6 to 10 days. | 11 to 30 days. | 31 to 60 days. | Over 60 days. | Fined. | Bail forfeited. | Probation. | Sentence suspended. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| Alameda | 6782 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 89 | 70 | 151 | 1029 | 2407 | 1 | 3001 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 23 | | | 5 | 11 | 2 | 5 | | | | |
| Butte | 604 | | 41 | 35 | 140 | 16 | 34 | 26 | | 1 | 311 |
| Calaveras | 8 | | | | 1 | | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Colusa | 96 | | | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | 77 |
| Contra Costa | 225 | | 39 | 47 | 81 | 31 | 27 | | | | |
| Del Norte | 8 | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| El Dorado | 18 | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| Fresno | 717 | | 238 | 207 | 171 | 34 | 67 | | | | |
| Glenn | 29 | | | 4 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 3 | | 1 | |
| Humboldt | 237 | | 1 | 8 | 38 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | 180 |
| Imperial | 28 | 1 | | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Inyo | 62 | | 2 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 33 | | | | |
| Kern | 427 | | 45 | 126 | 126 | 46 | 84 | | | | |
| Kings | 279 | | 7 | 10 | 23 | 6 | 10 | | | | 223 |
| Lake | 9 | | | 2 | | | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Lassen | 8 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| Los Angeles | 14772 | 4 | 92 | 736 | 349 | 55 | 48 | | | | 13488 |
| Madera | 251 | 6 | 110 | 18 | 23 | 6 | 15 | 22 | | | 51 |
| Marin | 247 | 70 | 85 | 11 | 9 | | 9 | 5 | | | 108 |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 66 | | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 38 | | | |
| Merced | 118 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 45 | 25 | 29 | | | | |
| Modoc | 17 | | | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Mono | 5 | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Monterey | 279 | | | 19 | 77 | 11 | 16 | | | 1 | 155 |
| Napa | 219 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 44 | | | 139 |
| Nevada | 42 | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 14 | | | |
| Orange | 363 | 5 | 10 | 187 | 72 | 3 | 22 | 32 | | | 32 |
| Placer | 459 | 1 | 94 | 116 | 171 | 46 | 30 | 1 | | | |
| Plumas | 12 | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Riverside | 331 | | 4 | 7 | 48 | 16 | 16 | | | | 240 |
| Sacramento | 2368 | 3 | 9 | 25 | 105 | 109 | 122 | 19 | | 2 | 1974 |
| San Benito | 28 | | 6 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| San Bernardino | 1877 | 1 | 60 | 146 | 396 | 102 | 118 | | | | 1054 |
| San Diego | 1738 | 322 | 102 | 73 | 53 | 15 | 44 | 468 | 393 | 7 | 261 |
| San Francisco | 12411 | 264 | 40 | 403 | 529 | 113 | 425 | 1765 | 157 | | 8715 |
| San Joaquin | 183 | | | | 1 | | 6 | 176 | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 206 | | 26 | 65 | 92 | 8 | 14 | 1 | | | |
| San Mateo | 116 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 10 | | | | 51 |
| Santa Barbara | 591 | | 6 | 25 | 104 | 16 | 27 | 48 | | | 365 |
| Santa Clara | 1239 | 1 | 2 | 72 | 89 | 28 | 86 | 197 | 104 | | 660 |
| Santa Cruz | 177 | | 1 | 6 | 86 | 11 | 16 | 1 | | | 56 |
| Shasta | 101 | | | 2 | 48 | 30 | 19 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 49 | 1 | | 1 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Solano | 770 | | 4 | 10 | 87 | 22 | 29 | 6 | | | 612 |
| Sonoma | 521 | 19 | 25 | 42 | 65 | 26 | 23 | 2 | | | 319 |
| Stanislaus | 56 | | | 15 | 23 | 9 | 9 | | | | |
| Sutter | 13 | | | | | 1 | | 11 | | 1 | |
| Tehama | 176 | | 21 | 52 | 59 | 20 | 7 | 17 | | | |
| Trinity | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Tulare | 212 | | 9 | 81 | 36 | 10 | 10 | | | | 66 |
| Tuolumne | 16 | | | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Ventura | 424 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 24 | 5 | 16 | | | | 361 |
| Yolo | 188 | | | 5 | 67 | 15 | 7 | | | | 94 |
| Yuba | 573 | | | 1 | 33 | 17 | 43 | | | | 479 |
| Totals | 50777 | 711 | 1056 | 2668 | 3485 | 1014 | 1724 | 3968 | 3061 | 16 | 33074 |

CHART VI.

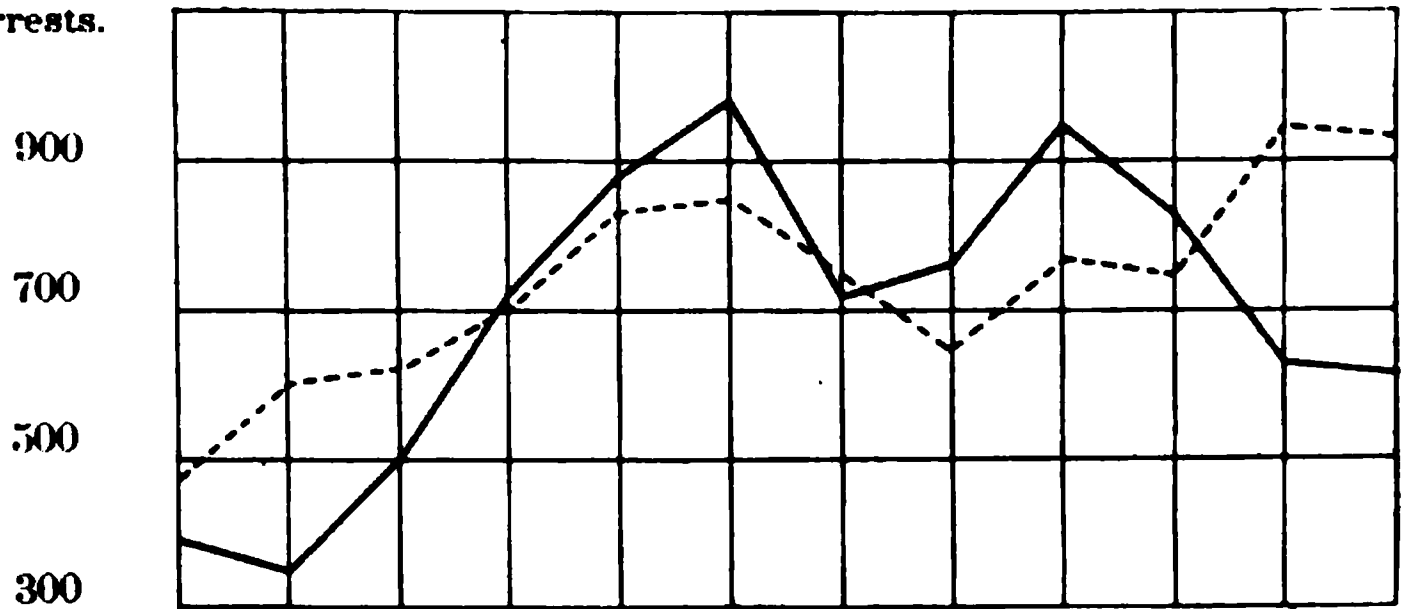
Arrests for Drunkenness in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Fiscal Years 1906-07 to 1909-10.

In this chart are represented the arrests for drunkenness in the cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles, during each month of the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1910. As the winter months approach and work in the interior of the State is suspended, a large portion of the laborers migrate to the two principal cities. It will be noticed that during this period the number of arrests increases, reaching its maximum during the month of December.

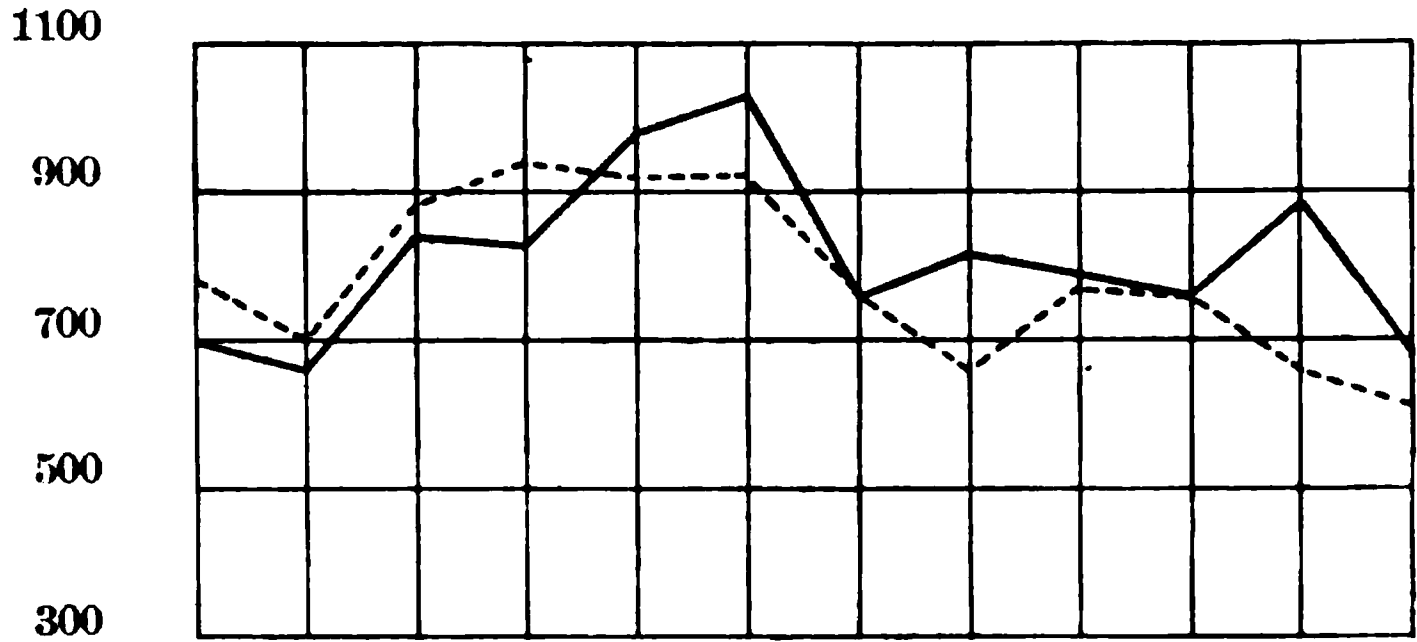
CHART VI.

Number of
arrests.

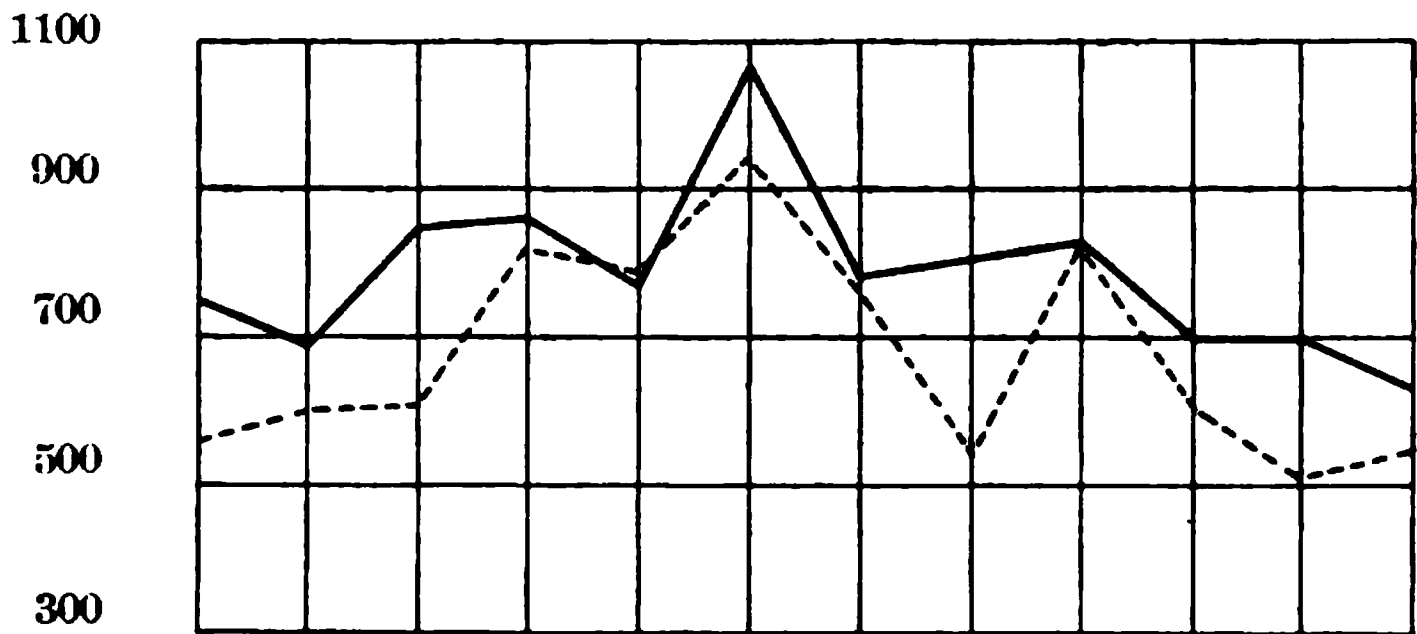
Fiscal Year
1906-07.



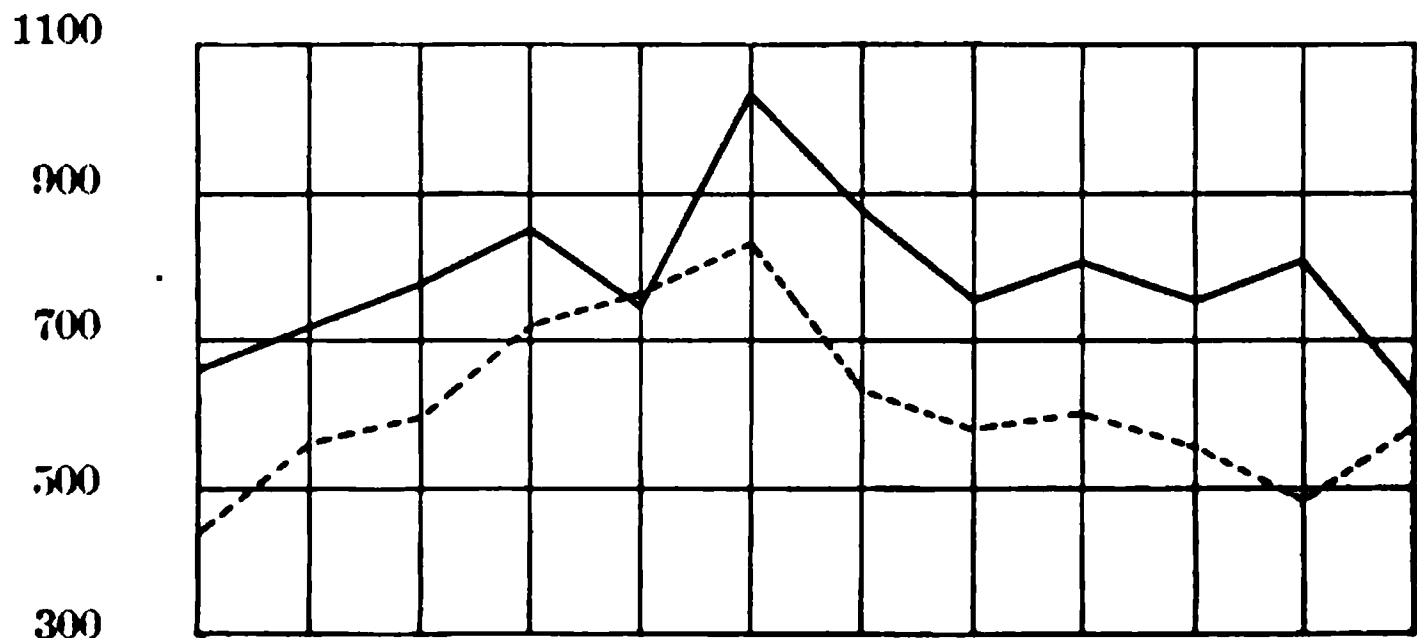
Fiscal Year
1907-08.



Fiscal Year
1908-09.



Fiscal Year
1909-10.



July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

March

April

May

June

— San Francisco.

- - - Los Angeles.

TABLE I. Ages of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals | Age. | | | | | | | Sex. | |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Under 15 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 29 years | 30 to 39 years | 40 to 49 years | 50 years and over | Unknown | Total males | Total females |
| Alameda | 66 | | 3 | 30 | 21 | 9 | 3 | | 66 | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 11 | | | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 11 | |
| Butte | 13 | | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 13 | |
| Calaveras | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Colusa | 7 | | | 4 | 3 | | | | 7 | |
| Contra Costa | 15 | | | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 15 | |
| Del Norte | 5 | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 5 | |
| El Dorado | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Fresno | 37 | | 4 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 1 | | 37 | |
| Glenn | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Humboldt | 4 | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Imperial | 9 | | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | 9 | |
| Inyo | 5 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 5 | |
| Kern | 41 | | 4 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 4 | | 41 | |
| Kings | 9 | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | 9 | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Los Angeles | 167 | | 18 | 93 | 33 | 17 | 6 | | 164 | 3 |
| Madera | 5 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | |
| Marin | 10 | | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | | 10 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Mendocino | 7 | | | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | 7 | |
| Merced | 12 | | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 12 | |
| Modoc | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 14 | | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 14 | |
| Napa | 4 | | | 2 | | 2 | | | 4 | |
| Nevada | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Orange | 13 | | 1 | 7 | 4 | | 1 | | 13 | |
| Placer | 26 | | 3 | 12 | 8 | 3 | | | 26 | |
| Plumas | 4 | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | |
| Riverside | 9 | | | 4 | 2 | 3 | | | 9 | |
| Sacramento | 59 | | 3 | 30 | 13 | 8 | 5 | | 58 | 1 |
| San Benito | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| San Bernardino | 24 | | 2 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 2 | | 24 | |
| San Diego | 29 | | 3 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 1 | | 29 | |
| San Francisco | 157 | | 10 | 75 | 44 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 155 | 2 |
| San Joaquin | 41 | | 4 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 1 | | 41 | |
| San Luis Obispo | 10 | | | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 10 | |
| San Mateo | 5 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | |
| Santa Barbara | 10 | | | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | 10 | |
| Santa Clara | 26 | | | 11 | 5 | 6 | 4 | | 26 | |
| Santa Cruz | 11 | | 1 | 6 | 3 | | 1 | | 11 | |
| Shasta | 17 | | | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 17 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 7 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 7 | |
| Solano | 18 | | | 12 | 3 | 3 | | | 18 | |
| Sonoma | 22 | | | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | | 22 | |
| Stanislaus | 8 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | 8 | |
| Sutter | 3 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 3 | |
| Tehama | 6 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | 6 | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 20 | | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | | | 20 | |
| Tuolumne | 4 | | 1 | 3 | | | | | 4 | |
| Ventura | 14 | | | 6 | 5 | 3 | | | 14 | |
| Yolo | 6 | | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | 6 | |
| Yuba | 14 | | | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 14 | |
| Totals | 1017 | | 73 | 497 | 255 | 129 | 62 | 1 | 1011 | 6 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals | Actors | Bakers | Blacksmiths | Barbers | Boiler makers | Bookkeepers | Brakemen |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Alameda | 66 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Butte | 18 | | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 15 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Del Norte | 5 | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 37 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Glenn | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | 4 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Imperial | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Kern | 41 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Kings | 9 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 167 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Madera | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Marin | 10 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 7 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Merced | 12 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Modoc | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 14 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Napa | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Orange | 13 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Placer | 26 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Plumas | 4 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Riverside | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 59 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| San Benito | 3 | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 24 | | | | | | 1 | |
| San Diego | 29 | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| San Francisco | 157 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 7 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | 41 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| San Luis Obispo | 10 | | 1 | | | | | |
| San Mateo | 5 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Santa Barbara | 10 | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Santa Clara | 26 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Santa Cruz | 11 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Shasta | 17 | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Solano | 18 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sonoma | 22 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Stanislaus | 8 | | | | 2 | | | |
| Sutter | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | 6 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 20 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Tuolumne | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Yuba | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 1017 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 4 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Bricklayers | Butchers | Carpenters | Chauffeurs | cigar makers | Clerks | Cooks | Doctors | Electricians |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|--------------|
| Alameda | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Butte | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 2 | | 1 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | |
| Kern | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| Madera | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Mariposa | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Merced | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Napa | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | | | | | | |
| Placer | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | |
| Plumas | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | | 6 | 1 | | 2 | 7 | | |
| San Benito | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| San Diego | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Santa Clara | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Shasta | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Sonoma | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | | |
| Yuba | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 3 | 13 | 46 | 4 | 3 | 26 | 74 | 6 | 17 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Engineers | Farmers | Firemen | Fishermen | Gardeners | Hostlers | Housewives | Iron workers | Laborers |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|----------|
| Alameda | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | 2 | | | 13 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Butte | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Contra Costa | | | | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| Del Norte | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Fresno | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 12 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | |
| Kern | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| Kings | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | 2 | | 35 |
| Madera | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Merced | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Modoc | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 4 |
| Napa | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Placer | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 7 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Sacramento | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| San Bernardino | | 1 | | | | | | | 6 |
| San Diego | 1 | | | | | | | | 5 |
| San Francisco | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 23 |
| San Joaquin | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | 12 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Santa Clara | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Santa Cruz | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 |
| Shasta | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Solano | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Sonoma | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 6 |
| Stanislaus | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Tehama | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 8 |
| Tuolumne | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Ventura | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Yuba | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Totals | 18 | 30 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 240 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Laundry workers | Lawyers | Machinists | Merchants | Miners | Molders | Musicians | Nurses | Painters |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Alameda | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| Butte | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Kern | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Kings | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 6 |
| Madera | | | | | | | | | |
| Marin | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Napa | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Placer | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| San Benito | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Diego | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| San Joaquin | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Santa Clara | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | | | |
| Shasta | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Solano | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Sonoma | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Yolo | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Yuba | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Totals | 8 | 3 | 29 | 6 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 29 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Plasterers | Plumbers | Printers | Sailors | Salesmen | Shoemakers | Steamfitters | Stewards | Stonecutters |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Alameda | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Butte | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | |
| Kern | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | | 2 |
| Madera | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | | | | | | |
| Napa | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | | | | | | |
| Placer | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| San Diego | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| San Francisco | | | 3 | 4 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | | | |
| Shasta | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sonoma | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | | |
| Yuba | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 3 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 5 |

TABLE II. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Switchmen | Tailors | Teachers | Teamsters | Telegraphers | Timers | Unclassified | Upholsterers | Walters |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Alameda | | 1 | | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Butte | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Contra Costa | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Del Norte | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Glenn | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Kern | | 2 | | 2 | | | 4 | | 1 |
| Kings | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Los Angeles | | 5 | | 8 | | | 11 | | 6 |
| Madera | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Marin | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Napa | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Orange | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Placer | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 5 | | 4 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | |
| San Diego | | 1 | | 1 | | | 6 | | 2 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 14 |
| San Joaquin | | | | 3 | | 1 | 3 | | 2 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 |
| San Mateo | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Solano | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sonoma | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Yuba | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Totals | 4 | 23 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 3 | 78 | 3 | 41 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals | Arson | Assault | Bigamy | Bribery | Burglary | Crime against nature | Dynamiting |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| Alameda | 66 | | 7 | 1 | | 25 | | 1 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 11 | | | | | 5 | 1 | |
| Butte | 13 | | 1 | | | 5 | | |
| Calaveras | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Colusa | 7 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | 15 | | 3 | | | 6 | | 2 |
| Del Norte | 5 | | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| El Dorado | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Fresno | 37 | | 1 | | | 9 | 1 | |
| Glenn | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | 9 | | 1 | | | 4 | | |
| Inyo | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Kern | 41 | | 3 | 1 | | 17 | | |
| Kings | 9 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Los Angeles | 167 | 2 | 9 | | | 60 | 1 | 1 |
| Madera | 5 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Marin | 10 | | | | | 5 | | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 7 | | 3 | | | 2 | | |
| Merced | 12 | | 3 | | | 5 | | |
| Modoc | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 14 | | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| Napa | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Orange | 13 | | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| Placer | 26 | | 1 | | | 9 | | |
| Plumas | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 9 | | 1 | | | 4 | | |
| Sacramento | 59 | | 1 | 1 | | 24 | | |
| San Benito | 3 | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Bernardino | 24 | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | |
| San Diego | 29 | | 1 | 1 | | 7 | | |
| San Francisco | 157 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 65 | 3 | |
| San Joaquin | 41 | 1 | | | | 14 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 10 | | | | | 6 | | |
| San Mateo | 5 | | | | | 3 | | |
| Santa Barbara | 10 | | | | | 4 | | |
| Santa Clara | 26 | 3 | | 1 | | 9 | | |
| Santa Cruz | 11 | | 2 | | | 5 | | |
| Shasta | 17 | | 1 | | | 5 | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 7 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Solano | 18 | | 2 | | | 9 | | |
| Sonoma | 22 | | 5 | | | 8 | | |
| Stanislaus | 8 | | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| Sutter | 3 | | | | | 3 | | |
| Tehama | 6 | | | | | 4 | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | 7 | | |
| Tuolumne | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 14 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Yolo | 6 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Yuba | 14 | 1 | | | | 6 | 1 | |
| Totals | 1017 | 10 | 58 | 7 | | 368 | 8 | 4 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Embezzlement | Extortion | Felonies specified | Forgery | Grand larceny | Jail breaking | Kidnaping | Manslaughter |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Alameda | 5 | | 2 | 8 | 6 | | | 1 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Butte | | | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | 5 | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Glenn | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Inyo | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Kern | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | | | 1 |
| Kings | | | | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 6 | | 7 | 13 | 18 | | | 4 |
| Madera | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Marin | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Merced | | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Modoc | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Napa | | | | 3 | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 |
| Placer | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Plumas | | | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Sacramento | | | 1 | 3 | 15 | | | 1 |
| San Benito | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| San Bernardino | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | 1 |
| San Diego | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 7 | | 6 | 8 | 26 | | | 3 |
| San Joaquin | | | 2 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| San Mateo | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Santa Clara | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Shasta | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Solano | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Sonoma | | | 2 | | 3 | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Ventura | | | | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | 3 | | 1 |
| Yuba | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Totals | 29 | 2 | 43 | 91 | 143 | 6 | 3 | 27 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Mayhem | Murder | Obtaining money
under false pre-
tenses | Passing fictitious
checks | Perjury | Prior | Rape | Receiving stolen
property | Robbery |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---|------------------------------|---------|-------|------|------------------------------|---------|
| Alameda | | 4 | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 2 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Kern | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 4 |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 4 | | 10 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 11 |
| Madera | | | | | | | | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Napa | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Placer | | | | | | | 1 | | 7 |
| Plumas | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Sacramento | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | 5 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| San Diego | | 2 | | 4 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| San Francisco | | 9 | | 6 | 1 | | 3 | | 13 |
| San Joaquin | | 4 | | 4 | | | | | 5 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Santa Clara | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Shasta | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Sonoma | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Ventura | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Yuba | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Totals | 2 | 41 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 18 | 41 | 3 | 67 |

TABLE IV. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals | Under 2 years | 2 to 5 years | 6 to 10 years | 11 to 20 years | Over 20 years | Life | Death |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|-------|
| Alameda | 66 | 13 | 22 | 23 | 4 | | 3 | 1 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 11 | 2 | 9 | | | | | |
| Butte | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | |
| Calaveras | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Colusa | 7 | | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 15 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Del Norte | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 37 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Glenn | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Humboldt | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| Imperial | 9 | 1 | 7 | 1 | | | | |
| Inyo | 5 | | 5 | | | | | |
| Kern | 41 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Kings | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 167 | 23 | 100 | 27 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Madera | 5 | | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Marin | 10 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 7 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | | |
| Merced | 12 | | 9 | 3 | | | | |
| Modoc | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 14 | 2 | 8 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Napa | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Nevada | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Orange | 13 | 5 | 8 | | | | | |
| Placer | 26 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Plumas | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Riverside | 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Sacramento | 59 | 1 | 32 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 1 | |
| San Benito | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 24 | 9 | 6 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | |
| San Diego | 29 | 6 | 21 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 157 | 34 | 81 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | 41 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 10 | 4 | 6 | | | | | |
| San Mateo | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | 10 | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 26 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Santa Cruz | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| Shasta | 17 | | 11 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Solano | 18 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Sonoma | 22 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Stanislaus | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Sutter | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| Tehama | 6 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 20 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Tuolumne | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Ventura | 14 | 4 | 8 | 2 | | | | |
| Yolo | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| Yuba | 14 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Totals | 1017 | 186 | 519 | 183 | 66 | 24 | 32 | 7 |

TABLE III. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Mayhem | Murder | Obtaining money
under false pre-
tenses | Passing fictitious
checks | Perjury | Prior | Rape | Receiving stolen
property | Robbery |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---|------------------------------|---------|-------|------|------------------------------|---------|
| Alameda | | 4 | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Butte | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 2 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Kern | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 4 |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 4 | | 10 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 11 |
| Madera | | | | | | | | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Napa | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Placer | | | | | | | 1 | | 7 |
| Plumas | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Sacramento | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | 5 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| San Diego | | 2 | | 4 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| San Francisco | | 9 | | 6 | 1 | | 3 | | 13 |
| San Joaquin | | 4 | | 4 | | | | | 5 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Santa Clara | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Shasta | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Sonoma | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Ventura | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Yuba | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Totals | 2 | 41 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 18 | 41 | 8 | 67 |

TABLE IV. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals. | Under 2 years. | 2 to 5 years. | 6 to 10 years. | 11 to 20 years. | Over 20 years. | Life. | Death. |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| Alameda | 66 | 13 | 22 | 23 | 4 | | 3 | 1 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 11 | 2 | 9 | | | | | |
| Butte | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | |
| Calaveras | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Colusa | 7 | | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 15 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Del Norte | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 37 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Glenn | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Humboldt | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| Imperial | 9 | 1 | 7 | 1 | | | | |
| Inyo | 5 | | 5 | | | | | |
| Kern | 41 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Kings | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| Lake (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 167 | 23 | 100 | 27 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Madera | 5 | | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Marin | 10 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 7 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | | |
| Merced | 12 | | 9 | 3 | | | | |
| Modoc | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 14 | 2 | 8 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Napa | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Nevada | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Orange | 13 | 5 | 8 | | | | | |
| Placer | 26 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Plumas | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Riverside | 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Sacramento | 59 | 1 | 32 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 1 | |
| San Benito | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 24 | 9 | 6 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | |
| San Diego | 29 | 6 | 21 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 157 | 34 | 81 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | 41 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 10 | 4 | 6 | | | | | |
| San Mateo | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | 10 | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 26 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Santa Cruz | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| Shasta | 17 | | 11 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Sierra (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Solano | 18 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Sonoma | 22 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Stanislaus | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Sutter | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| Tehama | 6 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Trinity (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 20 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Tuolumne | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Ventura | 14 | 4 | 8 | 2 | | | | |
| Yolo | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| Yuba | 14 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Totals | 1017 | 186 | 519 | 183 | 66 | 24 | 32 | 7 |

TABLE V. Ages of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Total number of
felonies | Sex. | | Age. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Total males. | Total females. | Under 15
years | 15 to 19
years | 20 to 29
years | 30 to 39
years | 40 to 49
years | 50 years and
over |
| Alameda | 77 | 74 | 3 | | 6 | 35 | 21 | 12 | 3 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Butte | 19 | 19 | | | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Calaveras | 5 | 5 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Colusa | 5 | 5 | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Contra Costa | 11 | 11 | | | | 6 | 5 | | |
| Del Norte | 3 | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| El Dorado | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Fresno | 46 | 46 | | | 1 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 3 |
| Glenn | 5 | 5 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Humboldt | 13 | 13 | | | 1 | 11 | | | 1 |
| Imperial | 3 | 3 | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Inyo | 4 | 4 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| Kern | 48 | 48 | | | 6 | 18 | 14 | 5 | 5 |
| Kings | 7 | 7 | | | | 5 | | | 2 |
| Lake | 5 | 5 | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lassen | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| Los Angeles | 157 | 156 | 1 | | 6 | 74 | 44 | 24 | 9 |
| Madera | 4 | 4 | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| Marin | 7 | 7 | | | | 2 | 3 | | 2 |
| Mariposa | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Mendocino | 3 | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Merced | 8 | 8 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 10 | 10 | | | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Napa | 5 | 5 | | | | | 3 | | 2 |
| Nevada | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Orange | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Placer | 31 | 31 | | | 2 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 1 |
| Plumas | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Riverside | 14 | 14 | | | | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Sacramento | 54 | 54 | | | 3 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 2 |
| San Benito | 4 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| San Bernardino | 33 | 33 | | | 5 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| San Diego | 20 | 19 | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| San Francisco | 139 | 139 | | | 11 | 62 | 39 | 11 | 16 |
| San Joaquin | 49 | 48 | 1 | | 5 | 21 | 14 | 5 | 4 |
| San Luis Obispo | 8 | 8 | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| San Mateo | 4 | 4 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | 9 | 9 | | | | 6 | 2 | | 1 |
| Santa Clara | 24 | 24 | | | 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| Santa Cruz | 10 | 10 | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Shasta | 11 | 11 | | | 2 | 8 | 1 | | |
| Sierra | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Siskiyou | 9 | 9 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | |
| Solano | 15 | 15 | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Sonoma | 19 | 19 | | | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Stanislaus | 9 | 9 | | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | |
| Sutter | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Tehama | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Trinity | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Tulare | 11 | 11 | | | | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuolumne | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Ventura | 13 | 13 | | | | 8 | 4 | | 1 |
| Yolo | 4 | 4 | | | | 4 | | | |
| Yuba | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 |
| Totals | 978 | 971 | 7 | | 71 | 421 | 260 | 138 | 88 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals. | Actors. | Bakers. | Blacksmiths. | Barbers. | Boiler makers. | Bookkeepers. | Brakemen. | Bricklayers. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Alameda | 77 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 1 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | 19 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Calaveras | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Colusa | 5 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 11 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Del Norte | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 46 | | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Glenn | 5 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Humboldt | 13 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Imperial | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Inyo | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Kern | 48 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Kings | 7 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Lake | 5 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Lassen | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 157 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | | 1 |
| Madera | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Marin | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | 8 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 10 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Napa | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | 7 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Placer | 31 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Plumas | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 14 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Sacramento | 54 | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | |
| San Benito | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 33 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| San Diego | 20 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 139 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| San Joaquin | 49 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 8 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Mateo | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | 9 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 24 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Cruz | 10 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Shasta | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 9 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Solano | 15 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sonoma | 19 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Stanislaus | 9 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sutter | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 11 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 13 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Yolo | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Yuba | 7 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Totals | 978 | 4 | 10 | 19 | 24 | 9 | 26 | | 6 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Butchers | Carpenters | Chauffeurs | Cigar makers | Clerks | Cooks | Doctors | Electricians | Engineers |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| Alameda | | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Calaveras | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Glenn | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Humboldt | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Kern | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Madera | | | | | | | | | |
| Marin | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Napa | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Orange | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Placer | | 3 | | | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Sacramento | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | 7 | | 2 | |
| San Benito | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| San Bernardino | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | |
| San Diego | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | | 7 | | | 8 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Santa Clara | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | 2 |
| Santa Cruz | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Shasta | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Sonoma | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Tuolumne | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Yuba | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 6 | 46 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 68 | 5 | 12 | 12 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Farmers | Firemen | Fishermen | Gardeners | Hostlers | Housewives | Iron workers | Laborers | Laundry workers |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| Alameda | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 1 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Butte | | 1 | | | | | | 7 | |
| Calaveras | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 14 | |
| Glenn | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Humboldt | 2 | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | |
| Kern | | 3 | | | | | | 10 | |
| Kings | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Lake | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Los Angeles | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | 27 | 2 |
| Madera | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Merced | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Napa | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Placer | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 6 | |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| Sacramento | | 3 | | | | | | 5 | 2 |
| San Benito | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | 1 | | | | 14 | |
| San Diego | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 6 | |
| San Francisco | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 18 | |
| San Joaquin | | 1 | | | | | | 10 | |
| San Luis Obispo | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Santa Clara | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 4 | |
| Santa Cruz | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | |
| Shasta | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Solano | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Sonoma | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 5 | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Tulare | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Yuba | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Totals | 23 | 22 | | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 207 | 8 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Lawyers | Machinists | Merchants | Miners | Molders | Musicians | Nurses | Painters | Plasterers |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|
| Alameda | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Calaveras | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Kern | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Madera | | | | | | | | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | | | | | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Napa | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Nevada | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Placer | | 2 | | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| Plumas | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| San Benito | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| San Diego | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| San Francisco | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | |
| San Joaquin | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Santa Cruz | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Shasta | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sierra | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sonoma | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sutter | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | | |
| Yuba | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 4 | 28 | 12 | 28 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 26 | 2 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Plumbers | Printers | Salors | Salesmen | Shoemakers | Steamfitters | Stewards | Stonecutters | Switchmen |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| Alameda | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Butte | | | | | | | | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Kern | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 1 | | | 4 | 4 | | 1 | | |
| Madera | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Marin | | | | | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions) | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | | | | | | | |
| Napa | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | | | | | | |
| Placer | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| San Diego | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| San Joaquin | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | | | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | | | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sonoma | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | | | | |
| Yuba | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Totals | 7 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 20 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

TABLE VI. Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Tailors | Teachers | Teamsters | Telegraphers | Timners | Unclassified | Upholsterers | Walters |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Alameda | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 14 | | 3 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | 2 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Calaveras | | | | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | 1 | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 2 | | 2 | | | 3 | | |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Kern | | | 5 | | | 11 | | 3 |
| Kings | | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Lake | | | | | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 2 | | 6 | 1 | | 35 | | 3 |
| Madera | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Marin | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Mariposa | | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Napa | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | | | | | | | |
| Placer | | | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sacramento | 1 | | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | | | 1 | | | 6 | | |
| San Diego | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Francisco | 8 | | 7 | | | 19 | 1 | 8 |
| San Joaquin | 1 | | 3 | | | 4 | | 7 |
| San Luis Obispo | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| San Mateo | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Shasta | | | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | |
| Solano | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Sonoma | | 1 | | | | 5 | | 1 |
| Stanislaus | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | |
| Ventura | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Yolo | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Yuba | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 19 | 1 | 39 | 2 | | 131 | 1 | 42 |

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals | Arson | Assault | Bigamy | Burglary | Crime against nature | Dynamiting | Embezzlement | Extortion |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|----------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Alameda | 77 | | 1 | | 34 | | | 3 | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Butte | 19 | | 2 | | 12 | | | | |
| Calaveras | 5 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Colusa | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 11 | | 3 | | 6 | | | | |
| Del Norte | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| El Dorado | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 46 | | 3 | | 10 | | | | |
| Glenn | 5 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Humboldt | 13 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Imperial | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Inyo | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Kern | 48 | | | | 25 | | | 1 | |
| Kings | 7 | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Lake | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Lassen | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 157 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 49 | 2 | | 6 | |
| Madera | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Marin | 7 | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Mariposa | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Merced | 8 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 10 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Napa | 5 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Nevada | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | 7 | | 1 | | 3 | | | | |
| Placer | 31 | | 4 | | 5 | | | | |
| Plumas | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 14 | | | | 6 | | | | |
| Sacramento | 54 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 1 | | | |
| San Benito | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 33 | 1 | | | 16 | | | 1 | |
| San Diego | 20 | 2 | 5 | | 6 | | 1 | | |
| San Francisco | 139 | | 3 | | 58 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | 49 | | 4 | | 25 | | | | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 8 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| San Mateo | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | 9 | | 1 | | 6 | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 24 | | | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | |
| Santa Cruz | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Shasta | 11 | | | | 5 | | | | |
| Sierra | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 9 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Solano | 15 | | | | 7 | | | 1 | |
| Sonoma | 19 | | 1 | | 7 | | | 3 | |
| Stanislaus | 9 | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Sutter | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | 7 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Trinity | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Tulare | 11 | | 1 | | 4 | | | | |
| Tuolumne | 7 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Ventura | 13 | | | | 3 | | | | |
| Yolo | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Yuba | 7 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| Totals | 978 | 8 | 56 | 5 | 363 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 2 |

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Felony not specified | Forgery | Grand larceny | Incest | Kidnaping | Lewd and lascivious acts | Manslaughter | Mayhem |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Alameda | 5 | 4 | 8 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Calaveras | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 1 | 15 | 6 | | | 1 | 4 | |
| Glenn | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | 4 | | | 1 | | |
| Imperial | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Inyo | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Kern | 2 | 5 | 6 | | | | | |
| Kings | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 7 | 11 | 22 | | | 3 | 4 | |
| Madera | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Marin | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Mariposa | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Merced | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Napa | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Placer | 1 | 9 | 5 | | | | | |
| Plumas | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Riverside | 8 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Sacramento | 4 | 1 | 4 | | | | | |
| San Benito | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| San Bernardino | 1 | 5 | 4 | | | | 2 | |
| San Diego | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| San Francisco | 2 | 4 | 20 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | |
| San Joaquin | 1 | 8 | 8 | | | | | |
| San Luis Obispo | | | 8 | | | | | |
| San Mateo | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Santa Clara | | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Santa Cruz | | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Shasta | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Solano | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Sonoma | 1 | | 4 | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Sutter | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Tuolumne | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Ventura | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Yolo | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Yuba | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Totals | 36 | 84 | 130 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 30 | 1 |

TABLE VII. Nature of Offense Committed by Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Murder..... | Obtaining money
under false pre-
tenses..... | Passing fictitious
check..... | Perjury..... | Prior..... | Rape..... | Receiving stolen
property..... | Robbery..... |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Alameda | | 1 | 10 | | 1 | 3 | | 3 |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Calaveras | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Colusa | | | | | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| Glenn | | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | 1 | | | 5 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Kern | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Kings | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Lake | 2 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| Madera | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Marin | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mendocino | | | | | | | | |
| Merced | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Napa | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Orange | | | | | | | | |
| Placer | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Plumas | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Riverside | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 6 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 2 | | | | | 1 | | |
| San Diego | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| San Francisco | 6 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 23 |
| San Joaquin | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| San Luis Obispo | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| San Mateo | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Santa Clara | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 4 |
| Santa Cruz | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Shasta | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Sierra | | | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Solano | | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| Sonoma | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Stanislaus | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Sutter | | | | | | | | |
| Tehama | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Trinity | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Tuolumne | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Ventura | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Yolo | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Yuba | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Totals | 39 | 12 | 34 | 3 | 17 | 26 | 5 | 77 |

TABLE VIII. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies in California during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910—Continued. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Totals | Under 2 years | 2 to 5 years | 6 to 10 years | 11 to 20 years | Over 20 years | Life | Death |
|--------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|-------|
| Alameda | 77 | 15 | 41 | 12 | 8 | 1 | | |
| Alpine (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Butte | 19 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Calaveras | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| Colusa | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Contra Costa | 11 | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Del Norte | 3 | 3 | | | | | | |
| El Dorado | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 46 | 10 | 28 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Glenn | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Humboldt | 13 | 2 | 11 | | | | | |
| Imperial | 3 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Inyo | 4 | | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| Kern | 48 | | 35 | 12 | | | 1 | |
| Kings | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Lake | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Lassen | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 157 | 15 | 109 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Madera | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Marin | 7 | 2 | 5 | | | | | |
| Mariposa | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Mendocino | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Merced | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Modoc (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Mono (no convictions). | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 10 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Napa | 5 | | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Nevada | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Orange | 7 | 1 | 6 | | | | | |
| Placer | 31 | 5 | 18 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Plumas | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Riverside | 14 | 2 | 9 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Sacramento | 54 | 4 | 28 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| San Benito | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| San Bernardino | 33 | 5 | 23 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | |
| San Diego | 20 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | |
| San Francisco | 139 | 27 | 60 | 25 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | 49 | 13 | 22 | 10 | | 1 | 3 | |
| San Luis Obispo | 8 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| San Mateo | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | | |
| Santa Clara | 24 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Santa Cruz | 10 | 3 | 7 | | | | | |
| Shasta | 11 | 2 | 7 | 2 | | | | |
| Sierra | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 9 | 3 | 5 | | 1 | | | |
| Solano | 15 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Sonoma | 19 | 1 | 12 | 5 | | | 1 | |
| Stanislaus | 9 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | | | |
| Sutter | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Tehama | 7 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Trinity | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Tulare | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Tuolumne | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Ventura | 13 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | 1 | |
| Yolo | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| Yuba | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Totals | 978 | 179 | 532 | 156 | 57 | 21 | 28 | 5 |

TABLE IX. Persons Convicted of Felonies and Admitted to Probation for the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1910. (By Counties.)

| Counties. | 1908-09. | | | 1909-10. | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| Alameda ----- | 21 | 18 | 3 | 28 | 26 | 2 |
| Alpine ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Amador ----- | no prob | ations. | | 2 | 2 | |
| Butte ----- | no prob | ations. | | 3 | 3 | |
| Calaveras ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Colusa ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Contra Costa ----- | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | |
| Del Norte ----- | no retu | rns. | | no retu | rns. | |
| El Dorado ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Fresno ----- | 7 | 7 | | 11 | 11 | |
| Glenn ----- | 1 | 1 | | no retu | rns. | |
| Humboldt ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Imperial ----- | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Inyo ----- | no prob | ations. | | no retu | rns. | |
| Kern ----- | 4 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Kings ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Lake ----- | 2 | 2 | | no prob | ations. | |
| Lassen ----- | no prob | ations. | | no retu | rns. | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 70 | 66 | 4 | 85 | 83 | 2 |
| Madera ----- | 3 | 3 | | no retu | rns. | |
| Marin ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Mariposa ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Mendocino ----- | no prob | ations. | | no retu | rns. | |
| Merced ----- | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Modoc ----- | 2 | 2 | | 12 | 12 | |
| Mono ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Monterey ----- | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | |
| Napa ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Nevada ----- | 1 | 1 | | no prob | ations. | |
| Orange ----- | 2 | 2 | | no prob | ations. | |
| Placer ----- | 5 | 5 | | no prob | ations. | |
| Plumas ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Riverside ----- | no retu | rns. | | 1 | 1 | |
| Sacramento ----- | 5 | 5 | | 61 | 61 | |
| San Benito ----- | no retu | rns. | | no retu | rns. | |
| San Bernardino ----- | 6 | 6 | | 23 | 23 | |
| San Diego ----- | 17 | 17 | | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| San Francisco ----- | 33 | 32 | 1 | 75 | 69 | 6 |
| San Joaquin ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| San Luis Obispo ----- | 4 | 4 | | no retu | rns. | |
| San Mateo ----- | no prob | ations. | | 1 | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara ----- | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | |
| Santa Clara ----- | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 6 | 6 | | no prob | ations. | |
| Shasta ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Sierra ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Siskiyou ----- | 1 | 1 | | no prob | ations. | |
| Solano ----- | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | |
| Sonoma ----- | 14 | 14 | | 3 | 3 | |
| Stanislaus ----- | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Sutter ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Tehama ----- | no prob | ations. | | 1 | 1 | |
| Trinity ----- | no prob | ations. | | no retu | rns. | |
| Tulare ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Tuolumne ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Ventura ----- | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 4 | |
| Yolo ----- | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Yuba ----- | no prob | ations. | | no prob | ations. | |
| Totals ----- | 226 | 218 | 8 | 348 | 337 | 11 |

TABLE X. Commitments to State Penitentiaries during the Years 1890 to 1909.

| Counties. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alameda | 35 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 36 | 23 | 28 |
| Alpine | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| Butte | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 10 |
| Calaveras | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Colusa | 4 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Contra Costa | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 21 | 13 |
| Del Norte | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| El Dorado | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Fresno | 26 | 30 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 43 |
| Glenn | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Humboldt | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Kern | 17 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Kings | | | | 3 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| Lake | 2 | 5 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Lassen | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | |
| Los Angeles | 48 | 36 | 69 | 73 | 89 | 106 | 102 |
| Madera | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Marin | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Mariposa | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Mendocino | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| Merced | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Modoc | 8 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Mono | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Monterey | 6 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| Napa | 10 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 13 |
| Nevada | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Orange | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Placer | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| Plumas | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Riverside | | | | 4 | 2 | 12 | 7 |
| Sacramento | 32 | 43 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 33 |
| San Benito | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| San Bernardino | 23 | 29 | 28 | 53 | 22 | 20 | 32 |
| San Diego | 13 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 9 | 16 |
| San Francisco | 201 | 187 | 165 | 237 | 205 | 188 | 185 |
| San Joaquin | 19 | 22 | 22 | 31 | 16 | 28 | 23 |
| San Luis Obispo | 2 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| San Mateo | 5 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 16 |
| Santa Barbara | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Santa Clara | 33 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 22 |
| Santa Cruz | 6 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 9 |
| Shasta | 10 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Sierra | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Siskiyou | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Solano | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 19 |
| Sonoma | 7 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 15 |
| Stanislaus | 7 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| Sutter | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Tehama | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 3 |
| Trinity | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Tulare | 14 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 18 |
| Tuolumne | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Ventura | 1 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Yolo | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| Yuba | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 4 |
| Totals | 638 | 631 | 635 | 749 | 747 | 753 | 779 |

TABLE X. Commitments to State Penitentiaries during the Years 1890 to 1909—Cont.

| Counties. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alameda | 39 | 21 | 19 | 31 | 33 | 51 | 46 |
| Alpine | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 16 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Butte | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| Calaveras | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Colusa | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Contra Costa | 6 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 11 |
| Del Norte | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| El Dorado | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Fresno | 33 | 30 | 28 | 31 | 48 | 54 | 39 |
| Glenn | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Humboldt | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | |
| Inyo | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Kern | 13 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 11 | 15 |
| Kings | 11 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 10 |
| Lake | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 2 |
| Lassen | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Los Angeles | 103 | 86 | 73 | 57 | 103 | 109 | 128 |
| Madera | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Marin | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Mariposa | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| Mendocino | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Merced | 10 | 8 | | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Modoc | 5 | 3 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Mono | 3 | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 7 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 7 |
| Napa | 1 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Nevada | 2 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Orange | 6 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Placer | 5 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 2 |
| Plumas | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 |
| Riverside | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Sacramento | 27 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 30 | 28 | 30 |
| San Benito | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | |
| San Bernardino | 24 | 23 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 22 | 20 |
| San Diego | 11 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 15 |
| San Francisco | 162 | 146 | 147 | 112 | 124 | 160 | 132 |
| San Joaquin | 26 | 22 | 21 | 34 | 49 | 42 | 48 |
| San Luis Obispo | 19 | 27 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| San Mateo | 7 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| Santa Barbara | 4 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| Santa Clara | 17 | 21 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 23 |
| Santa Cruz | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| Shasta | 13 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 15 |
| Sierra | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Siskiyou | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Solano | 14 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 22 |
| Sonoma | 17 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 8 |
| Stanislaus | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 12 |
| Sutter | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Tehama | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Trinity | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Tulare | 13 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 18 |
| Tuolumne | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Ventura | 8 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 14 |
| Yolo | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Yuba | 6 | 6 | | 7 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| Totals | 717 | 677 | 572 | 549 | 689 | 761 | 774 |

TABLE X. Commitments to State Penitentiaries during the Years 1890 to 1909—Cont.

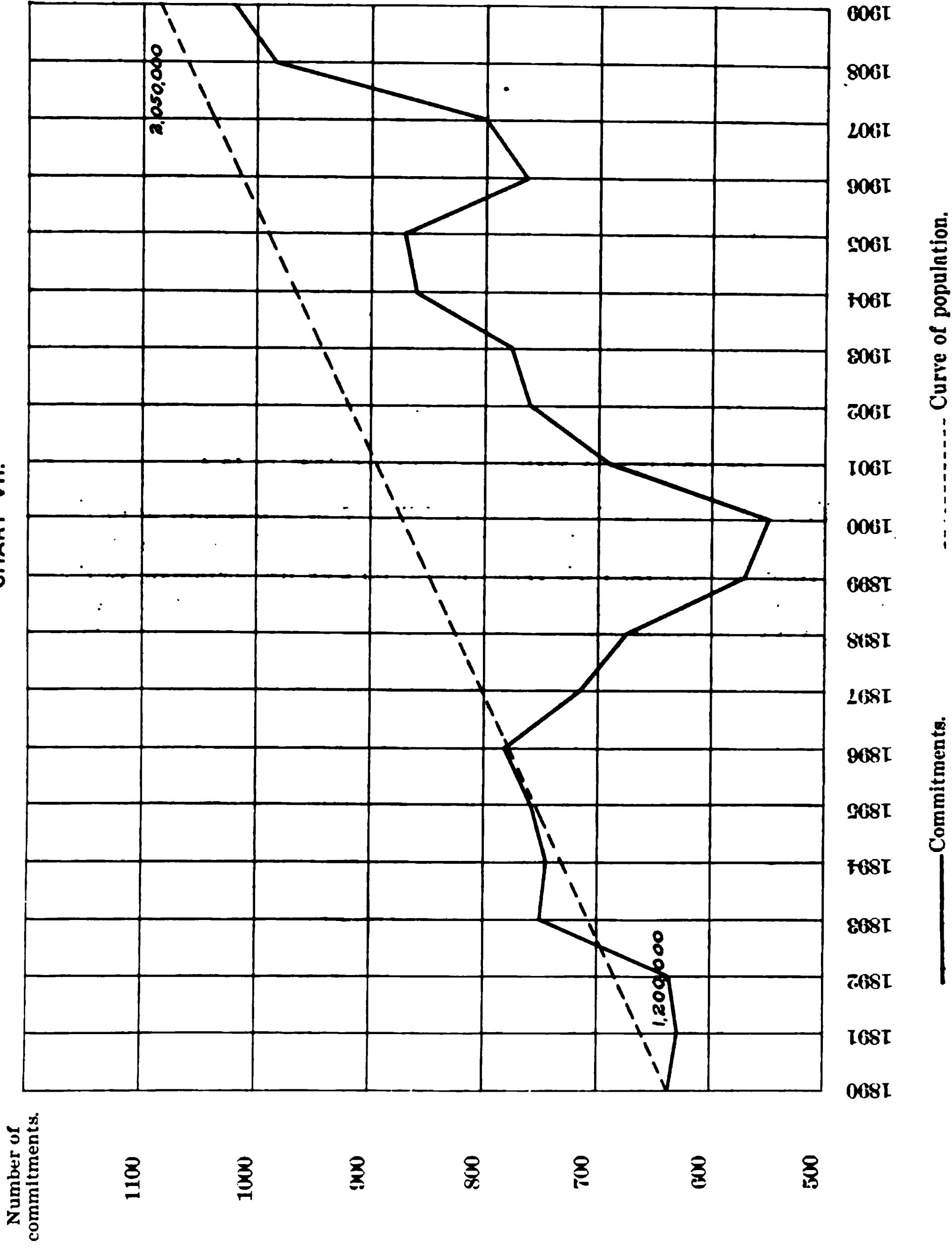
| Counties. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Alameda | 35 | 32 | 50 | 72 | 81 | 64 | 786 |
| Alpine | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Amador | 3 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 98 |
| Butte | 15 | 20 | 32 | 28 | 23 | 13 | 257 |
| Calaveras | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 68 |
| Colusa | 4 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 85 |
| Contra Costa | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 19 | 213 |
| Del Norte | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 9 | 4 | 35 |
| El Dorado | 3 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 55 |
| Fresno | 47 | 49 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 39 | 664 |
| Glenn | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Humboldt | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 96 |
| Imperial | | | | 1 | 11 | 7 | 19 |
| Inyo | | 2 | 6 | | 3 | 5 | 38 |
| Kern | 36 | 23 | 17 | 13 | 37 | 39 | 360 |
| Kings | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 144 |
| Lake | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 27 |
| Lassen | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Los Angeles | 151 | 161 | 131 | 140 | 149 | 165 | 2079 |
| Madera | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 56 |
| Marin | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 66 |
| Mariposa | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 38 |
| Mendocino | 13 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 125 |
| Merced | 4 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 134 |
| Modoc | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 |
| Mono | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 10 |
| Monterey | 6 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 14 | 182 |
| Napa | 10 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 156 |
| Nevada | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 76 |
| Orange | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 131 |
| Placer | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 31 | 159 |
| Plumas | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 26 |
| Riverside | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 161 |
| Sacramento | 29 | 40 | 25 | 36 | 58 | 46 | 673 |
| San Benito | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 86 |
| San Bernardino | 33 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 33 | 517 |
| San Diego | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 28 | 24 | 278 |
| San Francisco | 167 | 142 | 105 | 113 | 131 | 163 | 3172 |
| San Joaquin | 41 | 48 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 39 | 660 |
| San Luis Obispo | 13 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 223 |
| San Mateo | 8 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 149 |
| Santa Barbara | 10 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 11 | 158 |
| Santa Clara | 29 | 17 | 25 | 10 | 18 | 32 | 395 |
| Santa Cruz | 14 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 179 |
| Shasta | 8 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 193 |
| Sierra | 1 | | 1 | | | | 19 |
| Siskiyou | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 116 |
| Solano | 4 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 260 |
| Sonoma | 11 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 20 | 23 | 284 |
| Stanislaus | 11 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 168 |
| Sutter | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 41 |
| Tehama | 5 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 141 |
| Trinity | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | | 27 |
| Tulare | 14 | 22 | 26 | 8 | 26 | 12 | 257 |
| Tuolumne | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 62 |
| Ventura | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 183 |
| Yolo | 9 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 122 |
| Yuba | 11 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 187 |
| Totals | 862 | 871 | 766 | 800 | 986 | 1019 | 14975 |

CHART VII.

Commitments to State Penitentiaries, 1890 to 1909.

In this chart there is presented the number of commitments to the State penitentiaries from 1890 to 1909. It will be noted that the number of commitments for each year were in no way proportionate to the population. In fact, there seems to be no relation between the population and the number of commitments.

CHART VII.



| |
|----------------|
| JUVENILE CRIME |
|----------------|

TABLE I. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Counties from which committed.)

| Counties. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Alameda ----- | 31 | 25 | 6 |
| Alpine ----- | | | |
| Amador ----- | | | |
| Butte ----- | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Calaveras ----- | | | |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Contra Costa ----- | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Del Norte ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| El Dorado ----- | | | |
| Fresno ----- | 22 | 19 | 3 |
| Glenn ----- | | | |
| Humboldt ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Imperial ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| Inyo ----- | 1 | | 1 |
| Kern ----- | 1 | | 1 |
| Kings ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Lake ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Lassen ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 70 | 62 | 8 |
| Madera ----- | 4 | 4 | |
| Marin ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Mariposa ----- | | | |
| Mendocino ----- | | | |
| Merced ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Modoc ----- | | | |
| Mono ----- | | | |
| Monterey ----- | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Napa ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| Nevada ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Orange ----- | 3 | 3 | |
| Placer ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Plumas ----- | | | |
| Riverside ----- | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Sacramento ----- | 8 | 8 | |
| San Benito ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| San Bernardino ----- | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| San Diego ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| San Francisco ----- | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| San Luis Obispo ----- | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| San Mateo ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara ----- | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 21 | 19 | 2 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Shasta ----- | | | |
| Sierra ----- | | | |
| Siskiyou ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Solano ----- | | | |
| Sonoma ----- | 9 | 9 | |
| Stanislaus ----- | | | |
| Sutter ----- | | | |
| Tehama ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| Trinity ----- | | | |
| Tulare ----- | 4 | 4 | |
| Tuolumne ----- | | | |
| Ventura ----- | 5 | 5 | |
| Yolo ----- | 5 | 5 | |
| Yuba ----- | | | |
| Totals ----- | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE II. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Counties from which committed.)

| Counties. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Alameda | 26 | 18 | 8 |
| Alpine | | | |
| Amador | | | |
| Butte | 10 | 10 | |
| Calaveras | | | |
| Colusa | | | |
| Contra Costa | 4 | 4 | |
| Del Norte | 1 | 1 | |
| El Dorado | 1 | | 1 |
| Fresno | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Glenn | | | |
| Humboldt | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Imperial | 2 | 2 | |
| Inyo | | | |
| Kern | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Kings | | | |
| Lake | | | |
| Lassen | | | |
| Los Angeles | 73 | 66 | 7 |
| Madera | | | |
| Marin | 2 | 2 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | 1 | |
| Mendocino | | | |
| Merced | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Modoc | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mono | | | |
| Monterey | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| Napa | 1 | 1 | |
| Nevada | 11 | 11 | |
| Orange | 1 | | 1 |
| Placer | 3 | 3 | |
| Plumas | | | |
| Riverside | 6 | 6 | |
| Sacramento | 18 | 18 | |
| San Benito | | | |
| San Bernardino | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| San Diego | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| San Joaquin | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| San Mateo | 3 | 3 | |
| Santa Barbara | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Santa Clara | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| Santa Cruz | 5 | 5 | |
| Shasta | | | |
| Sierra | | | |
| Siskiyou | 1 | 1 | |
| Solano | 5 | 5 | |
| Sonoma | 6 | 6 | |
| Stanislaus | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Sutter | | | |
| Tehama | 3 | 3 | |
| Trinity | | | |
| Tulare | 4 | 4 | |
| Tuolumne | 1 | 1 | |
| Ventura | 2 | 2 | |
| Yolo | | | |
| Yuba | 1 | 1 | |
| Totals | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE III. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing offense of child committed.)

[illegible]

TABLE IV. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing offense of child committed.)

| Offense. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|
| Assault | 1 | 1 | |
| Assault to commit rape | 1 | 1 | |
| Attempted extortion | | | |
| Burglary | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| Concealed weapons | 1 | 1 | |
| Delinquent child | 157 | 111 | 14 |
| Dependent child | 54 | 30 | 24 |
| Felony not specified | 1 | 1 | |
| Forgery | 3 | 3 | |
| Grand larceny | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Incorrigible | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| Parole breaking | 1 | 1 | |
| Passing fictitious check | 1 | 1 | |
| Petit larceny | 9 | 9 | |
| Placing obstruction on railroad track | | | |
| Public institution | 7 | 7 | |
| Rape | 2 | 2 | |
| Robbery | 3 | 3 | |
| Seduction | 1 | 1 | |
| Sodomy | | | |
| Tampering with railroad air brake | 2 | 2 | |
| Train wrecking | | | |
| Truancy | 2 | 2 | |
| Vagrancy | 2 | 2 | |
| Violousness | | | |
| Not stated | 8 | | |
| Totals | 314 | 266 | 46 |

TABLE V. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Age of child at commitment.)

| Age. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Eight years ----- | | | |
| Nine years ----- | 3 | 3 | |
| Ten years ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| Eleven years ----- | 4 | 4 | |
| Twelve years ----- | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| Thirteen years ----- | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| Fourteen years ----- | 35 | 27 | 8 |
| Fifteen years ----- | 49 | 40 | 9 |
| Sixteen years ----- | 66 | 58 | 8 |
| Seventeen years ----- | 74 | 68 | 6 |
| Eighteen years ----- | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| Nineteen years ----- | 12 | 12 | |
| Twenty years ----- | 4 | 4 | |
| Not stated ----- | | | |
| Totals ----- | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE VI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Age of child at commitment.)

| Age. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Eight years ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| Nine years ----- | | | |
| Ten years ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| Eleven years ----- | 8 | 8 | |
| Twelve years ----- | 12 | 12 | |
| Thirteen years ----- | 21 | 18 | 3 |
| Fourteen years ----- | 31 | 26 | 5 |
| Fifteen years ----- | 50 | 42 | 8 |
| Sixteen years ----- | 62 | 52 | 10 |
| Seventeen years ----- | 68 | 56 | 12 |
| Eighteen years ----- | 35 | 29 | 6 |
| Nineteen years ----- | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| Twenty years ----- | 3 | 3 | |
| Not stated ----- | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals ----- | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE VII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Race of child committed.)

| Race. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|---------------|--------|-------|---------|
| White ----- | 283 | 250 | 33 |
| Chinese ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| Indian ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Malay ----- | | | |
| Negro ----- | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| Totals ----- | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE VIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Race of child committed.)

| Race. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|---------------|--------|-------|---------|
| White | 298 | 254 | 44 |
| Chinese | | | |
| Indian | | | |
| Malay | 1 | 1 | |
| Negro | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| Totals | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE IX. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Place of Birth of child committed.)

| Place of birth of child committed. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| California | 165 | 138 | 27 |
| Rest of United States | 109 | 100 | 9 |
| Foreign | 28 | 27 | 1 |
| Not stated | 2 | 2 | |
| Totals | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE X. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Place of Birth of child committed.)

| Place of birth of child committed. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| California | 159 | 127 | 32 |
| Rest of United States | 134 | 123 | 11 |
| Foreign | 20 | 17 | 3 |
| Not stated | 1 | 1 | |
| Totals | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE XI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Place of Birth of parents of child committed.)

| Place of birth of parents. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|--|--------|-------|---------|
| Both parents born in United States | 148 | 130 | 18 |
| Father foreign born | 25 | 18 | 7 |
| Mother foreign born | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| Both parents foreign born | 99 | 90 | 9 |
| Not stated | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| Totals | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE XII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Place of Birth of parents of child committed.)

| Place of birth of parents. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|---|--------|-------|---------|
| Both parents born in United States..... | 176 | 150 | 26 |
| Father foreign born | 34 | 27 | 7 |
| Mother foreign born | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Both parents foreign born | 63 | 54 | 9 |
| Not stated | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| Totals | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE XIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Age of child on leaving school.)

| Age. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Seven years | | | |
| Eight years | 3 | 3 | |
| Nine years | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Ten years | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Eleven years | 14 | 14 | |
| Twelve years | 33 | 30 | 3 |
| Thirteen years | 46 | 37 | 9 |
| Fourteen years | 57 | 45 | 12 |
| Fifteen years | 27 | 25 | 2 |
| Sixteen years | 19 | 19 | |
| Seventeen years | 5 | 5 | |
| Not stated | 88 | 75 | 8 |
| No schooling | 3 | 3 | |
| Totals | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE XIV. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Age of child on leaving school.)

| Age. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Seven years | 3 | 3 | |
| Eight years | 1 | 1 | |
| Nine years | 2 | 2 | |
| Ten years | 11 | 11 | |
| Eleven years | 10 | 10 | |
| Twelve years | 30 | 28 | 2 |
| Thirteen years | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| Fourteen years | 46 | 37 | 9 |
| Fifteen years | 32 | 30 | 2 |
| Sixteen years | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| Seventeen years | 8 | 8 | |
| Not stated | 117 | 87 | 30 |
| No schooling | 8 | 8 | |
| Totals | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE XV. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Grade reached by child on leaving school.)

| Grade. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|---------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| No schooling ----- | 3 | 3 | ----- |
| First grade ----- | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Second grade ----- | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| Third grade ----- | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| Fourth grade ----- | 42 | 38 | 4 |
| Fifth grade ----- | 48 | 44 | 4 |
| Sixth grade ----- | 53 | 47 | 6 |
| Seventh grade ----- | 29 | 21 | 8 |
| Eighth grade ----- | 30 | 26 | 4 |
| High school ----- | 3 | 3 | ----- |
| University ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Not stated ----- | 51 | 46 | 5 |
| Totals ----- | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE XVI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

(Showing Grade reached by child on leaving school.)

| Grade. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|---------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| No schooling ----- | 8 | 8 | ----- |
| First grade ----- | 5 | 5 | ----- |
| Second grade ----- | 11 | 11 | ----- |
| Third grade ----- | 29 | 27 | 2 |
| Fourth grade ----- | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| Fifth grade ----- | 53 | 49 | 4 |
| Sixth grade ----- | 51 | 37 | 14 |
| Seventh grade ----- | 42 | 31 | 11 |
| Eighth grade ----- | 33 | 29 | 4 |
| High school ----- | 21 | 19 | 2 |
| University ----- | 1 | 1 | ----- |
| Not stated ----- | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| Totals ----- | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE XVII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

(Showing Status of Parents of children committed.)

| | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Parents living together ----- | 107 | 95 | 12 |
| Parents separated ----- | 37 | 28 | 9 |
| Parents divorced ----- | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| One parent dead ----- | 91 | 83 | 8 |
| Both parents dead ----- | 31 | 26 | 5 |
| Not stated ----- | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| Totals ----- | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE XVIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.
(Showing Status of Parents of children committed.)

| | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Parents living together ----- | 124 | 112 | 12 |
| Parents separated ----- | 31 | 23 | 8 |
| Parents divorced ----- | 30 | 25 | 5 |
| One parent dead ----- | 95 | 77 | 18 |
| Both parents dead ----- | 21 | 21 | ----- |
| Not stated ----- | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| Totals ----- | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE XIX. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.
(Showing with whom child resided at time of commitment.)

| Living with | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Both parents ----- | 102 | 90 | 12 |
| Father ----- | 29 | 26 | 3 |
| Mother ----- | 79 | 68 | 11 |
| Neither parent ----- | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| Not stated ----- | 68 | 60 | 8 |
| Totals ----- | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE XX. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. .
(Showing with whom child resided at time of commitment.)

| Living with | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Both parents ----- | 111 | 102 | 9 |
| Father ----- | 22 | 21 | 1 |
| Mother ----- | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| Neither parent ----- | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| Not stated ----- | 91 | 69 | 22 |
| Totals ----- | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE XXI. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.
(Showing addiction of parents to liquor.)

| Addicted to use of liquor. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Both parents ----- | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Father ----- | 61 | 50 | 11 |
| Mother ----- | 4 | 4 | ----- |
| Neither parent ----- | 193 | 175 | 18 |
| Not stated ----- | 39 | 34 | 5 |
| Totals ----- | 304 | 267 | 37 |

TABLE XXII. Commitments to State Reform Schools for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.
(Showing addiction of parents to liquor.)

| Addicted to use of liquor. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Both parents ----- | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| Father ----- | 76 | 56 | 20 |
| Mother ----- | 4 | 4 | ----- |
| Neither parent ----- | 186 | 166 | 20 |
| Not stated ----- | 34 | 30 | 4 |
| Totals ----- | 314 | 268 | 46 |

TABLE XXIII. Commitments to State Reform Schools during the Fiscal Years 1891-92 to 1909-10.

| Counties. | 1891-92 | 1892-93 | 1893-94 | 1894-95 | 1895-96 | 1896-97 | 1897-98 | 1898-99 | 1899-1900 | 1900-01 | 1901-02 | 1902-03 | 1903-04 | 1904-05 | 1905-06 | 1906-07 | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | Total..... |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Alameda | 32 | 13 | 14 | 26 | 20 | 27 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 323 |
| Alpine (no commitments). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| Butte | | | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 67 |
| Del Norte | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| El Dorado | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| Fresno | 6 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 25 |
| Glenn | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| Humboldt | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Imperial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Inyo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Kern | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| King | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| Lake | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Lassen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 69 | 58 | 51 | 75 | 50 | 47 | 20 | 47 | 35 | 30 | 39 | 61 | 68 | 42 | 59 | 62 | 51 | 70 | 73 | 1007 |
| Madera | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 21 |
| Marin | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Mendocino | | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Merced | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 93 |
| Modoc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Mono | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Monterey | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 62 |
| Napa | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| Nevada | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 35 |
| Orange | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 55 |
| Placer | 3 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| Plumas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Riverside | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| Sacramento | 7 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 106 |
| San Benito | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| San Bernardino | 16 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 127 |
| San Diego | 4 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 110 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-------|
| San Francisco | 125 | 82 | 38 | 101 | 38 | 24 | 46 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 32 | 41 | 31 | 29 | 43 | 36 | 21 | 771 |
| San Joaquin | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 5 | 4 | 42 |
| San Luis Obispo | 3 | 2 | 5 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 44 |
| San Mateo | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Santa Barbara | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 90 |
| Santa Clara | 2 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 23 | 190 |
| Santa Cruz | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 56 |
| Shasta | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 10 |
| Sierra (no commitments). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slasklyou | | | | 5 | | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Solano | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | 5 | 33 |
| Sonoma | 8 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 6 | 74 |
| Stanislaus | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 8 | 15 |
| Sutter | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| Tehama | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| Trinity (no commitments). | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tulare | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 62 |
| Tuolumne | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 8 |
| Ventura | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 67 |
| Yolo | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | 16 |
| Yuba | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 5 |
| Totals | 311 | 241 | * 213 | 328 | 211 | 168 | 107 | 165 | 122 | 95 | 142 | 140 | 209 | 188 | 197 | 268 | *304 | †314 | †3924 |

*One county not stated. †Two counties not stated. ‡Three counties not stated.

TABLE I. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Percentage to Number of Marriages, Plaintiffs, and Place of Marriage. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of marriages | Number of divorces | Percentage of divorces to marriages | Plaintiff. | | Where married. | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | | | | Husband | Wife | California | United States excluding California | Foreign | Not stated |
| Alameda | 2453 | 328 | 13.4 | 85 | 243 | 228 | 80 | 16 | 4 |
| Alpine (no divorces granted) | | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 53 | 9 | 17.0 | 2 | 7 | 8 | | 1 | |
| Butte | 190 | 38 | 20.0 | 10 | 28 | 33 | 4 | 1 | |
| Calaveras | 37 | 8 | 21.6 | 3 | 5 | 7 | | | 1 |
| Colusa | 18 | 3 | 16.7 | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Contra Costa | 181 | 17 | 9.4 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 4 | | 1 |
| Del Norte | 25 | 3 | 12.0 | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| El Dorado | 49 | 11 | 22.4 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 1 | | |
| Fresno | 681 | 98 | 14.4 | 21 | 77 | 58 | 32 | 8 | |
| Glenn | 30 | 3 | 10.0 | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Humboldt | 263 | 30 | 11.4 | 6 | 24 | 22 | 7 | 1 | |
| Imperial | 76 | 3 | 3.9 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | | |
| Inyo | 36 | 5 | 13.9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Kern | 220 | 29 | 13.2 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 1 | |
| Kings | 152 | 11 | 7.2 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 2 | | |
| Lake | 39 | 6 | 15.4 | | 6 | 5 | | | 1 |
| Lassen | 30 | 1 | 3.3 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Los Angeles | 4667 | 686 | 14.7 | 200 | 486 | 355 | 285 | 23 | 23 |
| Madera | 72 | 6 | 8.3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Marin | 801 | 18 | 2.2 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 5 | | 4 |
| Mariposa | 19 | 1 | 5.3 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Mendocino | 153 | 32 | 20.9 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Merced | 89 | 11 | 12.4 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 | | |
| Modoc | 44 | 2 | 4.6 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Mono | 8 | 2 | 25.0 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Monterey | 188 | 30 | 16.0 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Napa | 145 | 29 | 20.0 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Nevada | 128 | 15 | 11.7 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 1 | |
| Orange | 760 | 25 | 3.3 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 2 | |
| Placer | 81 | 22 | 27.2 | 8 | 14 | 18 | 4 | | |
| Plumas | 11 | 3 | 27.3 | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Riverside | 313 | 51 | 16.3 | 9 | 42 | 34 | 16 | | 1 |
| Sacramento | 824 | 148 | 18.0 | 37 | 111 | 116 | 21 | 2 | 9 |
| San Benito | 60 | 8 | 13.3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| San Bernardino | 477 | 45 | 9.4 | 15 | 30 | 27 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| San Diego | 631 | 74 | 11.7 | 22 | 52 | 42 | 31 | | 1 |
| San Francisco | 4055 | 802 | 19.8 | 218 | 584 | 527 | 176 | 51 | 48 |
| San Joaquin | 532 | 61 | 11.5 | 15 | 46 | 49 | 12 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 223 | 18 | 8.1 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 1 | |
| San Mateo | 286 | 15 | 5.2 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | 213 | 22 | 10.3 | 5 | 17 | 18 | 4 | | |
| Santa Clara | 951 | 94 | 9.9 | 26 | 68 | 70 | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 237 | 26 | 11.0 | 7 | 19 | 18 | 8 | | |
| Shasta | 141 | 47 | 13.3 | 11 | 36 | 35 | 12 | | |
| Sierra | 9 | 2 | 22.2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Siskiyou | 147 | 15 | 10.2 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 3 | | 1 |
| Solano | 165 | 23 | 13.9 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 2 | |
| Sonoma | 382 | 47 | 12.3 | 9 | 38 | 39 | 6 | 2 | |
| Stanislaus | 151 | 17 | 11.3 | 1 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 1 | |
| Sutter | 28 | 7 | 25.0 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Tehama | 95 | 19 | 20.0 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 4 | | |
| Trinity | 7 | 2 | 28.6 | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Tulare | 257 | 23 | 8.9 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 5 | | |
| Tuolumne | 56 | 5 | 8.9 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Ventura | 137 | 13 | 9.5 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 1 | | |
| Yolo | 105 | 7 | 6.7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Yuba | 63 | 11 | 17.5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | |
| Totals | 22244 | 3087 | 13.9 | 846 | 2241 | 2036 | 823 | 124 | 104 |

TABLE II. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Length of Time Married.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of
divorces | Length of time married. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | | Less than 5
years | 5 to 10 years | 11 to 20 years | Over 20 years | Not stated |
| Alameda | 328 | 65 | 136 | 85 | 42 | |
| Alpine (no divorces granted). | | | | | | |
| Amador | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| Butte | 38 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 8 | |
| Calaveras | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Colusa | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Contra Costa | 17 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | |
| Del Norte | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| El Dorado | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| Fresno | 98 | 17 | 38 | 23 | 19 | 1 |
| Glenn | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Humboldt | 30 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 4 | |
| Imperial | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Inyo | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Kern | 29 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 2 | |
| Kings | 11 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | |
| Lake | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Los Angeles | 686 | 107 | 296 | 188 | 85 | 10 |
| Madera | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Marin | 18 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Mendocino | 32 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 6 | |
| Merced | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| Modoc | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Mono | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Monterey | 30 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | |
| Napa | 29 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 7 | |
| Nevada | 15 | 2 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Orange | 25 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | |
| Placer | 22 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 1 | |
| Plumas | 8 | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Riverside | 51 | 10 | 22 | 10 | 9 | |
| Sacramento | 148 | 29 | 73 | 31 | 15 | |
| San Benito | 8 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| San Bernardino | 45 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 5 | |
| San Diego | 74 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 15 | |
| San Francisco | 802 | 142 | 337 | 230 | 86 | 7 |
| San Joaquin | 61 | 10 | 28 | 13 | 9 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 18 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | |
| San Mateo | 15 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | 22 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | |
| Santa Clara | 94 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 20 | 2 |
| Santa Cruz | 26 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 5 | |
| Shasta | 47 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 8 | |
| Sierra | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Siskiyou | 15 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | |
| Solano | 23 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 4 | |
| Sonoma | 47 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 9 | |
| Stanislaus | 17 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | |
| Sutter | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Tehama | 19 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | |
| Trinity | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Tulare | 23 | 8 | 12 | | 3 | |
| Tuolumne | 5 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Ventura | 13 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | |
| Yolo | 7 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | |
| Yuba | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| Totals | 3087 | 570 | 1249 | 835 | 411 | 22 |

TABLE III. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Cause for Divorce.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of divorces. | Cause of divorce. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | Adultery | Extreme cruelty | Willful desertion | Neglect and failure to provide | Intemperance | Conviction of a felony |
| Alameda | 328 | 16 | 121 | 135 | 37 | 17 | 2 |
| Alpine (no divorces granted). | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 9 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Butte | 38 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Calaveras | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Colusa | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | 17 | | 5 | 8 | 4 | | |
| Del Norte | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| El Dorado | 11 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | |
| Fresno | 98 | | 31 | 46 | 18 | 3 | |
| Glenn | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Humboldt | 30 | | 6 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Imperial | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Inyo | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Kern | 29 | | 6 | 20 | 2 | 1 | |
| Kings | 11 | | | 10 | 1 | | |
| Lake | 6 | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Lassen | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Los Angeles | 686 | 59 | 161 | 361 | 69 | 26 | 10 |
| Madera | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Marin | 18 | | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Mendocino | 32 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 8 | | |
| Merced | 11 | | 1 | 7 | 3 | | |
| Modoc | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Mono | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Monterey | 30 | | 12 | 13 | 4 | 1 | |
| Napa | 29 | | 13 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Nevada | 15 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | |
| Orange | 25 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 1 | | |
| Placer | 22 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 1 | |
| Plumas | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Riverside | 51 | 3 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 1 | |
| Sacramento | 148 | 8 | 44 | 61 | 31 | 4 | |
| San Benito | 8 | | 2 | 5 | | 1 | |
| San Bernardino | 45 | 10 | 7 | 24 | 3 | 1 | |
| San Diego | 74 | 6 | 19 | 37 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 802 | 29 | 263 | 335 | 156 | 12 | 7 |
| San Joaquin | 61 | 3 | 13 | 23 | 22 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 18 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | |
| San Mateo | 15 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| Santa Barbara | 22 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 2 | |
| Santa Clara | 94 | 14 | 22 | 41 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| Santa Cruz | 26 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 4 | | |
| Shasta | 47 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 2 | |
| Sierra | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Siskiyou | 15 | | 6 | 8 | | | 1 |
| Solano | 23 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | |
| Sonoma | 47 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 6 | 4 | |
| Stanislaus | 17 | | 5 | 4 | 7 | | 1 |
| Sutter | 7 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Tehama | 19 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 5 | | |
| Trinity | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Tulare | 23 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 1 | | |
| Tuolumne | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Ventura | 13 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | |
| Yolo | 7 | | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Yuba | 11 | | | 8 | 3 | | |
| Totals | 3087 | 182 | 919 | 1378 | 477 | 104 | 27 |

TABLE IV. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909. Showing Number and Ages of Minor Children Affected and Number of Families Without Children. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of divorces. | Number of families having no children. | Number and ages of minor children affected. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | Number of children affected. | Less than 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | Over 10 years. | Ages not given. |
| Alameda | 328 | 187 | 223 | 51 | 80 | 56 | 36 |
| Alpine (no divorces granted). | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 9 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | |
| Butte | 38 | 22 | 31 | 9 | 11 | 11 | |
| Calaveras | 8 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 4 | |
| Colusa | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | 17 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 3 | |
| Del Norte | 3 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| El Dorado | 11 | 9 | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Fresno | 98 | 56 | 76 | 23 | 17 | 28 | 8 |
| Glenn | 3 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Humboldt | 30 | 15 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 11 | |
| Imperial | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Inyo | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Kern | 29 | 20 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 3 | |
| Kings | 11 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Lake | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Lassen | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Los Angeles | 686 | 439 | 404 | 102 | 159 | 129 | 14 |
| Madera | 6 | 5 | 2 | | | 2 | |
| Marin | 18 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 11 | |
| Mariposa | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Mendocino | 32 | 15 | 31 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| Merced | 11 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | |
| Modoc | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Mono | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | |
| Monterey | 30 | 17 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Napa | 29 | 11 | 32 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 7 |
| Nevada | 15 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 5 | |
| Orange | 25 | 12 | 32 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 2 |
| Placer | 22 | 11 | 16 | | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Plumas | 8 | | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| Riverside | 51 | 24 | 63 | 13 | 23 | 24 | 3 |
| Sacramento | 148 | 90 | 93 | 36 | 34 | 23 | |
| San Benito | 8 | 5 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | |
| San Bernardino | 45 | 25 | 31 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 1 |
| San Diego | 74 | 54 | 41 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 3 |
| San Francisco | 802 | 506 | 474 | 95 | 179 | 158 | 42 |
| San Joaquin | 61 | 36 | 42 | 17 | 8 | 16 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 18 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 9 | |
| San Mateo | 15 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Santa Barbara | 22 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 7 | |
| Santa Clara | 94 | 56 | 72 | 15 | 19 | 33 | 5 |
| Santa Cruz | 26 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 9 | 10 | |
| Shasta | 47 | 28 | 35 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| Sierra | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Siskiyou | 15 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 2 |
| Solano | 23 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 5 | |
| Sonoma | 47 | 26 | 40 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 2 |
| Stanislaus | 17 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| Sutter | 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Tehama | 19 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 6 | |
| Trinity | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Tulare | 23 | 14 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 3 | |
| Tuolumne | 5 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 3 | |
| Ventura | 13 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 1 | |
| Yolo | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | | 4 | |
| Yuba | 11 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | |
| Totals | 3087 | 1857 | 2128 | 493 | 766 | 711 | 158 |

TABLE V. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Percentage to Number of Marriages, Plaintiffs, and Place of Marriage. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of marriages. | Number of divorces. | Percentage of divorces to marriages. | Plaintiff. | | Where married. | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | | Husband. | Wife. | California. | United States excluding California. | Foreign. | Not stated. |
| Alameda | 2496 | 417 | 16.7 | 108 | 309 | 278 | 89 | 19 | 31 |
| Alpine | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 53 | 9 | 17.0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | |
| Butte | 193 | 29 | 15.0 | 6 | 23 | 25 | 4 | | |
| Calaveras | 23 | 6 | 26.1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Colusa | 36 | 6 | 16.7 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | 158 | 23 | 14.6 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 2 | |
| Del Norte | 26 | 6 | 23.1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | |
| El Dorado | 36 | 5 | 13.9 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Fresno | 697 | 91 | 13.1 | 20 | 71 | 62 | 23 | 4 | 2 |
| Glenn | 34 | 4 | 11.8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Humboldt | 294 | 27 | 9.2 | 4 | 23 | 20 | 6 | 1 | |
| Imperial | 73 | 15 | 20.5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | | 2 |
| Inyo | 32 | 4 | 12.5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Kern | 313 | 40 | 12.8 | 12 | 28 | 23 | 16 | | 1 |
| Kings | 213 | 13 | 6.1 | 5 | 8 | 12 | | 1 | |
| Lake | 31 | 2 | 6.5 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Lassen | 29 | 3 | 10.3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Los Angeles | 5110 | 776 | 15.2 | 197 | 579 | 391 | 320 | 27 | 88 |
| Madera | 48 | 6 | 12.5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 1 |
| Marin | 871 | 25 | 2.9 | 5 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Mariposa | 6 | 2 | 33.3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Mendocino | 139 | 38 | 27.3 | 15 | 23 | 35 | 2 | | 1 |
| Merced | 90 | 13 | 14.4 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Modoc | 38 | 8 | 21.1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | | | 2 |
| Mono | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 159 | 33 | 20.8 | 8 | 25 | 26 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Napa | 164 | 18 | 11.0 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Nevada | 80 | 17 | 21.3 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 3 | | |
| Orange | 878 | 27 | 3.1 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 10 | | 1 |
| Placer | 92 | 6 | 6.5 | | 6 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Plumas | 25 | 5 | 20.0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Riverside | 319 | 29 | 9.1 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 11 | 1 | |
| Sacramento | 921 | 104 | 11.3 | 23 | 81 | 80 | 21 | 1 | 2 |
| San Benito | 58 | 6 | 10.3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | |
| San Bernardino | 522 | 50 | 9.6 | 22 | 28 | 29 | 20 | | 1 |
| San Diego | 670 | 84 | 12.5 | 23 | 61 | 46 | 35 | 2 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 4327 | 874 | 20.2 | 267 | 607 | 578 | 191 | 63 | 42 |
| San Joaquin | 542 | 64 | 11.8 | 13 | 51 | 47 | 12 | 1 | 4 |
| San Luis Obispo | 215 | 17 | 7.9 | 6 | 11 | 13 | | 3 | 1 |
| San Mateo | 342 | 26 | 7.6 | 5 | 21 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | 224 | 26 | 11.6 | 6 | 20 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Santa Clara | 1003 | 116 | 11.6 | 25 | 91 | 79 | 24 | 4 | 9 |
| Santa Cruz | 263 | 37 | 14.1 | 8 | 29 | 29 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Shasta | 164 | 23 | 14.0 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 6 | | |
| Sierra | 14 | 1 | 7.1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Siskiyou | 161 | 24 | 14.9 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 6 | | 1 |
| Solano | 150 | 22 | 14.7 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 3 | |
| Sonoma | 373 | 55 | 14.7 | 18 | 37 | 45 | 8 | 2 | |
| Stanislaus | 120 | 16 | 13.3 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 1 | |
| Sutter | 30 | 3 | 10.0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Tehama | 103 | 9 | 8.7 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 1 | | |
| Trinity | 9 | 2 | 22.2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Tulare | 273 | 29 | 10.6 | 6 | 23 | 19 | 10 | | |
| Tuolumne | 60 | 7 | 11.6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| Ventura | 150 | 14 | 9.3 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | |
| Yolo | 95 | 12 | 12.6 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | | 1 |
| Yuba | 94 | 10 | 10.6 | | 10 | 9 | | | 1 |
| Totals | 23645 | 3334 | 14.1 | 906 | 2428 | 2148 | 881 | 152 | 153 |

TABLE VI. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Length of Time Married.
(Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of
divorces. | Length of time married. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Less than 5
years. | 5 to 10 years. | 11 to 20
years. | Over 20
years. | Not stated. |
| Alameda | 417 | 81 | 157 | 117 | 58 | 4 |
| Alpine (no divorces granted). | | | | | | |
| Amador | 9 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | |
| Butte | 29 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 2 | |
| Calaveras | 6 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Colusa | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Contra Costa | 23 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 3 | |
| Del Norte | 6 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| El Dorado | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Fresno | 91 | 20 | 35 | 23 | 11 | 2 |
| Glenn | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Humboldt | 27 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 8 | |
| Imperial | 15 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| Inyo | 4 | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Kern | 40 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 2 | |
| Kings | 13 | | 4 | 8 | 1 | |
| Lake | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Lassen | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Los Angeles | 776 | 140 | 323 | 195 | 111 | 7 |
| Madera | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | |
| Marin | 25 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Mariposa | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Mendocino | 88 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 4 | |
| Merced | 13 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | |
| Modoc | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Mono (no divorces granted). | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 33 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 5 | |
| Napa | 18 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | |
| Nevada | 17 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | |
| Orange | 27 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 3 | |
| Placer | 6 | | | 5 | 1 | |
| Plumas | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Riverside | 29 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 4 | |
| Sacramento | 104 | 21 | 44 | 30 | 8 | 1 |
| San Benito | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| San Bernardino | 50 | 6 | 24 | 15 | 5 | |
| San Diego | 84 | 17 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 874 | 212 | 350 | 226 | 74 | 12 |
| San Joaquin | 64 | 20 | 24 | 14 | 6 | |
| San Luis Obispo | 17 | | 5 | 9 | 3 | |
| San Mateo | 26 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 5 | |
| Santa Barbara | 26 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | |
| Santa Clara | 116 | 23 | 45 | 32 | 13 | 3 |
| Santa Cruz | 37 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 4 | |
| Shasta | 23 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 | |
| Sierra | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Siskiyou | 24 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 5 | |
| Solano | 22 | 3 | 11 | 8 | | |
| Sonoma | 55 | 8 | 15 | 21 | 11 | |
| Stanislaus | 16 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | |
| Sutter | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Tehama | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Trinity | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Tulare | 29 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 4 | |
| Tuolumne | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ventura | 14 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| Yolo | 12 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | |
| Yuba | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Totals | 3334 | 683 | 1306 | 886 | 425 | 34 |

TABLE VII. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Cause for Divorce. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of divorces | Cause of divorce. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | Adultery | Extreme cruelty | Willful desertion | Neglect and failure to provide | Intemperance | Conviction of a felony |
| Alameda | 417 | 18 | 144 | 187 | 43 | 20 | 5 |
| Alpine (no divorces granted). | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 9 | | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Butte | 29 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 6 | | |
| Calaveras | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| Colusa | 6 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Contra Costa | 23 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 2 | |
| Del Norte | 6 | | 5 | | | 1 | |
| El Dorado | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Fresno | 91 | 6 | 34 | 34 | 11 | 5 | 1 |
| Glenn | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Humboldt | 27 | | 4 | 18 | 4 | 1 | |
| Imperial | 15 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | | |
| Inyo | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Kern | 40 | 2 | 13 | 22 | 3 | | |
| Kings | 13 | | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | |
| Lake | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Lassen | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| Los Angeles | 776 | 50 | 168 | 433 | 86 | 28 | 11 |
| Madera | 6 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Marin | 25 | | 8 | 10 | 5 | 2 | |
| Mariposa | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| Mendocino | 38 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 2 | |
| Merced | 13 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Modoc | 8 | | 1 | 7 | | | |
| Mono (no divorces granted). | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 33 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Napa | 18 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 4 | | |
| Nevada | 17 | | 7 | 8 | | 2 | |
| Orange | 27 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 1 | |
| Placer | 6 | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 |
| Plumas | 5 | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Riverside | 29 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | | |
| Sacramento | 104 | 3 | 34 | 36 | 23 | 8 | |
| San Benito | 6 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | |
| San Bernardino | 50 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| San Diego | 84 | 5 | 23 | 39 | 13 | 4 | |
| San Francisco | 874 | 14 | 289 | 387 | 146 | 33 | 5 |
| San Joaquin | 64 | 1 | 24 | 24 | 15 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 17 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | | |
| San Mateo | 26 | | 7 | 14 | 4 | 1 | |
| Santa Barbara | 26 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 1 | |
| Santa Clara | 116 | 4 | 39 | 48 | 21 | 3 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 37 | | 18 | 13 | 4 | | 2 |
| Shasta | 23 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Sierra | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Siskiyou | 24 | 1 | 3 | 20 | | | |
| Solano | 22 | | 15 | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| Sonoma | 55 | 3 | 20 | 25 | 5 | 2 | |
| Stanislaus | 16 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | |
| Sutter | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Tehama | 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Trinity | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Tulare | 29 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 2 | |
| Tuolumne | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Ventura | 14 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | |
| Yolo | 12 | | 7 | 4 | | 1 | |
| Yuba | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | |
| Totals | 3334 | 139 | 999 | 1566 | 465 | 135 | 30 |

CHART VIII.

Divorces: Showing Length of Time Married, Fiscal Years 1905-06 to 1909-10.

In this chart there is presented a record for the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, showing the length of time that couples had been married at the time a final decree of divorce was granted them. The largest group in each year were those married from five to ten years. This group has been gradually increasing, while the percentage of those married less than five years shows a slight decrease.

CHART VIII.

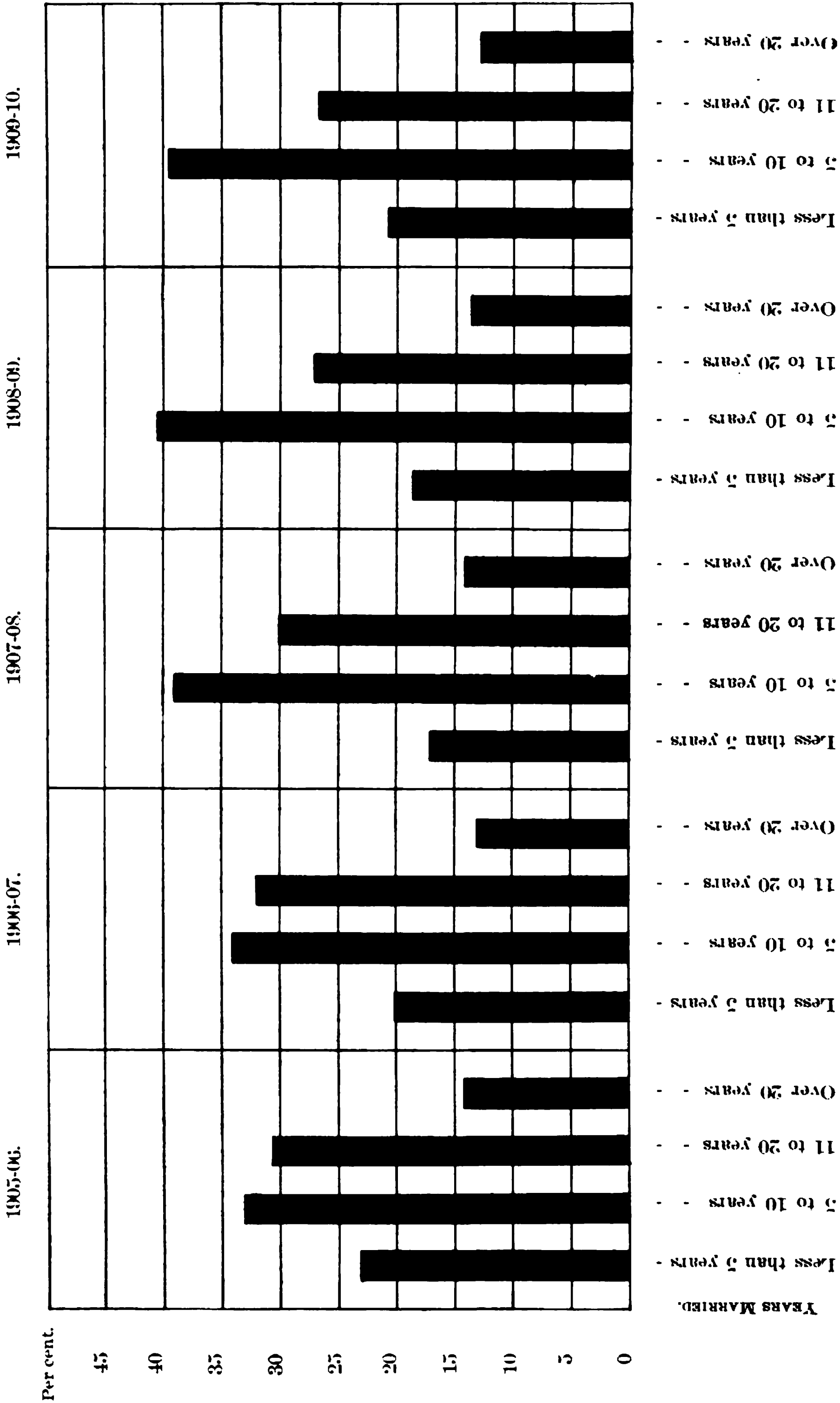


TABLE VIII. Final Decrees of Divorce Granted in the State of California for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910. Showing Number and Age of Minor Children Affected and Number of Families Without Children. (Tabulated by Counties.)

| Counties. | Number of divorces. | Number of families having no children. | Number and ages of minor children affected. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | Number of children affected. | Less than 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | Over 10 years. | Ages not given. |
| Alameda | 417 | 228 | 303 | 87 | 107 | 93 | 16 |
| Alpine (no divorces granted). | | | | | | | |
| Amador | 9 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Butte | 29 | 17 | 24 | 5 | 10 | 9 | |
| Calaveras | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Colusa | 6 | 2 | 8 | | 5 | 3 | |
| Contra Costa | 23 | 10 | 25 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Del Norte | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | |
| El Dorado | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Fresno | 91 | 53 | 62 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 4 |
| Glenn | 4 | | 10 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Humboldt | 27 | 16 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| Imperial | 15 | 10 | 9 | | 2 | 7 | |
| Inyo | 4 | 3 | 7 | | 3 | 4 | |
| Kern | 40 | 31 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 4 | |
| Kings | 13 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 11 | 12 | |
| Lake | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Lassen | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 776 | 522 | 426 | 113 | 161 | 135 | 17 |
| Madera | 6 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | |
| Marin | 25 | 12 | 24 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| Mariposa | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | |
| Mendocino | 38 | 20 | 38 | 15 | 16 | 7 | |
| Merced | 13 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 7 | |
| Modoc | 8 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Mono (no divorces granted). | | | | | | | |
| Monterey | 33 | 20 | 29 | 10 | 7 | 12 | |
| Napa | 18 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Nevada | 17 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| Orange | 27 | 15 | 22 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| Placer | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Plumas | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| Riverside | 29 | 9 | 44 | 10 | 15 | 19 | |
| Sacramento | 104 | 64 | 67 | 16 | 27 | 20 | 4 |
| San Benito | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| San Bernardino | 50 | 30 | 33 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| San Diego | 84 | 52 | 54 | 11 | 20 | 23 | |
| San Francisco | 874 | 597 | 423 | 112 | 167 | 123 | 21 |
| San Joaquin | 64 | 42 | 34 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 17 | 7 | 22 | 6 | 14 | 2 | |
| San Mateo | 26 | 16 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | 26 | 12 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| Santa Clara | 116 | 62 | 109 | 32 | 43 | 33 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 37 | 21 | 33 | 4 | 18 | 11 | |
| Shasta | 23 | 10 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| Sierra | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Siskiyou | 24 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Solano | 22 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 5 | |
| Sonoma | 55 | 26 | 67 | 9 | 24 | 34 | |
| Stanislaus | 16 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Sutter | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Tehama | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| Trinity | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Tulare | 29 | 12 | 31 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| Tuolumne | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Ventura | 14 | 5 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 5 | |
| Yolo | 12 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 5 | |
| Yuba | 10 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| Totals | 3334 | 2041 | 2242 | 585 | 838 | 703 | 116 |

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